

THE
Historical Register,

Containing

An Impartial RELATION
of all TRANSACTIONS, *Foreign*
and *Domestick*.

WITH A

Chronological Diary

OF ALL

The remarkable OCCURRENCES,
viz. Births, Marriages, Deaths, Removals,
Promotions, &c. that happen'd in this
Year: Together with the *Characters* and
Parentage of Persons deceased, of emi-
nent Rank.

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N. B. This Title is design'd for
such Persons as think fit to bind
the last Four *Registers* in one Vo-
lume : And for the same Reason is
added a Table of the Principal Mat-
ters contain'd in them.



T H E

Historical Register.

N U M B E R L X I .

W E S T - I N D I E S .

C A R O L I N A .

Account of the Cherrokee Indians, and of Sir Alexander Cuming's Journey amongst them.



AT the End of *June* last, there arrived in *London* seven *Indians* of the Nations bordering upon the Province of *South Carolina*, who were brought over by *Sir Alexander Cuming*, a *Scots Gentleman*, and sent as *Deputies* to make a *Tender of Submission and Obedience* to his Majesty from those People. The following *Accounts* of the Nation, and of *Sir Alexander's Journey* and *Reception* by the *Indians*, are very curious.

THE whole *Cherrokee Nation* is govern'd by seven *Mother Towns*, each of these Towns chuse a *King* to preside over them and their *Dependants*; he is elected out of certain *Families*, and they regard only the *Descent* by the *Mother's Side*.

The Towns which chuse *Kings*, are *Tannassie*, *Kettooah*, *Ustenary*, *Telliquo*, *Estootorwie*, *Keyorwee*, *Noyohee*; whereof four of the *Kings* are dead, and their *Places* are to be supply'd by new *Elections*.

The *Kings* now alive, are the *Kings* of *Tannassie* in the *Upper Settlements*, the *King* of *Kettooah* in the *Middle Settlements*, and the *King* of *Ustenary* in the *Lower Settlements*.

There

There are several Towns that have Princes, such as *Tamasso* one, *Settecho* one, *Tassetchee* one, *Iwasssee* one, *Telliquo* two, *Tannassie* two, *Cannostee* one, *Cowee* one.

Besides these, every Town has a Head Warrior, who is in great Esteem among them, and whose Authority seems to be greater than their Kings, because their King is look'd upon as little else than a Civil Magistrate, except it so happens that he is at the same Time a Head Warrior.

Their Conjurers are the Persons consulted in every Affair of Importance, and seem to have the Direction of every Thing. The Chief of them are that of *Telliquo*, that of *Tapelchee*, that of *Iwassie*, and that of *Noyahée*.

Moytoy of *Telliquo* presides at present as Emperor over the whole; he was chose at *Nequassie*, April 3, 1739, and had an absolute unlimited Power given him, by the unanimous Consent of the whole People, in the Presence of Sir *Alexander Cuming*, who was then upon the Spot, with *Eleazar Wiggan*, *Ludovick Grant*, *Samuel Brown*, *William Cooper*, *Agnus Macpherson*, *Martin Kane*, *David Dowie*, *George Hunter*, *George Chicken*, *Lacklain Mackbain*, *Francis Baver*, and *Joseph Cooper*, all British Subjects, besides the Indian Head Man, with full Powers given them from the several Towns of their Settlements; such an Appearance as this, never was seen at any one Time before in that Country.

It was given out in the English Settlements, that the Indians would rise in the Spring, so that the Traders would not venture to return again among them for fear of being murder'd; notwithstanding which, Sir *Alexander Cuming* resolved to venture, and set out from *Charles Town* the 13th of last March.

About 100 Miles upwards from *Charles Town*, Captain *Russel* told him, that the French had been endeavouring for these two Years past to seduce the Lower *Cherrokees* to their Interest, by the Means of one *Whitehead*, born in *Paris*; and the Captain likewise told him, that he had acquainted the Government of the *Encroachments* made by the French, by building Forts in the *Creek Nation* for several Years past.

Some Miles from this Place, Sir *Alexander* left all his Company behind, and proceeded forwards only with his Guide *William Cooper*; the rest met him at *Nequassie*, the 3d of April.

March 23.

March 23. Sir *Alexander* arriv'd at *Keeakwee* the first Town of the *Cherrokees*, about 300 Miles from *Charles Town*; where he was inform'd, by *Mr. Barker*, a Trader, that last *February* there had been Messengers from the lower Creeks, with the *Cherrokees*, desiring them to come over to the *French* Interest, who promised to send them back, loaded with Presents: That the *Cherrokees* desired the Creeks to go first to the *French*, and receive their Presents, and then return to them with their Report; and that upon the Return of these Messengers, he (*Mr. Barker*) expected that the Lower *Cherrokees* would rise; for at that very Time they were so unruly, that the Traders dare scarce speak to them.

However, this Evening Sir *Alexander* went into their Town-house, arm'd with three Cases of Pistols, a Gun, and his Sword; where the head Men of the Town, in the midst of 300, own'd Obedience to him on their Knees. Here Sir *Alexander* caused them to dispatch Expresses through the whole Towns of their Nation, for the head Men of every Town, both in the Upper, Middle, and Lower Settlements, to meet him at *Nequassie*, the 3d of April.

The 27th of March Sir *Alexander* arriv'd at *Tassetchee*, in the middle Settlements; there happen'd to be most terrible Thunder, Lightning, and Rain this Night, that the like never had happen'd before in the Memory of any of them: Here their great Conjuror told Sir *Alexander*, that he knew that he was come amongst them to rule, and that their whole Nation must do whatever he bid them.

The 29th he arriv'd at Great *Telliquo*, in the upper Settlements, 200 Miles up from *Keeakwee*. *Moytoy* the head Warrior here, told him, that the Year before, the Nation design'd to have made him Head over all; but he said, that now it should be as Sir *Alexander* pleas'd.

Here the great Conjuror declar'd the same, and both told him they would make him a present of their Crown.

The 30th he arriv'd at Great *Tannassie*, 16 Miles up from *Telliquo*; the Path from *Telliquo* to this Place, was said to be lined with Enemies, but neither Sir *Alexander* nor *Mr. Grant*, met with any Accident. This Day he made the King of *Tannassie* declare his Obedience on his Knee, and return'd to *Telliquo* the same Night.

From thence he return'd to *Nequassie*, where the Kings, Princes, Warriors, Conjurers, and beloved Men, were all met, according to his Appointment, the 3d of April.

most of which had come there the Day before. Here with great Solemnity Sir *Alexander* was placed in a Chair by *Moytoy's* Orders, *Moytoy* and the Conjurors standing about him, while the Warriors stroak'd him with 13 Eagles Tails, and their Singers sung from Morning 'till Night, and, as their Custom is on solemn Occasions, they fasted the whole Day.

After this Solemnity of stroaking him was over, Sir *Alexander* in a Speech to them, represented the great Power and Goodness of his Majesty King *George*, whom he call'd the great Man on the other Side of the great Water; that himself and all his Subjects were to him as Children, and they all would do whatever the great King ordered them. He told them, that though he had his Majesty's Leave to travel where he pleased, yet the great King did not know of his Coming amongst them. He required *Moytoy* and all the head Warriors to acknowledge themselves dutiful Subjects and Sons to King *George*, and promise that they would do whatever Sir *Alexander* should require of them, that he might be the better able to answer for their Conduct; all which they did on their Knees, calling upon every Thing that was terrible to them to destroy them, and that they might become no People, if they violated their Promise and Obedience. Sir *Alexander* order'd that the head Warriors should answer for the Conduct of their People to *Moytoy*, whom he appointed their Head, by the unanimous Consent of the whole People; and to whom at Sir *Alexander's* Desire, they all gave an unlimited Power over them, and he to answer to Sir *Alexander*.

April 4. The Crown was brought from great *Tannassie*, which, with five Eagles Tails and four Scalps of their Enemies, *Moytoy* presented to Sir *Alexander*, empowering him to lay the same at his Majesty's Feet.

All their Conjurors told him they knew that they must follow his Directions in every Thing; and said, that when he left them they would still consider him as present in the Person of *Moytoy of Telliquo*, who would punctually do what he bid them; and at parting, *Moytoy* desired he would transmit to him what Orders he thought fit, by the Interpreter *William Wiggan*.

As the Concession made to Sir *Alexander*, was not a Thing in itself very credible, when the Eye Witnesses themselves declared they would not have believed such a Thing possible, if they had not seen it, Sir *Alexander* did not care to report what had happened upon his own

single Authority, if it could be avoided. He had promised to be at *Charles-Town* on the 20th of *April*, in Order to go to *England* in the *Fox Man of War*, and had now but fifteen Days to perform a Journey of 400 Miles in: He ask'd *Moytoy*, if the *Indians* could travel there in so short a Time on Foot, who told him that it might be done, and that he would have waited on him himself, but that his Wife was dangerously ill, and therefore desired Sir *Alexander* to chuse whom he pleased to attend him.

Upon this Sir *Alexander* chose as Evidence of the Truth of what had happened, the head Warrior of *Tasfatchee*, a Man of great Power and Interest, who has a Right to be a King, and is called *Oukah Ulah*, (that is, the King that is to be) *Skallelockee*, the second Warrior, otherwise *Kettagustah*, (or Prince) *Tathtowie*, the third Warrior, and *Collannah*, a fourth Warrior; and from *Tannassie*, the remotest Town of the Country, he took *Clogittah* and *Oukanaekah* Warriors, because the People in *Carolina* believed it was not possible to travel the Length of *Tannassie* and back again in less than three Months, whereas the Time that Sir *Alexander* had limited to himself to do it in, was from the 13th of *March* to the 20th of *April*, the Distance being about 500 Miles.

Sir *Alexander* returned to *Charles-Town* on the 13th of *April*, leaving the *Indians* on the Road, to the Care of Mr. *Hunter*, who reached Mr. *Kinloch's* with them the 19th, distant twenty-three Miles from *Charles-Town*. It was hereabouts that those *Indian* Chiefs met with the Warrior *Ounakannowie*, a Friend of their own, who was just come from the *Kettarba* Nation, and desired to go along with his Countrymen; to which Sir *Alexander* consented. There were several other *Indians* along with *Ounakannowie*, whom Sir *Alexander* declined to take along with him.

They went aboard the *Fox Man of War*, which sailed from the Bay of *Charles Town* the 4th of *May*, and arrived at *Dover* the 5th of *June* in the Morning, where Sir *Alexander* landed, and took Post and arrived at *London* that Night, with the Crown of the *Cherokee* Nation, leaving the *Indians* behind to come up with the Man of War. He let the Secretary of State immediately know that he had full Power from that Nation to lay their Crown at his Majesty's Feet, and that he had brought over seven *Indian* Chiefs as an Evidence of the Truth.

His

His Majesty was graciously pleased to order Sir *Alexander* to bring in his People to the Installation the 18th of *June*, when they were extremely surprized at the Magnificence of every Thing about them: They compared the King and Queen to the Sun, the Princes to the Stars, and themselves to Nothing.

On the 22d of *June* Sir *Alexander* was introduced to his Majesty; and upon his Knee, in Presence of the Court, declared the full Power he had received, the *Indian* Chiefs all kneeling at the same Time that Sir *Alexander* kneeled, as a Testimony of their Submission and Approbation: Sir *Alexander* laid the Crown of the *Cherokee* Nation at his Majesty's Feet, with the five Eagles Tails, as an Emblem of his Majesty's Sovereignty, and four Scalps of *Indian* Enemies; all which his Majesty was graciously pleased to accept of.

Some Heads of Sir Alexander Cumings's Journey to the Cherokee Mountains.

March 13, 1729-30. About five in the Afternoon Sir *Alexander* set out from Mr. *James Kinloch's* Plantation at *New Gilmerton*, being twenty-three Miles distant from *Charles Town, South Carolina*. He was attended by Mr. *George Chicken*, besides *Alexander Muckele*, *Aaron Cheesbrook*, and ——— *Powel*, Pack-horse Men; but the Pack-horse Men having got drunk, and over-turned the Baggage, Sir *Alexander* was obliged to leave them behind, desiring them to follow after, and proceeded on his Journey with only Mr. *George Chicken*, and Mr. *Geo. Hunter*, and lay that Night at Mr. *Kinloch's* House at *Wampee*, it being fourteen Miles distant from his Brother's House.

March 14. Went this Night to Mr. *Neilson's*, being about twenty Miles distant from Mr. *Alexander Kinloch's*: Sir *Alexander* employed a great Part of this Day in looking after Springs, Ponds and Minerals.

March 15. Went this Night to Mr. *Coxe's*, being thirty-five Miles distant from Mr. *Neilson's*: Here Sir *Alexander* met with Mr. *William Cooper*, a bold Man, and skilled in the *Cherokee* Language, who promised to meet him next Day, and attend him up to the Mountains.

March 16. Went this Night to Capt. *Ruffel's*, being ten Miles distant from Mr. *Coxe's*: Having employed most of this Day in looking after Curiosities, particularly in seeing a Cave under Ground, where Mr. *Hunter*,
Mr.

Mr. *Chicken*, and Mr. *Coxe*, made their several Marks to shew that they had been there, and Sir *Alexander* cut upon a Stone on the left Side of the Cave King *George II.* of *Great Britain*, wrote by *S. A. C.* This Day he discover'd likewise some Iron Stone, which was one great End of his going himself up to the Mountains, not being able to depend upon the Truth of any Report he had heard in *Carolina*. This Day the Pack-horse Men came up, two of which were discharged, for several Reasons taken Notice of by Mr. *Hunter* in his Journal; and *James Anderson* was hired in Place of them.

March 17. This Day Sir *Alexander* discovered more Iron Ore, and order'd Mr. *Hunter* to try it in his Presence, who found a third Part of it Iron. Here *Joseph Fairclough* informed Sir *Alexander* privately of a Discovery he himself had made of Copper Stone, about 450 Miles from the *Catarba* Nation, and that he would go with him for nothing to the Place where he discovered it. Sir *Alexander's* Intent in going up to the *Chërrokee* Mountains was more than answered by the Discoveries already made, for the exact Place where good Iron Ore could be found, was not before ascertained; besides the getting Roots for the Bites of Snakes: However, he proceeded to *Beaver Creek*, and encamped under a Tree about 18 or 20 Miles distant from Capt. *Ruffel's*.

March 18. After getting several Roots for Bites of Snakes, they proceeded to the *Congerees*, where they encamped under a Tree: Having looked after several Curiosities on the Road, the Distance about 20 Miles from their last Encampment, here happen'd something remarkable from Capt. *How*, a Chief of the *Catarba* Nation, in his Way of Speaking and Behaviour to Sir *Alexander*, who made him his Friend. Capt. *How* order'd his Men to salute him with Feathers, said they would dance round him during the whole Night, and would make him a Present of all their Skins; but finding it would be a Disturbance, he order'd his Men to withdraw, and shot a Turkey for Sir *Alexander's* Supper.

March 19. *William Cooper* came up according to Promise; and Sir *Alexander* being plagued with Mr. *Chicken's* Delays, in carrying away his Guide, to catch a runaway Horse, by which a great Part of the Morning was lost; he therefore was obliged to leave Mr. *Chicken*, Mr. *Hunter*, and the Pack-horse Men behind, at the 18 Mile Branch, and proceeded with *William Cooper* only

to the *Hollow Creek* Branch, being about 30 or 35 Miles from the *Congerees*.

March 20. From *Hollow Creek* they went to the 96 Mile Swamp, where *William Cooper's* Horse was found lame: It rained heavily all Night while they lay under the Trees, the Wolves making a hideous Noise about them: This Day's Journey was about 38 or 40 Miles. *Sir Alexander* made his usual Observations on the Road, and received great Satisfaction from thence.

March 21. From 96 Mile Swamp they went to *Long Cane*, being about 30 or 35 Miles distant from their last Encampment: This Day *William Cooper* killed a Buffalo, a Viper, a Fox Squirrel, and wounded three Wolves, which set upon their great Dog, and tore out Part of his Entrails. *Sir Alexander* found some small Stones that shined like Gold, and observed *Marrowbone Creek*, where the *Cherokee* killed the *Cheekipaw*, the Year before, by Mr. *Weekly's* Side.

March 22. From *Long Cane* they went to *Boggy Gully*, being about 36 or 40 Miles, and there encamped in the Woods: *Sir Alexander* slept at several Places, to try and examine the Nature of the Stones and Minerals.

March 23. From *Boggy Gully* they went to *Keowee*, where they dined, being 20 Miles Distance: Here *Sir Alexander* had an Account of the troublesome Disposition of the *Cherokee Indians*, particularly the lower Settlements, to whom the *Indian* Traders pretended they durst not speak, and said that the lower *Creeks* had endeavoured to seduce the *Cherokees* to the *French* Interest, and had gone from thence but the Month before to receive Presents from the *French*; and that upon their Return, an Insurrection of the *Cherokees* was expected. At Night *Sir Alexander* went into the Town-House, where above 300 *Indians* were assembled; and here he engaged the head Warriors to acknowledge his Majesty King *George's* Sovereignty over them on their Knee, and that they would obey him in every Thing; and that if they violated his Promise, they would become no People. He made their head Men promise to answer for the Conduct of the rest. This was a Submission they never before made either to God or Man. He ordered Expresses immediately to be dispatched thro' the whole *Cherokee* Nation, directing three head Men to meet him at *Negasssee*, the 3d of *April*, where he proposed to be at his Return from the Mountains, being resolved to set out
in

in his Progress thro' the Nation the next Day, he let them know that one of their head Men should bring full Power from the lower Settlements, another full Powers from the upper Settlements, and the third full Powers from the middle Settlements. The *Indian Traders* here, who were Eye-Witnesses, and *Joseph Cooper* the Interpreter, having declared that what they heard and saw done that Night, was a thing itself so incredible, that they would not have believed it possible, if they had not seen it themselves, and that Nobody in *Carolina* would believe their Report to be true, for that he himself (*viz.* the Interpreter *Cooper*) declared that if he had known before hand what *Sir Alexander* would have order'd him to have said, he would not have ventured in the Town-House to have been the Interpreter, nor would the *Indian Traders* have ventured to have been Spectators, believing that none of them could have gone out of the Town-House without being murdered, considering how jealous that People had always been of their Liberties: But being engaged by Surprize in the Interpretation of *Sir Alexander's* Speech, who stood in the midst of them well armed with three Cases of Pistols, a Gun and a Sword under a great Coat, he was resolved to go on, whatever should be the Consequence of it. He now believed that what had then passed would so overawe them, as to secure them for some Time to his Majesty's Interest. *Sir Alexander*, lest he should never see *England* to make a Report of what had happened, made the Witnesses sign a Declaration of what they saw and heard, as a Testimony of his Majesty's Sovereignty, whatever became of himself. The Witnesses were *Sir Alexander Cuming*, *Joseph Cooper*, Interpreter; *Ludovick Grant*, *Joseph Barker*, *Gregory Haines*, *Daniel Jenkinson*, *Thomas Goodale*, *William Cooper*, Guide; *Wm. Hatton*, *John Biles*, March 23, 1729-30, at *Keeowee*.

March 24. From *Keeowee* they went to *Occounny*, being 12 Miles, where *Sir Alexander* lay at *Mr. Dawie's*, *Indian Trader*: Here he looked about for Roots, Springs, Stones and Minerals, and found there a Solemnity performing in the Town-House, about the creating of a new King.

March 25. They went through *Keeowee*, *Chattoogah*, *Tucharreehee*, the Clay Pits, and lay at old *Estatoway*, where *Sir Alexander* made a Friend of the head Warrior: The Variety he saw this Day surprized him as much,

and seem'd to exhibit a Scene as amazing as what happen'd before at *Keeowee*.

March 26. From *Estoway* they went to *Nooufkah*, and made a Friend of *Hercules*, got the Secret of his several Roots for Distempers, met on the Road the Conjuror of *Toogabow*, and made a Friend of him; then went by *Echvey* to *Nequasssee*, where they met *Telloquolustokay*, and made a Friend of him, then to *Joree*, where he lay all Night: This Day he made several Discoveries, made a Friend of the second Warrior of *Joree*, spoke with *Caesar's* Brother, who discovered the *Indians* Plot to murder the *English*, and found here a transparent Stone on the Ground.

March 27. From *Joree* he went to *Tamauchly*, and from thence to *Tassetchee*, being 40 Miles, where he lay all Night, having pass'd over the steep Mountains of *Joree*, made the two head Warriors and the Conjuror his Friends, and spoke about their going to *England*. This was a remarkable Night for Thunder, Lightning, Rain, and what passed between the Conjuror, head Men, and *Sir Alexander*.

March 28. He went from *Tassetchee*, and lay within three Miles of *Beaver Damra*, being now attended by *Ludovick Grant*, as well as his Guide *William Cooper*. This Day he discover'd some Iron Stone at two different Places.

March 29. They proceeded over the Mountains, drank some of the Water on the Top of the high *Ooneekaway* Mountain, near which was a large Tree called the Poison'd Pear; from the Top of this Mountain to great *Telliquo*, is a Descent about 12 Miles. They arrived at great *Telliquo* in the Afternoon, saw the petrifying Cave, a great many Enemies Scalps, brought in and put upon Poles at the Warriors Doors, made a Friend of the great *Moytoy*, and *Jacob* the Conjuror: *Moytoy* told *Sir Alexander*, that it was talk'd among the several Towns last Year, that they intended to make him Emperor over the Whole; but that now it must be whatever *Sir Alexander* pleased.

March 30. *Sir Alexander* left *William Cooper* at great *Telliquo* to take Care of his lame Horse, and took only *Ludovick Grant* along with him to great *Tannassy*: This Town is pleasantly situated on a Branch of the *Mississippie*, and is 16 Miles from great *Telliquo*; the Path was said to be lined with Enemies, but neither *Mr. Grant* nor

nor Sir *Alexander* met with any Accident. Here Sir *Alexander* met with Mr. *Wiggan*, the complete Linguist, saw fifteen Enemies Scalps brought in by the *Tannassy* Warriors, made a Friend of the King of *Tannassy*, made him do Homage to King *George II.* on his Knee, returned the same Night to great *Telliquo*, was particularly distinguished in the Town-House by *Moytoy*, where the *Indians* sung Songs, danced, and stroaked his Head and Body over with Eagles Tails; after this, a Consultation was held with *Moytoy* and *Jacob* the Conjurer, who determined to present him with the Crown of *Tannassy*.

March 31. Went from *Telliquo*, with *Moytoy*, *Jacob* the Conjurer, the Bearers of Eagles Tails, and a great many other Attendants, and lay in the Woods, between 20 and 30 Miles Distance from great *Telliquo*.

April 1. They proceeded to *Tassetchee*, being above 30 Miles from the last Encampment. Here the two head Men, together with the Conjurer of the Place, declared in a private Conference their Agreement to what *Moytoy* had before resolved, in Relation to the Crown of *Tannassy*, as an Emblem of universal Sovereignty over the whole *Cherokee* Nation.

April 2. They proceeded to *Joree*, with an Increase of Attendants, particularly the Warriors and Conjurer of *Tassetchee*, this Day's Journey being near 40 Miles, over several steep Mountains: About a Mile from *Joree*, Mr. *George Chicken*, Mr. *Hunter*, and several of the *English* Traders, met Sir *Alexander* on Horseback, and conducted him to *Joree*, where his Friend, the Warrior of this Place, had got him some Iron Ore; from a steep and craggy Mountain at six Miles Distance, although contrary to all their Omens, because Sir *Alexander* had desired it of him when he passed through this Place before; and the Warrior said, that though Death should follow thereupon, he was resolved to oblige Sir *Alexander*. This Iron Ore Sir *Alexander* put in his Pocket; in Order to bring over to *England*.

April 3. They proceeded this Morning to *Nequassee*, being five Miles Distance from *Joree*, their Company always increasing. Here the *Indians* met from all Parts of the Settlements, (having received Intelligence of the General Meeting intended) by the Expresses sent from *Kecorwee*. This was a Day of Solemnity the greatest that ever was seen in the Country; there was Singing, Dancing, Feasting, making of Speeches, the Creation of *Moytoy* Emperor, with the unanimous Consent of all

the head Men assembled from the different Towns of the Nation, a Declaration of their resigning their Crown, Eagles Tails, Scalps of their Enemies, as an Emblem of their all owning his Majesty King George's Sovereignty over them, at the Desire of Sir *Alexander Cuming*, in whom an absolute unlimited Power was placed, without which he could not be able to answer to his Majesty for their Conduct. The Declaration of Obedience was made on their Knees, in Order to intimate, that a Violation of their Promise then made in so solemn a Manner, would be sufficient to make them no People. Sir *Alexander* made the Witnesses sign to the Substance of what they saw and heard, in order to preserve the Memory thereof, after Words are forgot. The Witnesses were Sir *Alexander Cuming*, *Eleazar Wiggan*, *Ludovick Grant*, *Samuel Brown*, *William Cooper*, *Agnus Mackferison*, *David Dowie*, *Francis Beaver*, *Lachlan Mackbain*, *George Hunter*, *George Chicken*, and *Joseph Cooper*, Interpreter, besides the Indians.

April 4. The Solemnity continued, Sir *Alexander* made some Presents, received their Crown, Eagles Tails, and Scalps of their Enemies, to be laid at his Majesty King George's Feet, and pitch'd upon six Chiefs to attend him over to *England*, if it were possible for the Chiefs to reach *Charles Town* on Foot by the 20th of *April*, which they believed could be done.

April 5. Sir *Alexander* went from *Nequassie* to *Nooulfkah*, with only *William Cooper* and *George Hunter*, leaving *George Chicken* to follow after. Here Sir *Alexander* received Roots of all Kinds, which were ever held among the Indians as the greatest Secrets. From hence he went to *Chattoogay*, and lay at the House of *Joseph Cooper's* Mother.

April 6. They proceeded to *Ookunny*, where Sir *Alexander* found a House built for him. The King, who had been just then made at *Ookunny* (being the same with the King of *Keeowee*) the Mankiller of that Place, and the Prince of *Tomassy*, came here to Sir *Alexander*, and made him a Present of two Eagles Tails; and at his Desire paid Homage to King George II. on their Knees. Here again he received all Kinds of Herbs and Roots that were kept as Secrets, look'd after Mines and Minerals, got at Night to *Keeowee*, near which he made some other Discoveries early next Morning.

April 7.

April 7. About Noon he proceeded on his Journey from *Keeowee*, being the last Town of the lower Settlements of the *Cherokee* Nation, and was attended by the six Chiefs, whom he had chose as his Attendants, in Order to be Evidence of the Truth of what had happened. This was done by the Consent of *Moytoy*, and the beloved Men of the *Cherokee* Nation; *Mr. Hunter*, *Mr. Chicken*, and the Pack-horse Men, made up the rest of the Company. This Town of *Keeowee* is about 200 Miles from great *Tannassy*, and about 300 Miles from *Charles Town*; but by Reason of the Mountains, *Tannassy* is reckoned as far distant as *Charles Town*. This Night they all lay at Twenty-three Mile Creek.

April 8. Sir *Alexander* left the *Indians* and Baggages, to proceed to *Charles Town* at their own Leisure, and lay at *Mulberry Creek*, with *Mr. George Chicken*, and *William Cooper*, the Guide, being about 40 Miles from the last Encampment.

April 9. They lay at *Salloodee River*, distant from *Mulberry Creek* 48 Miles.

April 10. Lay at *Congerees*, distant from *Mulberry Creek* 38 or 40 Miles.

April 11. Lay at *Capt. Russel's*, commonly computed to be 35 Miles, but is rather 40 Miles from *Congerees*.

April 12. Lay at *Mr. Arisque's*, being distant from *Capt. Russel's* about 60 Miles.

April 13. Went to Breakfast with *Mr. Chicken* at his Mother's House, from thence to *Mr. Kinloch's*, a Gentleman of the Council; dined with *Mr. Middleton*, President, acting in the Capacity of Governor; drank Tea at *Mrs. Johnson's*, call'd in at *Mr. Gadsden's*, and lay that Night at *Charles-Town*.

The Account of the Roads here is not so exact as in *Mr. Hunter* the Surveyor's Journal, because *Sir Alexander* took the Account of the Miles from his own Guide, whereas *Mr. Hunter* computed them by his own Watch, and the regular Pace his own Horse went at.

It may seem very strange, that a barbarous People, who were Enemies, should be brought on the sudden to so entire a Submission, upon a violent Storm of Thunder and Lightning. But such Instances, tho' not frequent, are sometimes found in History. Tacitus, in the first Book of his Annals, gives an Account of a furious Sedition among the Roman Legions in Pannonia, which grew to such a Height that they

they insulted Drusus, the Son of the Emperor Tiberius, wounded one of his Friends in his Presence, and were meditating some farther Mischief to him and his Attendants. Yet all this Tumult was quieted in a Night's Time by an Eclipse of the Moon; and those who the Evening before had so far thrown off their Military Obedience, as even to threaten the Emperor's Son, were, by the Morning, grown so tame, that they suffer'd their Ringleaders to be put to Death without the least Resistance, and even deliver'd up of their own Accord.

Tho' the following Articles were concluded at London, yet as they relate entirely to this Head, we think them more proper here than to separate them from the rest, by placing them among the Affairs of Great Britain.

ARTICLES of Friendship and Commerce proposed by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, to the Deputies of the Cherrokee Nation in South Carolina, by his Majesty's Order, on Monday, Sept. 7, 1730.

WHereas you *Seayagusta Oukah*, Chief of the Towns of *Tassetfa*, you *Sealiclosken Keragusta*, you *Teth-zowe*, you *Clogoittah*, you *Collannah*, you *Oucounacou*, have been deputed by *Moytoy of Telliquo*, with the Consent and Approbation of the whole Nation of the *Cherrokee Indians*, at a General Meeting at *Nikoffen* the 3d of April 1730, to attend Sir *Alexander Cuming*, Bart. to Great Britain, where you have seen the Great King George, at whose Feet the said Sir *Alexander Cuming*, by express Authority for that Purpose from the said *Moytoy* and all the *Cherrokee People*, has laid the Crown of your Nation, with the Scalps of your Enemies, and Feathers of Glory, in Token of your Obedience: Now the King of Great Britain bearing Love in his Heart to the powerful and great Nation of the *Cherrokee Indians*, his good Children and Subjects, his Majesty has impower'd us to treat with you here, and accordingly we now speak to you, as if the whole Nation of the *Cherrokees*, their old Men, young Men, Wives and Children, were all present; and you are to understand the Words we speak, as the Words of the Great King our Master, whom you have seen; and we shall understand the Words you speak to us, as the Words of all your People, with open and true

true Hearts to the Great King; and thereupon we give four Pieces of Strip'd Duffles.

Hear then the Words of the Great King whom you have seen, and who has commanded us to tell you, that the *English* every where on all Sides of the great Mountains and Lakes, are his People and Children, whom he loves; that their Friends are his Friends, and their Enemies are his Enemies: That he takes it kindly that the great Nation of the *Cherrokees* have sent you hither a great Way, to brighten the Chain of Friendship between him and them, and between your People and his People: That the Chain of Friendship between him and the *Cherrokee Indians* is like the Sun, which both shines here and also upon the great Mountains where they live, and equally warms the Hearts of the *Indians* and of the *English*: That as there are no Spots or Blackness in the Sun, so is there not any Rust or Foulness in this Chain; and as the great King has fasten'd one End of it to his own Breast, he desires you will carry the other End of the Chain, and fasten it well to the Breast of *Moytoy of Telliquo*, and to the Breasts of your old Wife Men, your Captains, and all your People, never more to be broken or made loose, and hereupon we give two Pieces of Blue Cloth.

The Great King and the *Cherrokee Indians* being thus fasten'd together by the Chain of Friendship, he has order'd his People and Children, the *English* in *Carolina*, to trade with the *Indians*, and to furnish them with all Manner of Goods that they want, and to make haste to build Houses, and to plant Corn from *Charles-Town* towards the Town of the *Cherrokees* behind the great Mountains; for he desires that the *Indians* and the *English* may live together as the Children of one Family, whereof the Great King is a kind and loving Father; and as the King has given his Land on both Sides of the great Mountains to his own Children the *English*, so he now gives to the *Cherrokee Indians* the Privilege of living where they please; and hereupon we give one Piece of Red Cloth.

The great Nation of *Cherrokees* being now the Children of the Great King of *Great Britain*, and he their Father, the *Cherrokees* must treat the *English* as Brethren of the same Family, and must be always ready, at the Governor's Command, to fight against any Nation, whether they be White Men or *Indians*, who shall dare to molest

molest or hurt the *English*; and hereupon we give twenty Guns.

The Nation of the *Cherrokees* shall, on their Part, take Care to keep the Trading Path clean, and that there be no Blood in the Path where the *English* White Men tread, even tho' they should be accompany'd by any other People with whom the *Cherrokees* are at War; whereupon we give 400 lb. Weight of Gun Powder.

That the *Cherrokees* shall not suffer their People to trade with the White Men of any other Nation but the *English*, nor permit the White Men of any other Nation to build any Forts, Cabins, or plant Corn amongst them or near to any of the *Indian* Towns, or upon the Lands which belong to the Great King; and if any such Attempt shall be made, you must acquaint the *English* Governor therewith, and do whatever he directs, in order to maintain and defend the Great King's Right to the Country of *Carolina*; whereupon we give 500 lb. Weight of Swan Shot, and 500 lb. Weight of Bullets.

That if any Negroe Slaves shall run away into the Woods from their *English* Masters, the *Cherrokee* Indians shall endeavour to apprehend them, and either bring them back to the Plantation from whence they run-away, or to the Governor; and for every Negroe so apprehended and brought back, the *Indian* who brings him shall receive a Gun and a Watch Coat; whereupon we give a Box of Vermillion, 10,000 Gun Flints, and six Dozen of Hatchets.

That if by any accidental Misfortune it should happen, that an *Englishman* should kill an *Indian*, the King or Great Man of the *Cherrokees* shall first complain to the *English* Governor, and the Man who did it shall be punish'd by the *English* Laws, as if he had kill'd an *Englishman*; and in the like Manner, if an *Indian* kills an *Englishman*, the *Indian* who did it shall be deliver'd up to the Governor, and be punish'd by the same *English* Law as if he were an *Englishman*; whereupon we give twelve Dozen of Spring Knives, four Dozen of Kettles, and ten Dozen of Belts.

You are to understand all that we have now said to be the Words of the Great King whom you have seen; and as a Token that his Heart is open and true to his Children and Friends the *Cherrokees*, and to all their People, he gives his Hand in this Belt, which he desires may be kept and shewn to all your People, and to their Children;

Children, and Childrens Children, to confirm what is now spoken, and to bind this Agreement of Peace and Friendship betwixt the *English* and *Gherrokees*, as long as the Mountains and Rivers shall last, or the Sun shine; whereupon we give this Belt of *Wampum*.

By Command of their
Lordship's, Whitehall,
September 9, 1730.
Alured Popple.

O. K. Oukah Ulah.
K. Skalclosken Ketagustah.
T. Tathtowe.
C. Clogoittah.
K. Kollannah.
U. Ukwaneequa.

THESE are to certify *Moytoy* of *Telliquo*, that I have seen, perused, and do approve of all the Articles contained in the above Agreement, to which the *Indians* above-mention'd have by my Advice given their Consent.

Alex. Cuming.

The ANSWER of the Indian Chiefs to the foregoing Articles, as it was deliver'd by Ketagustah, the 9th of September, 1730.

WE are come hither from a dark mountainous Place, where nothing but Darknefs is to be found; but are now in a Place where there is Light.

There was a Person in our Country with us, he gave us a yellow Token of Warlike Honour, that is left with *Moytoy* of *Telliquo*; and as Warriors we received it. He came to us like a Warrior from you; a Man he is, his Talk was upright, and the Token he left preserves his Memory amongst us.

We look upon you as if the Great King George was present, and we love you, as representing the Great King, and shall die in the same Way of Thinking.

The Crown of our Nation is different from that which the Great King George wears, and from that which we saw in the Tower, but to us it is all one; and the Chain of Friendship shall be carry'd to our People.

We look upon the Great King George as the Sun, and as our Father, and upon ourselves as his Children; for tho' we are Red, and you are White, yet our Hands and Hearts are join'd together.

‘ When we shall have acquainted our People with
 ‘ what we have seen, our Children from Generation to
 ‘ Generation will always remember it.

‘ In War we shall always be as one with you, the
 ‘ Great King George’s Enemies shall be our Enemies,
 ‘ his People and ours shall be always one, and shall die
 ‘ together.

‘ We came hither naked and poor as the Worm of the
 ‘ Earth ; but you have every Thing, and we that have
 ‘ Nothing must love you, and can never break the Chain
 ‘ of Friendship which is between us.

‘ Here stands the Governor of *Carolina*, whom we
 ‘ know. This small Rope we shew you, is all we have
 ‘ to bind our Slaves with, and may be broken, but you
 ‘ have Iron Chains for yours ; however, if we catch
 ‘ your Slaves, we shall bind them as well as we can,
 ‘ and deliver them to our Friends again, and have no
 ‘ Pay for it.

‘ We have look’d round for the Person that was in
 ‘ our Country ; he is not here, however we must say,
 ‘ he talk’d uprightly to us, and we shall never forget
 ‘ him.

‘ Your White People may very safely build Houses
 ‘ near us, we shall hurt Nothing that belongs to them ;
 ‘ for we are the Children of one Father, the Great King,
 ‘ and shall live and die together.

Then laying down his Feathers upon the Table, he
 added, ‘ This is our Way of Talking, which is the
 ‘ same Thing to us, as your Letters in the Book are to
 ‘ you ; and to you, beloved Men, we deliver these
 ‘ Feathers, in Confirmation of all that we have said.



NEW ENGLAND.

IN the *Historical Register*, N^o LVII. we continued
 the Account of the Disputes between the Governor
 and the House of Representatives, about fixing a Salary
 upon the former, and concluded it with the sudden
 Death of Governor *Burnet*. This being known in *Bri-*
tain, his Majesty appointed *Jonathan Belcher*, Esq; to
 succeed him ; which was regarded as a Strain of great
 Lenity and Condescension to those People ; inasmuch as
 that Gentleman was not only a Native of the Province,
 and

and had all his Fortune there, but had been sent by them, with *Francis Wilks, Esq;* to be Agent in *Great Britain* for that very House of Representatives; and was therefore like to be perfectly agreeable to them. Accordingly, the News of his Promotion was received in the Colony with great Joy: But his Instructions being to insist still upon the same Point of fixing a Salary, and the House of Representatives being as obstinate to the contrary, the same Disputes have been continued; the Particulars and Consequence of which we shall now insert.

ON the 10th of *August*, his Excellency *Jonathan Belcher, Esq;* arrived at *Boston* from *England*, and made his Publick Entry there that same Day, and afterwards receiv'd the Compliments on his safe Arrival and Preferment, from all the Officers, Magistrates, and Pastors, and went the 24th to take Possession of his Government of *New Hampshire*, where, as well as at *Boston*, he was receiv'd with all possible Demonstrations of Joy. On the 9th of *September* the General Assembly met at *Cambridge*, and his Excellency made them the following Speech:

The SPEECH of his Excellency *Jonathan Belcher, Esq;* Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay* in *New England*, &c. to the General Assembly of the said Province, met at *Cambridge*, on Wednesday, the 9th of *September*, 1730.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives,
IT is with Gratitude to Almighty God, that I now mention to you my safe Return from *Great Britain*, after a long Absence, and a dangerous Voyage.

His Majesty's Commission publish'd at my Arrival, told you of the King's having appointed me his Governor of his Province of *Massachusetts-Bay*, in Consequence whereof I now see you, with Pleasure, convened in the General Assembly, (I doubt not) to pursue those Measures which may most of all conduce to his Majesty's Service and Interest, and the Prosperity of this Country.

The first Thing I would recommend to you, is a Regard to Virtue and true Religion, for which *New England* has a long Time had the Honour to be distinguish'd,

and from his Majesty's pious Care of his People here, he has commanded me, not only to see that there be a strict Execution of all the Laws now in Force against Immorality and Impiety, but that I commend to your Consideration, the enacting such others as may best promote and encourage our most Holy Religion, and, I wish, every Thing of this Kind may always be brought forward, and debated with a true Catholick Christian Spirit.

It is one of the shining Graces of his Majesty's Reign, that Dissenters of all Denominations in *Great Britain*, enjoy the Toleration in its full Ease and Extent, and it should be your Care to imitate the Royal Indulgence of our gracious Sovereign, that none of our Laws may carry in them a Spirit of Rigour or Severity to those who may conscientiously differ from us in the Modes of Divine Worship: We, I say, of all his Majesty's Subjects, ought as much as possible to steer clear of this, since our Ancestors (but in the last Century) left their Native Country, as not able to comply with any Impositions on their Consciences, or endure the Hardships of not doing it. And I can't pass from this Article, without putting you in Mind of the Happiness peculiar to this Province, in the early Care our Fathers took for a liberal and pious Education of their Posterity, I mean, the Founding of a College at *Cambridge*; and I do assure you, I shall gladly embrace every Opportunity you'll put in my Power, of nourishing that Seminary of Religion and Learning.

The King's placing me at the Head of his Government here, taken in all Circumstances of it, (without assuming any Personal Merit to myself) is such an Instance of his Majesty's Grace and Favour to this People, as I want Words to express: But if it produces from you that Duty, Loyalty, and Gratitude, justly due to so gracious a Prince, I shall think it a good Omen of the lasting Tranquillity of *New England*. The Honour of the Crown, and the Interest of *Great Britain*, are, doubtless, very compatible with the Privileges and Liberties of her Plantations; and it being my Duty to support the former, it will also be my Care to protect the latter. I have it in Command from my Royal Master, to communicate to you his 27th Instruction to me, respecting the Support of his Governors in this Province for the future; an authentick Copy whereof shall be deliver'd you by the Secretary, and may save my

my repeating it. While I resided at the Court of *Great Britain*, I hope you are sensible I did every Thing in my Power, consistent with Reason and Justice, for preserving and lengthning out the Peace and Welfare of this Province; and what Steps have been taken by his Majesty, with respect to the unhappy Dispute betwixt your late Governor and you, you are no Strangers to; and I hope, after all the past Struggle and Controversy, you will think it for the true Interest of the Province to do in this Matter what may be perfectly acceptable to his Majesty. Pleasing is the Sight! while I behold and say, *Ye are my Brethren; Ye are my Bones and my Flesh*; and I have no Interest separate from your true and real Interest: And on this Head I must add, in Fidelity to the King my Master, and to my Country, that from the Honour I had of waiting often on his Majesty's Ministers, and from my Acquaintance with the several Offices thro' which this Dispute has pass'd, I can't suppose any Thing could have prevented this, and many other Matters of dangerous Consequence to the Province, being laid before the Parliament of *Great Britain* the last Winter; but that his Majesty, in his great Lenity and Goodness, was inclined to give you once more Opportunity of paying a due Regard and Deference to what in his Royal Wisdom he thinks so just and reasonable: And this, I say, he has done in the kindest Manner, by placing one at the Head of this Government here, in whom you yourselves had placed the Trust and Confidence of your Affairs. The Fame of *Cato's* Wisdom reflected Honour on *Old Rome*, while he made so brave a Stand for the Liberty of his Country; but when *Cæsar* had shut him up in his little *Utica*, and offered him Terms of Honour, his murdering himself, rather than submit to a Power he could no longer rationally resist, has left a lasting Brand of Infamy on the Memory of that great Patriot. This, Gentlemen, I mention as some Illustration of the Dispute lately subsisting between his Majesty and his People of this Province, tho' I by no means allow it to run parallel: *Cæsar* usurped the Empire, and invaded the Commonwealth; but happy, how happy *New England*! that lives under the Government of their lawful, rightful Sovereign, the best of Kings, who ascended the Throne of his Royal Ancestors, with the universal Joy of his Subjects; and while he maintains the Dignity of his Crown with the strictest Honour, he at the same Time

bounds

bounds his Power by the excellent Constitution and Laws of his Kingdom, and defends and protects the Liberties of his People with a most tender paternal Care: I therefore desire, from the affectionate Regard I have to my native Country, that you would give your most calm and deliberate Attention to this Affair, of so nice a Consequence, and now brought to a Crisis.

This Province is generally thought to be the greatest Mart for all *British* Manufactures, of any of his Majesty's *American* Dominions, which makes the Trade of it (for a young Plantation) large and extensive: And here I am sorry for the Occasion of observing to you, that notwithstanding the Laws you now have for regulating several of your Manufactures, yet Means are found to evade and elude them, to the great Detriment and Reproach of the Trade of this Country in general, and to the Justification of Complaints from Abroad, whither your Products are exported. But as nothing can tend more to make you a flourishing People than Trade and Commerce, it is certainly well worthy your Consideration in what best Ways and Methods to improve and increase it; and I shall very cheerfully give my Consent to such Laws as may be further necessary to give you a just Claim, not only to a profitable but an honourable Trade; and I could heartily wish you would join with me in seriously considering the miserable State of your Bills of Credit; how much Publick Credit has sunk, and the Value of every Man's Estate depreciated by some Defects in their Funds, or by the long Periods at which they are set. And I can assure you, the Merchants of *Great Britain* trading hither, are under great Discouragements on this Head: Let us then, if possible, find out some Remedy to the growing Evil of the sinking Credit of the Bills. Nor must I dismiss the great Affair of Trade, without putting you in Mind how excessively the Exchange betwixt *Great Britain* and this Province is risen in a few Years, from 60 to more than 200 *per Cent.* This I should think might in some good Measure be brought to Rights, by the Government's giving the greatest Encouragement to the Husbandry, in every Branch of it, and to the raising all other Products peculiar to the Climate; for the more you can raise and export, the less will be the Balance to your Prejudice Abroad, and so your Exchange be necessarily reduced; and you could in nothing more recommend yourselves to the Favour of the Crown, and the

the Good-Will of the Mother Kingdom, or more serve your own Interest, than to promote the raising large Quantities of Hemp, Flax, and all other Naval Stores.

Gentlemen,

By the Proclamation I have lately issued, you see his Majesty's great Wisdom and steady Resolution, has produced an honourable and advantageous Peace with *Spain*, the sweet Fruits whereof we shall of Course taste in these Parts of his Dominions; yet I must caution you against too great Security, or neglecting the Fortifications of the Province, of which I shall order a careful Survey, and the State of them to be laid before you, that proper Provision may be made for putting them into the best Order, for the Support of his Majesty's Honour, and our own Safety, in Case of an unexpected Rupture with any of the Crowns of *Europe*.

I have with great Satisfaction look'd on the Way and Method the Government is now in for keeping Peace and Friendship with the *Indians* on our Frontiers. Duty to the King, and Love to my Country, will carry me into every reasonable Way to strengthen the good Understanding we have with those People at present; and as Interest sways Mankind in general, so you may bore their Ears to your Door-Posts, by still easing them all you can in the Truck Trade; and you may depend on the strictest Orders to all my Officers, to prevent, as much as possible, their being made Mad from Time to Time with strong Drink, of which we have seen the fatal Consequences.

Gentlemen,

The Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Woods has been complaining to me of the Hardships he meets in this Government, in the Course of his Duty to the King, by whom I am commanded to take the most effectual Care in my Power, that there be a strict Observance of all the Acts of Parliament made to prevent the Destruction of the Royal Woods, and to be aiding and assisting to his Majesty's Surveyor by my self, and all Officers under me, that all Offenders on this Score may be duly and justly punished. And as I am sure it will be taken for a Mark of your Duty and Respect to the King, so I hope I may depend on your Readiness to enact such Laws as may be still thought necessary for the Preservation of the Nursery-Royal of Mafts.

I am

I am glad to tell you the tender Care the King has for all his Subjects, has produced to me his Royal Instruction with Respect to the Boundaries of this Province and *New Hampshire* ; and it is so wisely calculated, that being put in Practice, I hope it will bring this long and unhappy Dispute to an amicable Adjustment, and to the entire Satisfaction of both Provinces, and this Instruction shall be delivered to you.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

As it is more especially your Business to look into the State of the publick Revenue, the Accounts from the last Time you had them shall be duly laid before you, with the proper Estimate of the Charge of the current Year; and your repeated Professions of Loyalty and Obedience to the King, leave no Doubt with me, but that you will make ample Provision for the Support of the Honour and Dignity of his Majesty's Government, and for the Ease and Welfare of his People.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives.

Had it not been my Happiness to be born among you, perhaps my first Speech from the Chair had been confin'd to a much less Compass, but as I am no Stranger to the Constitution and Circumstances of my own Country, so the Welfare and Prosperity of it lies near my Heart, and has led me to mention so many Things to your Consideration as essential thereunto. I am sensible it is now not only a Season which requires the Attendance of many Gentlemen in their Trade and Husbandry, but the Dislemper may be still thought too near and hazardous, and so make you uneasy ; I have therefore only to recommend to you Harmony and Unanimity among ourselves, in all your Proceedings, for the better Dispatch ; and if it be pleasing to you, it will be so to me, that you go through what may be of absolute Necessity, and refer other Things to the next Time of your Meeting. You shall always have my hearty Concurrence in every Thing that may be for the King's Honour and Service, and the substantial Happiness of this Province.

Cambridge, Sept.

9, 1730.

J. BELCHER.

To his Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, &c.

The Congratulatory Address of his Majesty's Council of the said Province.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's Council of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in General-Court assembled, do rejoice to take this first Opportunity to congratulate your Excellency's safe Arrival, after a dangerous Voyage, to this your native Country.

And we do with all Thankfulness acknowledge the Wisdom and Goodness of divine Providence, inclining the Heart of our most gracious Sovereign, to appoint your Excellency Governor over us; one so nearly related to and concerned for the true Interest and Welfare of this People, and to whom our Civil and Religious Rights and Privileges are so very dear.

As we sincerely wish your Excellency all Ease and Happiness in your Government over this Province, so your Excellency's great Knowledge and Skill in our publick Affairs, and your Interest therein, gives us the pleasing Prospect of all Good and Comfort under your wise and mild Administration.

And we do assure your Excellency, that we his Majesty's loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Council of this Province, will at all Times, to the utmost of our Ability, assist your Excellency with our best Advice; and do offer up our sincere and fervent Prayers to Almighty God, that your Excellency may still continue in, and enjoy more of the Royal Favour, and long rule over a loyal and dutiful People.

In the Name and by Order of
the Council,

Sept. 10, 1730.

J. Willard, Secr.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

AS the steady Loyalty and Duty of his Majesty's Council of this Province to our gracious Sovereign sets them in the best Light with the King and his Ministers, so it claims from me all Regard and Honour

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nour due to you in the Station your King and Country have set you.

I thank you very kindly for all the Respect and Affection you express in your congratulating my safe Arrival and Government; and for the Assurances you give me of your best Assistance in my Administration.

As it is my Duty and Inclination, so nothing in my Power shall be wanting to support his Majesty's Honour and Interest in this his Government. And this I look upon as one of the best Ways of promoting the Prosperity of this People, and my ardent Love to my native Country can leave you no Room to doubt with how much Pleasure and Satisfaction I could employ my whole Life in its Service.

J. BELCHER.

To his Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq; Captain-General and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, &c.

The Address of the Honourable House of Representatives to his Excellency, Sept. 10, 1730.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Representatives of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, convened in General Assembly, most sincerely and heartily congratulate your safe Arrival among us, in the exalted Station of his Majesty's Governor.

We receive, with the highest Thankfulness, the Divine Favour that inclined the Heart of our most gracious Sovereign to appoint the same Person to represent his Majesty here, whom the People had confided in as their best Patriot, to represent and act for them; a sure and engaging Evidence, that his Sacred Majesty has no other Design in the Use of his Prerogative, than to promote the real Interest and Welfare of his Subjects.

We observe with great Pleasure and sincere Gratitude in your Excellency's first Speech from the Chair, your full Knowledge of our Affairs, and tender Concern for our civil and religious Welfare; and we hope your Excellency will always find this House heartily disposed to join in promoting your great and good Designs for this People.

We

We reflect with entire Satisfaction, and look upon it as a happy Omen of our future Prosperity, that while you have so early and constantly given the more sure and distinguishing Marks of your firm Attachment and Zeal for his Majesty, and the August House of *Hanover*, you have been as steady in your Love and Concern for the Welfare and Happiness of your native Country.

That your Excellency may be long continued a rich Blessing at the Head of this Province, as you have always been an Ornament and Honour to it, and that your Administration may be ever easy and happy, is, and shall be our unfeign'd Prayer and constant Endeavour.

In the House of
Representatives,
Sept. 10, 1730.

In the Name and by Order
of the House,
J. Quincy, Speaker.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I Must always assure you, That your Loyalty and Obedience to the King, and your Affection and Duty to his Royal House, will lay the best Foundation for the Prosperity of your Country, in the Continuance of your religious and civil Liberties. I thank you very heartily for the Pleasure and Satisfaction you express upon the Favour and Honour his Majesty has done me, in appointing me the immediate Representative of his Royal Person in his Government of this Province.

As soon as I was able to make Observations in the World, the Settlement of the Crown by the immortal King *William*, in the illustrious House of *Brunswick*, gave me such a pleasing Prospect of Security and Happiness to the whole Protestant World, and to *Great Britain* and her Dominions in particular, as carry'd me once and again to the Court of *Hanover*, to pay my Vows of Duty and Affection to the present Royal Family. And as it will now be my first Care to maintain the Honour and Dignity of the King my Master, so you may assure your selves the Royal Charter which you enjoy by the King's Grace and Favour, shall be a constant Rule in my Administration; and the Love I bear to my dear native Country, must give you the firmest Security of my Readiness and Alacrity to do

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every Thing in my Power, that the Privileges and Properties of this People may be handed down to the latest Posterity.

Sept. 11, 1730.

J. BELCHER.

After these Forms were over, the two Instructions referred to in Governor *Belcher's* first Speech to them were laid before the House of Representatives, which are as follow, viz.

Twenty-seventh Instruction.

‘ **W**Hereas by our Royal Instructions to *William Burnet*, Esq; our late Governor of *Massachusetts Bay*, we did direct him to acquaint the Council and House of Representatives of the said Province, that as they hoped to recommend themselves to the Continuance of our Royal Grace and Favour, we expected they should manifest the same, by an immediate Compliance with what had so often been recommended to them, in relation to the passing of Acts forthwith for establishing a fix’d and honourable Salary for the Support and Maintenance of the Dignity of our Governor for the Time being; and that we deem’d a competent Sum for that Purpose to be at least 1000 l. Sterling per Ann. and that in case the said Council and House of Representatives should not pay a due and immediate Regard to our Royal Will and Pleasure therein, we should look upon the same as a manifest Mark of their undutiful Behaviour to us, and such as might require the Consideration of the Legislature of *Great Britain*: And whereas our Royal Consort the Queen, being Guardian of the Kingdom, and our Lieutenant during our Absence, upon a Representation from the Lords of the Committee of our Privy Council, was pleased to allow of some Alterations in our said Instruction, and to condescend that *Mr. Burnet* might accept a Salary of 1000 l. per Ann. provided the same were settled on him for the Time of his Government only. Notwithstanding which Condescension, the said Assembly have not yet thought fit to settle any fixed Salary on their Governor, whereby they have justly incurred our Displeasure, and an Account of their Behaviour would e’re this Time have been laid before our Parliament of *Great Britain*, but that our Commissioners for Trade and

and Plantations have humbly requested, that we would be graciously pleased to suspend our just Resentment, till the said Assembly shall have had a further Opportunity of considering the Justice and Importance of our said Instruction, wherein the Trade and Interest of *Great Britain* are more concerned, than our Royal Prerogative; for which Purpose our said Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, have by our Permission transmitted to the Speaker of the said House of Representatives, a Proposal in the following Terms.

THE Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations have perused the several Speeches, Votes, Messages and Answers that have passed between *William Burnet*, Esq; late his Majesty's Governor of the *Massachusetts-Bay* in *New England*, and the Assembly of that Province, upon the Subject Matter of his Majesty's 23d Instruction to *Mr. Burnet*, wherein it is recommended to the said Assembly, to settle a fixed Salary upon their Governor; and their Lordships are sorry to observe, that the Assembly have not only hitherto refused to comply in any Sort with the Tenor of that Instruction, but that they seem likewise in some of their Answers upon that Subject, to have forgot that Decency and Respect which is always due to their Governor, who has the Honour to represent his Majesty's Person in that Colony. The Consequence of which Proceedings, if Matters should continue in this State, must naturally be, that his Majesty will find himself under a Necessity of laying the undutiful Behaviour of this Province before the Legislature of *Great Britain*, not only in this single Instance, but in many others likewise of the same Nature and Tendency, whereby it manifestly appears, that their Assembly for some Years last past, have attempted, by unwarrantable Practices, to weaken, if not entirely to cast off the Obedience they owe to the Crown, and the Dependance which all Colonies ought to have upon their Mother Country.

However, as their Lordships do conceive it not improbable that the frequent Disputes between the Assembly and their late Governor, which were carried to a great Height, and were become almost intirely personal, might have had some Influence upon their Conduct, and have given a strong Bias to their Determinations in this Particular; and as their Lordships are not without Hopes, that upon cooler Reflection, the
 ' People

‘ People of the *Massachusetts Bay* may be brought to a
‘ juster Sense of their Duty and Interest, they are for
‘ this Time willing to interpose with his Majesty in
‘ Behalf of the Province, that he may be graciously
‘ pleased to suspend his just Resentment ’till their As-
‘ sembly shall have had one more Opportunity of de-
‘ bating the Weight of his Royal Instruction, and the
‘ Consequences that may attend their Refusal to com-
‘ ply with so reasonable a Recommendation, wherein
‘ the Trade and Interest of *Great Britain* are more con-
‘ cerned than the Authority of the Crown.

‘ And in the mean Time their Lordships do propose
‘ to the Assembly of the *Massachusetts Bay*, that they do
‘ pass a Law, whereby it shall be declared, that the Sa-
‘ lary of their Governor for the Time being, shall be
‘ 1000 l. *per Annum* Sterling, clear of all Deductions;
‘ and that the said Salary be constantly paid out of such
‘ Money as shall from Time to Time be raised for the
‘ Support of the Government, and the Defence of the
‘ said Inhabitants of the said Province.

‘ Now you are hereby ordered and directed to recom-
‘ mend to the said Assembly, That they do forthwith
‘ comply with this Proposal, as the last Signification of
‘ our Royal Pleasure to them upon this Subject: But
‘ if the said Assembly shall not think fit to comply
‘ therewith, it is our Will and Pleasure, and you are
‘ hereby required immediately to come over to this our
‘ Kingdom of *Great Britain*, in order to give us an ex-
‘ act Account of all that shall have passed upon this Sub-
‘ ject, that we may lay the same before our Parliament;
‘ unless you shall think it for our Service to send some
‘ other Person fully instructed in the State of our Pro-
‘ vince under your Government, to give us Information
‘ concerning the same.

Eightieth Instruction.

‘ **W**HEREAS there has been a Dispute of long
‘ Continuance between our Province of the
‘ *Massachusetts-Bay* and *New Hampshire*, in relation to the
‘ Boundaries of the said Provinces; and whereas we do
‘ judge it to be for the Service as well as for the Peace
‘ and Tranquillity of the said Colonies, that the said
‘ Dispute should be adjusted, and a Line marked out to
‘ divide the said Provinces in all Times to come: It
‘ is therefore our Will and Pleasure, and you are hereby
‘ directed

directed to propose to the General Assemblies of each of the said Provinces respectively, That discreet and indifferent Persons be chosen by each of the said Assemblies, out of some of the Neighbouring Colonies, with sufficient Powers to draw the said Boundary Line ; and finally to determine this Dispute between the said Provinces, whose Proceedings therein shall be laid before us, and shall be of no Effect until our Royal Pleasure shall be signify'd thereupon.

After reading these Instructions it was put to the Vote, to comply with the Instruction for fixing a settled Salary upon the Governor, which was carry'd in the Negative, 82 against 2. This Unanimity of the Assembly against his Majesty's Commands was the more extraordinary, because in every Thing else there appear'd a perfect Harmony between the Governor and the Assembly. They order'd 1000 *l.* to be paid to his Excellency out of the Publick Treasury, for defraying the Charge and Expence of his Equipage, and other Necessaries suitable to the Dignity of his Station. They order'd 200 *l.* to be given to *George Prutheroe*, Captain of his Majesty's Ship the *Blandford*, in the Name and on the Behalf of the Government of *New England*, as a Gratification for his respectful Treatment of his Excellency in his Passage over to *New England* on Board the said Ship. At the same Time they order'd 1500 *l.* to be sent to *Francis Wilks*, Esq; their Agent at *London*, as a Reward for the good Services he had done them.

Upon the passing of the Vote against fixing a settled Salary, the Governor summoned the Members of the Council, most of whom it seems think differently from the Representatives, to attend their Duty in the General Assembly ; and upon the 2d Day of *October* last, his Excellency made the following Speech to the General Assembly of that Province.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives,
YOU having now been, upon a Conference of both Houses, on the Subject Matter of the Vote for my Support in the Government ; and as I apprehended myself no Party in this Dispute, I have said nothing in the Course of it, because I would not in any Measure abridge you of that Freedom of Debate with which you ought to proceed ; yet I would take this Opportunity of giving you all the Light and Information I can, in
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an Affair that so nearly affects his Majesty's Honour, the Trade of *Great Britain*, and the Prosperity of this Country: And had there been no Conference agreed upon, I should have taken a special Occasion to speak to you on this Subject.

Gentlemen,

Upon the first Sight I had of the Vote of the House of Representatives, in Answer to his Majesty's Instruction for fixing a Salary on me and my Successors, and of the Message to the Council which accompany'd it, I did, in Duty to the King my Master, and in Fidelity to this Province, order the Secretary to Summon every Gentleman of his Majesty's Council to attend his Duty in the present Session of the General Court, hoping from the constant Loyalty they have not only profess'd, but practis'd to his Majesty, they would be led into such Resolutions as might give the whole General Court a just Sense of the Weight of his Majesty's Instruction, and so put an End to the long Struggle and Contention in this Affair: And although they are not come up to the full Term of his Majesty's just Expectation, yet it is with much Satisfaction that I observe the dutiful Inclination of the King's Council, to do what they would hope may be acceptable to his Majesty, in Answer to what he has so long and so often required of this Government.

But, *Gentlemen of the House of Representatives*, How am I at once damp'd in the Pleasure I had conceiv'd from the Part his Majesty's Council have so faithfully acted to their King and Country, by your going on in the Way you have been in, and so doing nothing that shall look like a decent Respect to his Majesty. As I am resolv'd to discharge the Trust the King has reposed in me with all possible Fidelity to him; so my Love to my Native Country will not suffer me to be less just and faithful to this People. I must tell you then, That it is with the greatest Surprise and Concern to me, that you seem willing at present to run the Hazard of the fatal Consequences which your Proceedings (in my Opinion) will certainly produce, and which you and your Posterity may groan under when it may be too late to find Redress.

Notwithstanding what I said to you in the Opening of this Session, and laying before you his Majesty's Instruction, I am sorry to find my self still obliged to use Arguments to perswade you to your Duty, and to
what

what tends so much to your own Peace and Advantage. And here I would first of all repeat to you, that it requires the greatest Master of Reason and Rhetorick to display in proper Colours, the Lenity, the Clemency, and the great Goodness of his Majesty to this Province; and while he still cloaths himself with Kindness and Patience, why will you risque his Displeasure? One Paragraph of the Proposal in the Instruction you will find to be thus: 'That his Majesty will find himself under a necessity of laying the undutiful Behaviour of this Province before the Legislature of *Great Britain*, not only in this single Instance, but in many other likewise of the same Nature and Tendency; whereby it manifestly appears, that their Assembly for some Years last past, have attempted by unwarrantable Practices, to weaken, if not entirely to cast off, the Obedience they owe to the Crown, and the Dependance which all Colonies ought to have on their Mother Country.' Again, what says the King in the Close of this Instruction? 'That they do forthwith comply with this Proposal, as the last Signification of our Royal Pleasure to them upon this Subject: But if the said Assembly shall not think fit to comply therewith, it is our Will and Pleasure, and you are hereby required immediately to come over to this our Kingdom of *Great Britain*, in order to give us an exact Account of all that shall have passed upon this Subject, that we may lay the same before our Parliament.' Why will you not accept his Royal Word, as a Warning to avoid the Mischiefs he is unwilling you should bring upon yourselves? Every Gentleman that will allow himself to think, must be sensible, that the Broils you have been in with your Governors for more than ten Years past, have turned out to the great Loss and Disadvantage of the good People of this Province. I would refer you to the Dispute you had with your Governor in the Year 1723: Upon which you will find the Right Honourable the Lords of Trade report to the Lords Justices of the Kingdom thus: 'Upon this Occasion, we think it our Duty to inform your Excellencies, that the Inhabitants of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, which contains much the greatest Part of *New England*, are incorporated by the Royal Charter of their late Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and are possess'd of a vast Tract of Land: Their Government consists of a Governor, Council and Assembly; but the Governor

‘ Governor only is appointed by his Majesty without
‘ any Salary, but such as the People are pleased to give
‘ him, and that from Year to Year : The Assembly,
‘ consisting of ninety eight, are chosen by the People ;
‘ and the Council, consisting of twenty eight, are cho-
‘ sen by the Assembly : From so unequal a Ballance in
‘ their Constitution, daily Inconveniencies occur. And
‘ your Excellencies may perceive, by the many Facts
‘ mentioned in this Report, that the Inhabitants, far
‘ from making suitable Returns to his Majesty for the
‘ extraordinary Privileges they enjoy, are daily endea-
‘ vouring to wrest the small Remains of Power out of
‘ the Hands of the Crown, and to become independent
‘ of their Mother Kingdom : The Nature of their Soil
‘ and Product are much the same with those of *Great*
‘ *Britain* ; the Inhabitants are numerous, upwards of
‘ ninety four thousand ; their Militia consists of sixteen
‘ Regiments of Foot, and fifteen Troops of Horse, ma-
‘ king in the Year 1718, fifteen thousand Men ; and by
‘ Medium taken from the Naval Officers Account for
‘ three Years, (from the 24th of *June* 1714, to the 24th
‘ of *June* 1717) for the Ports of *Boston* and *Salem* only,
‘ it appears that the Trade of this Province annually
‘ employs no less than 3493 Sailors, and 492 Ships, ma-
‘ king 25,406 Tons : Hence your Excellencies will be
‘ apprized of what Importance it is to his Majesty’s
‘ Service, that so powerful a Colony should be restrained
‘ within the due Bounds of Obedience to the Crown,
‘ and be more firmly attached to the Interest of *Great*
‘ *Britain*, than they at present seem to be : Which we
‘ conceive cannot effectually be done without the Inter-
‘ position of the *British* Legislature, wherein, in our
‘ humble Opinion, no Time should be lost.’

And I must desire you duly to consider the Letters
wrote you the 24th of *October* last by Mr. *Wilks* and my-
self, and his Letter of the 21st of *May* following. Pray,
Gentlemen, give yourselves Liberty to reflect and ex-
amine what you have gain’d (besides the vast Charge
you have been put to) by the Disputes you have had
with the Crown : I suppose, on a modest Computation,
(all Things being brought to Account) the Expence
has been more than fifty thousand Pounds : The King’s
Governor, who used to be content with twelve hundred
Pounds (though you then thought it too much) you
now earnestly desire to accept of three thousand Pounds.
And the Innovations you have made on the Royal Char-

ter in your Supplies of the Treasury, the King will no longer suffer, being so derogatory to his Royal Prerogative, and so contrary to the legal Constitution of this Government.

Gentlemen, I must tell you again, that I had the Honour of being often with his Majesty's Ministers, and attended very diligently at all the publick Offices thro' which the Affair now before you has pass'd; and I do assure you, from the best Information, and from the most critical Observation I could make, nothing had prevented a Parliamentary Proceeding against you the last Winter, but the King being willing to give you one more Opportunity to shew your Duty and Gratitude, by doing what is so just and reasonable. I must also tell you, I have the strongest Reason to fear you have so few Friends among the King's Ministers, or in either House of Parliament, as that your Proceeding in a Way, the King says, your final Non-Compliance must bring it to, will bring into the utmost Hazard every Thing that is dear to the good People of this Country.

That you may not be amused or frightened with groundless Surmises and Insinuations, I think it proper to declare to you, that I have no Instruction from his Majesty for demanding from you any Support to his Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary, or any other Officer (his Governor excepted) than what has been in your usual Way.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

You have from Time to Time seemed to give the most solemn Assurances for yourselves, and to declare your firm Belief, that succeeding Assemblies will, with the utmost Chearfulness, afford all honourable and ample Support to his Majesty's Governor. If then you truly and *bona fide* design always to do as you say, and sincerely desire, that all succeeding Assemblies should do the same, why will you not set yourselves right with the King, by doing the Matter in the Manner he requires? For I do assure you, that the Offer you make me, is not the least Temptation to me to deviate from the King's Royal Instruction.

I have descended into many Particulars, that you may not be deluded by false Hopes, or be deceived, or deceive yourselves; and also from a Dependance that you will insert what I have here said in your printed Journals, that it may give Light, and be of Service to this whole Province. It will also be a Piece of Justice to this

People, that you print the two Letters which I have herein referred to.

Upon the whole, I demand it of you, as you would convince the King of the Duty and Loyalty you so much profess to him, and as you would approve your Love and Care for your Country, to give all I have said such a Consideration, as may prevent my executing that Part of the King's Orders, wherein he commands me immediately to repair to the Court of Great Britain.

Gentlemen of the Council, and House of Representatives,

I do assure you from the bottom of my Heart, and from the ardent Affection which I bear to my Native Country, that I shall esteem it the happiest Article of my Life, to be the Instrument of fixing you in the Favour and good Opinion of his Majesty, his Ministers, and his Parliament. And how happy should we be, if there might be no Parties or Contention among us for the future, but who shall approve themselves the best Patriots, by their steady Loyalty and Obedience to the King, as well as by their just and prudent Care of the Liberties and Properties of this People.

J. BELCHER.

The two Letters referr'd to in Governor Belcher's Speech.

Mr. SPEAKER,

S I R,

YOU have herewith Duplicates of what we wrote you *per Steel*, to which we crave a Reference, and are now to inform you, that after the Right Honourable the Lords of Trade had made Report on the Complaint we laid before his Majesty against Governor *Burnet*, to the Lords of the Privy Council, we waited on the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, his Majesty's first Secretary of State; although he had (by Indisposition) been confined to his Chamber, and did not see Company, yet from a Greatness and Goodness natural to his Lordship, he directed we should be brought into his Chamber, where he received us very kindly, and heard us on the Affairs of the Province very patiently, and told us, the Grievances we had complain'd of should not want his Assistance towards a Redress, and that while he had any Interest in the King, he would endeavour no Governor should be countenanced and protected in any illegal Proceeding: And when we took Leave of his

his Lordship, he told us, his Doors were always open, and he was ready to hear us upon any Thing we thought a Hardship. The Favour we ask'd of his Lordship was, that a short Day might be set for the Lords of Council to hear our Complaint, that so a Report might be made to the King, that we might obtain his Majesty's Pleasure to his Governor to go by this Ship. We were accordingly indulg'd with a Hearing last Night, before a Committee of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council; where the Lords told us, that although the Assembly had the Power of raising and appropriating Moneys, yet the issuing of Moneys was by the Charter vested solely in the Governor and Council, and the Assembly had not a Power of saying no Moneys should be paid, but for such Accompts as were passed for Payment by the General Court. This, their Lordships said, was a Power the Parliament of *Great Britain* never pretended to; but if at any Time the Governor and Council should make a Misapplication of Moneys, they might be reasonably called to an Account for it. The Attorney and Solicitor General were by, and privately said to us, the House could never justify such a Proceeding; after some Reasoning by their Lordships and on our Part, we told their Lordships, we submitted that Matter, and would write to the Honourable House accordingly. We therefore say, with Submission, we should think it wise and prudent to be content with raising and appropriating the Moneys, and leaving the issuing the Money as before the Year 1721. Nor can we for the future appear to justify the Supply of the Treasury in any other Way; so we wish this Matter may be thus brought to rights.

As to the exaſting undue and exorbitant Fees on the Shipping, their Lordships, after producing our Proofs, told us, we need not doubt but his Majesty would give such Orders, as to prevent any Governor's practising such Things for the future: And upon the Close, their Lordships said, the Grand Article of fixing a Salary still remained, and as the Sitting of the Parliament grows nearer, we are now assured by the Ministry, that the Matter of fixing a Salary for the future on our Governors, will be laid before the Parliament, and we are told, the Lords of Trade are actually preparing Things thereto: We shall therefore be vigilant and careful to make the best Defence, and do all in our Power to prevent so great an Evil coming on the Province: But as
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the Affair will create a great Charge, we must depend on the Care of the Honourable House, to make a sufficient and speedy Remittance of Money; otherwise all Things must drop, and the People submit without the Opportunity of being heard. The Expence has been so considerable since the last Accompt, that we have no Money in Hand; considering therefore the Hazard the Province may be exposed to in Parliament, whether by curtailing the Charter, or otherwise, we doubt not but at this Juncture the whole General Court, in Fidelity to themselves and the People, will exert themselves, and come into an ample Supply of Money, and not lose so valuable a Privilege for want of Money to defray the Charge of its Defence.

The last Ship tells us of the Death of Governor *Burnet*, with the Account whereof we waited on my Lord *Townshend*: When a new Governor is appointed, we hope it will be one in whom the Country will be easy and happy. We remain, with our best Regards to the House,

S I R,

London, Oct. 24,
1729.

Your most Faithful

Humble Servants,

FRANCIS WILKS,
JONATHAN BELCHER.

P. S. We forgot to say, that the *New Hampshire* Agent has been with us, and says, he has fresh Instructions to press the Settlement of the Line between the Provinces, which he is bringing forward as fast as he can, being (as we are inform'd) lately supply'd with Money for that Service. In this Affair we are not instructed, but shall endeavour to prevent any Thing being done to the Prejudice of the *Massachusetts*, 'till Time be given you to make your Defence.

Mr. SPEAKER,

S I R,

THE inclosed is a Copy of my last, since which I am honoured with a very kind Letter from the Committee of your House, dated the 17th of *February*. It gives me very great Pleasure to find the News of Governor *Belcher's* being appointed, was received with so universal Satisfaction: If possible, it would have been more so, had every one in the Province been as sensible
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as I am, what a Turn it gave to the Measures that were then concerting for subjecting *New England* to a more absolute Dependency on the Crown of *Great Britain*, and which seemed to be carrying on with a very great Spirit of Resentment; but at present those seem to be suspended, in Expectation that something agreeable will be offer'd on your Part, in return of the great Favour and Indulgence the Crown has shewn, in appointing *Mr. Belcher* to be your Governor.

I most heartily thank you and the Honourable House, for the generous Regard express'd to me: I shall to the utmost exert myself in your Service whenever requir'd, and doubt not your Gratifications exceeding my Pretensions. I highly esteem every Mark of Respect from the Honourable House, and hope they will always enjoy their just Rights and Privileges.

As before mentioned, the Ministry seem only to have suspended their Resentment for the present, in expectation of your doing something acceptable to his Majesty. I dare not presume to advise in an Affair so much above me; but I heartily wish you may find out some Method, whereby to recommend the Province and your publick Proceeding to a greater Esteem with his Majesty and his Ministers, than has appeared of late, and at the same Time preserve inviolable every valuable Part of your Privileges.

By the Desire of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for Trade, I inclose you a Proposition which I receiv'd from them some Time past; it was confirm'd by an Order of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and on which the whole Affair was then rested. I should have forwarded it to you sooner, as their Lordships expected; but as I have perfectly known Governor *Belcher's* Mind concerning it, who has taken great Pains to have it soften'd, I have delay'd sending it, in hopes something more agreeable might be procured; but it appears, the Success of it is made so much the Concern of the principal Ministers, as to render in vain all Endeavours that Way. With the Proposition I receiv'd a Letter from the Secretary of the Board of Trade, which I also have inclosed you. For want of the Solicitor's Bill, I have not been able to send you my Account of Charges sooner. It is now inclosed, and hope it will be readily allow'd. I have in every Part been as saving as possible; the Amount is 127 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.*

This

This I hope will reach your Hands at a Time of universal Rejoicing, upon the Arrival of his Excellency the Governor. I also hope that nothing but Occasion for Rejoicing may happen during his Government, and that it may be long and prosperous. I am, with the utmost Respect to the Honourable House,

S I R,

London, May 21,
1730.

Your most Humble and
most Obedient Servant,

FRANCIS WILKS.

But, notwithstanding, the Representatives continu'd firm in their negative Resolution; and thereupon the Governor sent them by his Secretary upon the 16th of the said Month of *October* the following Message:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I Was in hopes the Conference lately had between his Majesty's Council and your House, upon the King's Instruction for fixing my Salary, would have produced such Fruits, as would once at last have convinced the King, that your avowed Duty and Loyalty are not confined to bare Words and Professions. I also thought what I said last to you of my own Knowledge, and the Facts I stated, would have given you such Light and Satisfaction, as to have brought you to a just Sense of your Duty, by your putting an End to your contending and disputing with the best of Sovereigns. And I must tell you, (Gentlemen) I have good Reason to believe your Principals (I mean the several Towns you represent) are more than ever inclined to live in Duty and Obedience to the King, and to free themselves from the Charge you are so constantly bringing upon them in this Affair, and be in Peace and Quiet with one another: And I am afraid they will think you have not that Care and Solitude for the Welfare of your Country, which they may justly expect from you. It seems to me, as if you were differing in Trifles, for you are long ago come up to the *Quantum* the King requires for the Support of his Governor: And you and other Houses of Representatives have from Time to Time given the most solemn Assurances of continuing to do the same Thing you now offer, yet still you will do nothing but in a loose and uncertain Manner, without any dutiful Regard to the King. And the Instances the Assemblies of this Province

vince have given of sometimes curtailing the Support of their Governors, without the least Reason, and at other Times of entirely stopping it, unless they would fall into their Way of Thinking: I say these Things, as well as many others, have determined it with his Majesty to be absolutely necessary, not only for the Support of his own Honour, but also for the Benefit of his *British* Dominions, and the Prosperity of this his Province, that his Governor, who is the Head of this Legislature, should be maintain'd honourably and independently for the future, and be thereby freed from any Temptation of betraying his Majesty's Honour, or doing any Thing to the Hurt and Disadvantage of this People.

I am sensible, it is a Season of much Business in the Country, which requires your being at your several Homes: And unless there be a Prospect of your doing something to Purpose in the great Affair before you, I must (tho' with Concern for your Sakes) dismiss you, and make such Return to his Majesty of your Proceedings in this Session, as I am sure you would wish you had not given Occasion for.

Roxbury, Oct. 16, 1730.

J. BELCHER.

Upon Monday the 21st Day of December, the Governor sent the following Message to the House of Representatives:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

BY Mr. Secretary I now communicate to you his Majesty's Order in Council to me, respecting what you are in Arrears to the Children of your late Governor, Mr. Burnet.

In this Order his Majesty is pleased to take Notice, that you had at one Time voted your said Governor Six thousand Pounds; which his Majesty commands me to acquaint you in his Name, that he expects you now to make good to his Children, or at least so much as shall appear due to him for the whole Time of his Government, after the Rate of One thousand Pounds Sterling per Annum.

I am really sorry for your Sakes, as well as on Account of the Orphans, that their just Due has been so long with-held from them; and still to delay it, I am afraid his Majesty would call a down-right Contradiction

of the solemn Assurances and Engagements you have made from Time to Time on this Occasion, and so confirm the King and his Ministers in the Opinion they have conceived, of the little Regard you have to your Promises of honourably supporting his Majesty's Governors: I hope you will therefore so consider this Matter, as to discharge it with the greatest Justice and Honour.

J. BELCHER.

And upon the 29th of the same Month, he made the following Speech to the General Assembly of the Province :

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives,
AT your coming together upon the late Adjournment, I recommended to your Consideration many Things of great Importance, to which I have had no Answer: It is my Province, as well as yours, to be in a constant Care for the publick Weal, and if my Endeavours should not reach the desired Success for the King's Service, and that of his good People of this Province, yet I hope the Fault will not lie at my Door.

The Bill you passed when you were last together, for fixing my Salary, was so ambiguous and uncertain, that I am sure you could have no Expectation of my Consent to it, and notwithstanding all I have hitherto been able to say, you have by no Means come up to that Respect and Duty you owe the King. But in this Affair I must more particularly apply myself to you, *Gentlemen of the House of Representatives*, with whom the Matter more especially lies; for indeed his Majesty's Council has been always so happy and wise in their Way of Thinking, as to give Proofs of their Loyalty and Obedience to his Majesty, by a Readiness to do what they have thought might be acceptable to him; so that you, *Gentlemen*, must stand alone in your present unhappy Situation; and after now discharging my Duty to the King, and to this Province, I do not intend to give you any further Trouble in what I have so often urg'd upon you: And I could heartily wish, for the Sake of this poor Country, that you would hear me with an Attention free from all Prepossessions, and by putting an End to this unreasonable chargeable Dispute, let the People you represent enjoy the Ease, Peace and Quiet naturally flowing from that Clemency and Lenity so conspicuous

spicuous in the whole Course of his Majesty's Reign and Government.

I must desire you to consider the Privileges with which his Majesty is pleased to indulge and distinguish this Province from the most of his *American* Plantations: How great then are your Obligations to the King? and with how much Regard and Duty ought to treat his Orders? I am a Part of yourselves, my Family and my small Fortune is among you; so that I can have no Inducements but to Think and Act as may have the best Tendency to the lasting Welfare of this Country: I therefore now deliver it to you as my deliberate Opinion, that it will be most for his Majesty's Service and the Prosperity of his Subjects in this Province, to settle and fix the Salary on the King's Governor, in the wise and prudent Manner directed to by his Majesty's Royal Instruction: And this I say to you free from all Views of Self-Interest, and from a single Aim at the King's Honour and your own Good.

I cannot help mentioning to you the Opinion of your present Agent, that any longer Contention will be but a fruitless spending of Money, and still bring this Province into a less Esteem with his Majesty and his Ministers. You may be sure, the King will take Care that what he has now directed, shall be finally effected: And as I have often told you, so I still fear, in such a Manner as may make you wish, too late, that you had come into an early dutiful Compliance.

Pray, *Gentlemen*, look into the Letter wrote by your Agents, 24th of *October* 1729, where they say, 'And upon the Close their Lordships said, the Grand Article of fixing the Salary still remained, and as the Sitting of the Parliament grows nearer, we are now assured by the Ministry, that the Matter of fixing a Salary for the future on your Governors, will be laid before the Parliament; and we are told, the Lords of Trade are actually preparing Things thereto.' And again, 'Considering therefore the Hazard the Province may be exposed to, whether by curtailing the Charter or otherwise, we doubt not, but at this Juncture, the whole General Court, in Fidelity to themselves and their People, will exert themselves, and come into an ample Supply of Money to defray the Charges of its Defence.' In this you see the Sense your Agents had at that Time of the great Danger the invaluable Charter of this Province was brought into. Although,

Gentlemen, I have no other Challenge to the kind Light in which your Agent has been pleased to set me in his Letter of the 22st of May last, than my ardent Desire of contributing every Thing in my Power to your Service and Happiness; yet I am under a Necessity of turning you to some Passages of that Letter, where he says, 'It gives me a very great Pleasure to find the News of Governor Belcher's being appointed was received with universal Satisfaction: If possible, it would have been more so, had every one in the Province been as sensible as I am, what a Turn it gave to the Measures then concerting for subjecting *New England* to a more absolute Dependency on the Crown of *Great Britain*, and which seem'd to be carrying on with a great Spirit of Resentment.' And again, 'As before mention'd, the Ministry seem only to have suspended their Resentment for the present, in Expectation of your doing something acceptable to his Majesty: I heartily wish you may find out some Method whereby to recommend the Province and your publick Proceedings to a greater Esteem with his Majesty and his Ministers, than has appear'd of late.' And he goes on, 'By Desire of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for Trade, I enclose you a Proposition which I received from them some Time past; it was confirmed by an Order of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and on which the whole Affair was then rested, and I should have forwarded it to you sooner, as their Lordships expected, but as I have perfectly known Governor Belcher's Mind concerning it, who has taken great Pains to have it soften'd; I have delay'd sending it, in hopes something more agreeable might be procured. But it appears, the Success of it is made so much the Concern of the principal Ministers, as to render in vain all Attempts that Way.' Certainly, Gentlemen, if you place any Faith or Credit in your Agent, you must know, all you are now attempting, can be to no other Purpose than to spin out vain Amusements to the People, 'till you bring inevitable Difficulties upon them. By your continued Disregard of the King's easy Commands, you are exposing the valuable Liberties and Privileges of this People to a cruel Hazard, and me to the Hardship of leaving my Country and Family to undertake another Voyage to *Great Britain*, only to be a Witness against you. Don't be abused or imposed on by those who would make you believe

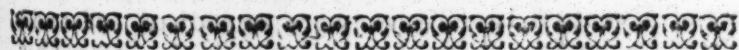
believe the King's Instructions are to be trifled with, to which I am resolved to have the strictest Regard and highest Honour; and, God sparing my Life, nothing but your giving a plain, real Proof of the Duty you have so often profess'd to his Majesty, will prevent my going over to the Kingdom of Great Britain.

Gentlemen of the Council, and House of Representatives,

I have now, I think, done with every Thing in my Power with this Assembly, for his Majesty's Service and the Good of his People, respecting his 27th Instruction, when I have repeated to you these Words in it, *That they do forthwith comply with this Proposal, as the last Signification of our Royal Pleasure to them upon this Subject.* And unless you will re-consider the Bill you have pass'd in Consequence of this Instruction, and thoroughly amend it, it will lay me under a Necessity of dissolving this Court, and thereby give this whole Province the Opportunity which (I have Reason to believe) they desire of manifesting their Obedience, Loyalty and Gratitude to a wise and kind Sovereign, which so delights in the Welfare and Happiness of all his Subjects, as to esteem them the greatest Addition to his own.

J. BELCHER.

But the House of Representatives continuing inflexible in their Resolution of refusing to settle any fixed Salary upon their Governor during the Time of his Government, the Governor therefore dissolved the Assembly upon the 2d of *January* following.



GERMANY.

WE gave in the *Register*, N^o LX. p. 184 & seq. the Remarks said to be written by M. *Chavigny*, Minister of *France*, on the Imperial Decree deliver'd to the Diet at *Ratisbon*. There has been since publish'd an Answer to those Remarks, thought to be drawn up by Count *Schonborn*, Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, which, because it contains the Reasons which the Emperor thinks fit to make publick for his Opposition to the Treaty of *Seville*, we here present the Reader with the Substance of,

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IN the first Place the Author insists, That what is asserted in the Remarks is absolutely false and ungrounded, as it respects the Dukedoms of *Tuscany* and *Parma*, now in Dispute. The Remarker, for Instance, had alledg'd, That the Emperor made no haste to execute the Treaty of *London*, with Regard to the Security of *Don Carlos's* Establishment, though it was on that Condition agreed to procure them so great an Addition of Power, as that of *Sicily*. To this the Author of the Answer says, That the Emperor having by that Treaty sacrificed his Right to such vast Kingdoms as those the Catholick King enjoys, there is no Comparifon between such a Sacrifice and the Acquisition of *Sicily*, which his Imperial Majesty purchased on the other Hand by the Surrender of another Kingdom. That the Offer of *Sicily* was made to the Emperor by *England* and *France*, before the Successions of *Tuscany* and *Parma* were brought upon the Carpet: That those two Powers blamed the Enterprize of *Spain* upon that Kingdom, at a Time when his Imperial Majesty was engaged in the War against the Infidels: That when, after abundance of Negotiations, that Court was brought to consent to what was stipulated by the Treaty of *London*, the Emperor laid the Affair of the Succession of *Tuscany* before the Diet, and obtain'd their Consent in Favour of the Infante *Don Carlos*, upon Condition, however, that no Alteration should be made in the Disposition of the Fifth Article of the said Treaty: That in Consequence of the Resolution of the Diet, ratify'd by the Emperor, the Letters of Eventual Investiture were expedited and transmitted to the *Spanish* Plenipotentiaries at *Cambray*: That it is upon this Title, that the Right of the Male Descendants of the Queen of *Spain* is grounded: And that that Court could not do any Thing contrary thereto, without shaking the Title itself. The Author of the Answer having thus demonstrated, That the Emperor fulfill'd his Engagements as soon as it was in his Power, though Experience has shewn that he would not have been to blame, had he been less hasty, he pretends to prove that *Spain* has not acted with the same Sincerity: For, says he, the King of *Spain* had acceded to the Treaty of *London*, but the very next Year he labour'd to engage *England* and *France* to depart from it. Of this, the secret Article made between those three Powers in 1721, is, according to this Author, an undeniable Truth.

Truth. It was concealed from the Emperor ; neither could all the Confidence which seem'd to be establish'd between his Imperial Majesty and his Catholick Majesty by the Treaty of *Vienna*, extort that Secret from *Spain*. It was not communicated to the Emperor 'till the Year 1728. 'Tis true, adds the Author, it looks as if *England* and *France* thought from the very Beginning, that they ought not to trust to *Spanish* Garrisons, since they took Care to stipulate, that that Alteration should not be made without his Imperial Majesty's Consent. Nevertheless, observes the Author, it was no Fault of the Allies of *Seville*, after all their boasted Affection for the Germanick Body, its Rights and Liberties, that the Emperor, its Head, did not act contrary to a Resolution of the Diet which was become a pragmatick Law, and consequently could not be broke through by his Imperial Majesty without the States, nor by the States without the Emperor.

As for what is said, That a wrong Application is made of what was stipulated by the Fifth Article of the Treaty of *London*, with Relation to the Empire's Consent to the expediting the Acts of Investiture ; that the Emperor took that upon himself ; that the Empire gave their Consent to it ; but that neither in the Decree directed to the Empire, nor in their Resolution, the least Mention is made of the Measures already taken, or that may hereafter be taken, to secure and effectuate the Introduction of *Don Carlos* into the Countries reserv'd for him ; the Author of the *Answer* refers to the said Fifth Article, and to the Resolution of the Diet in 1722, to know on which Side a right or wrong Application has been made. It is true, says he, that the Emperor did consent to what was stipulated in Favour of *Don Carlos*, before the States had explain'd their Sentiments thereupon ; but it was upon Condition, that the Empire would acquiesce therewith, and that no Alteration should be made in the other Clauses of the Article in Question : That as there is one Clause amongst them which provides, that *Spanish* Garrisons may not be introduc'd into the strong Places of *Tuscany* and *Parma* ; and as by the Resolution of the Diet his Imperial Majesty is not authoriz'd to conclude a Peace with *Spain*, in the Name of the Empire, but upon the Foot of the Article in which that Clause is inserted. Hence it follows, says this Author, that it would be contravening both the one and the other, to insist upon the Introduction of those Garrisons :

rifons: But if, by the Measures taken, or to be taken, to secure the Eventual Succession of *Don Carlos*, those same Garrisons are to be understood, how can it be asserted, that in the Resolution of the Diet of 1722, no Mention was made of it; because the Point in Dispute here is not about the Form, or the bare Change of a Name, but about the Ground of the Matter, and the breaking in upon one of the chief Points settled by the principal Powers of *Europe*, to fix the Ballance thereof: That if the Article of the *Spanish* Garrisons had seem'd indifferent to the Powers that made it, and to those whose Consent was judg'd necessary, they would hardly have taken so much Care to provide, that they should not be introduced there under any Pretence whatsoever. To what End was it stipulated, that the Guardianship of the Children, Possessors of *Tuscany* and *Parma*, should be taken from the Kings of *Spain*; and that these should be oblig'd, when the Case happens, to deliver up to them *Porto-Longone* and the Isle of *Elvas*; unless it were to hinder the Crown of *Spain* from holding the least Relation to the said Estates? And if, adds the Author, the Views of the Court of *Madrid* went no farther than to secure to the Queen's Issue Male the Succession design'd them by preceding Treaties, why should they refuse to keep to the lawful and more than sufficient Methods that were agreed upon? It is plain, says the Author, that the Emperor finds himself under a Circumstance very different from that he was in at the Time of the Conclusion of the Treaty of *London*; there was then no Convention made about the Successions of *Tuscany* and *Parma*, nor any Law of the Empire that forbid the Introduction of the *Spanish* Troops there; but now there is a pragmatick Law, which ties up his Hands, and does not permit him to comply with the Allies of *Seville*, without acting in Contradiction to the Resolution of the Diet of 1722, ratify'd by his Imperial Majesty. Besides, adds the Author, when the Quadruple Alliance was negotiating, *England* and *France* were so far from offering to ordain any Thing in relation to the Fiefs of the Empire, that they acknowledg'd they ought first to be sure of the Consent of the Emperor and the Empire: But far from following this Method in what was done at *Seville*, Care was taken to conceal from the Emperor what was treating there; neither was any Thing communicated to him, 'till it was done, and all over. To invite his Imperial Majesty to accede to a Treaty already made,

made, and to declare that they could not depart from it, is to break the most sacred Ties, and to prescribe Laws.

As to what the Author of the *Remarks* says, That the Empire look'd upon the Point of the Garrisons to be absolutely indifferent; that the same Spirit is discernable in what pass'd in the Diet in 1725; that the Emperor has not pursued the Fifth Article of the Quadruple Alliance in the Fourth Article of the Treaty of *London*; and that notwithstanding that important Alteration, the Empire acknowledg'd this last Treaty to be exactly conformable to the Resolution of the Year 1722; the *Answerer* says, That in the Fourth Article of the Treaty of *Vienna*, and in what pass'd then at the Diet, the *Spanish* Garrisons were as clearly and as expressly forbid, as by the Fifth Article of the Quadruple Alliance; and that 'tis not known wherein that important Alteration consists, which the Author of the *Remarks* supposes there is between the two Articles, since he explains it in so obscure a Manner, that Nobody can comprehend what he means.

As for what is said, That the Allies of *Seville* could not imagine, that a new Consent of the Empire was necessary, because no Alteration was made in the Essence of what was stipulated by the Treaty of *London*, and the Tenth and Twelfth Articles of the Treaty of *Seville* leave no Doubt concerning the Intention of the contracting Parties, since they engage to establish and maintain *Don Carlos* in the Possession and Enjoyment of the Territories of *Tuscany* and *Parma*: It is answer'd, That every Man that knows any Thing of what has happen'd, in Relation to the *Spanish* Garrisons, will be easily persuaded, that the Allies of *Seville* took no Care to obtain a new Consent of the Empire. The Author produces, for his Purpose, what pass'd before that, and says, That it was in 1728 that the secret Article made in 1721 appear'd for the first Time; that it was then the first Instances were made to the Imperial Ministers in *France* for the *Spanish* Garrisons; that the Emperor was at that Time in strict Alliance with *Spain*; that his Imperial Majesty, being accustomed to have all possible Complaisance for his Allies, could have wish'd it had been in his Power to comply with the Queen's Desires in that Respect; that that Prince had no Difficulty to foresee the Use which the opposite Party might make of his faithful Attachment to the Treaties; and that the Bait

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which was conceal'd under that Proposal, was soon perceiv'd. If the Emperor had come into it, *continues the Author*, he had furnish'd the Allies of *Hanover* with a plausible Pretence to swell up the Umbrage they had conceiv'd at the Treaty of *Vienna*, which, as conformable as it was to that of the Quadruple Alliance, gave Ground for an Imputation of unbounded Views on the Part of the Imperial Court, and of Designs prejudicial to the System before agreed upon, to settle the Ballance of *Europe*. The *Author* adds, If a Proceeding so harmless as that of concluding a Peace with *Spain* upon the Foot of the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance, serv'd the Allies of *Hanover* for a Pretence to alarm all *Europe*, as it were, what would they have said, if the Emperor had departed from one of the principal Points of a pragmatick Law of the Empire, without consulting it? That those Allies are not ignorant of the Reason why it was stipulated by the Treaty of *London*, that *Spain* should not set Foot in *Italy*: That they know, the present Dispute is not concerning the Introduction of a greater or lesser Number of the Troops of that Crown, since that Number cannot be computed; and it would have been a difficult Matter to find out a Way how to secure that it should never be exceeded: That they are very sensible, that if all the Precautions which have been taken to hinder their Entrance should prove ineffectual, the Emperor cannot think himself secure in any that may hereafter be taken to dislodge them from thence: That if, after all these Reflections, which are so natural, the Emperor had given up what was stipulated in his Favour in that Respect by the former Conventions, the Allies would have had just Ground to suspect that there was a stricter Alliance between the two Courts than there really was: That this was what the Emperor had to fear, if he had comply'd with the Instances of the Court of *Madrid*; and by refusing them, he ran the Hazard of losing such a powerful Ally as *Spain*. But, *says the Author*, the Emperor chose rather to expose himself to this last Event, than to fall short in what he owes to the Empire, and to the Fidelity which he has constantly observ'd in the Execution of Treaties. Moreover, he flatter'd himself, and does still flatter himself, that the Allies of *Hanover*, being convinc'd of the Uprightness of his Intentions, would not push Things to such a Length, as to attempt to put in Execution what they cannot deny to be contrary to the former Engagements: He

He knew that the *French* Ministry cry'd out at first upon the Injustice of the Queen of *Spain's* Demand; and the Sincerity which the Cardinal *de Fleury* profess'd, together with the Assurances he had so often repeated, made him entirely easy as to the Violation of the Treaties with which he was threaten'd. Such, *continues the Author*, were the Considerations which the Emperor had upon that important Affair; and not to deviate from them in the least, he order'd his Ministers to declare, both in *France* and *Spain*, that he thought he had done more in Favour of *Don Carlos* than could be required of him; that he was ready to make more secure to him the Eventual Succession, provided they would content themselves with Methods consistent with the Treaties, and with another Man's Right; that it was neither that Prince's Interest to aspire to that Succession by Methods contrary to the Titles upon which all his Right is grounded; nor in his Imperial Majesty's Power to consent to it, or to depart in the least from the Fifth Article of the Quadruple Alliance; because this Article, by the Resolution of the Diet, ratify'd by his Imperial Majesty, was become a pragmatick Law; that the contracting Powers of that Alliance had acknowledg'd, in express Terms, that the Consent of the Empire was necessary in what concern'd the Successions of *Tuscany* and *Parma*; that the Rights of the Empire being manifestly concern'd therein, it must needs be previously consulted, when an Offer is made to alter what was before determin'd by common Consent; and, lastly, that to pretend to exclude the Empire, would be a manifest Injustice, and would infinitely hurt the Interests of the Infante *Don Carlos*. It was for this Reason, *continues the Author*, that the Imperial Ministers were order'd to explain themselves as soon as that Affair was brought upon the Carpet; and no Variation was ever made from those Orders; the Declarations they made, both by Word of Mouth and by Writing, are a Proof of this; and the Answers Count *Konigsegg* receiv'd from the Marquis *de la Paz*, too evidently shew the Risque which the Empire's Rights would run, if the Emperor did not hasten to support them with all his Forces against the Enterprizes of the Court of *Spain*. The *Author* concludes, That in regard the Imperial Ministers have, from the first Moment the Article of the *Spanish* Garrison was breach'd till now, represented upon divers Occasions, and in the same invariable Strain, the indif-

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penfable Necessity of consulting the Empire thereupon ; it is impossible to conceive how it can be asserted, as it is by the Author of the *Remarks*, that the Allies of *Seville* could not imagine that a new Consent of the Empire was necessary, especially, because the *French Ministry* thought quite otherwise not two Years ago.

As for what is said in the *Remarks* upon the Emperor's Decree, That they cannot conceive how it could be asserted in that Decree, that the Emperor was not ask'd to accede to the new Treaty ; that this Fact appears plainly enough from the Answers which that Prince made to the Ministers of the Allies of *Seville* ; that the said Ministers never ceased, in Pursuance of their Orders, to invite his Imperial Majesty to vouchsafe to put the last Hand to so wholesome a Work as that of Peace ; that they have pursued, in order to the Execution of the Treaty of *Seville*, the very same Methods that were pitch'd upon for the Execution of the Treaty of *London* ; that the Emperor was apply'd to for one as well as the other ; that those Methods were not displeasing to his Ministers when they served their private Ends ; but that when they no longer meet with all the Complaisance they could wish for the domestick Interests of the House of *Austria*, it is made a Crime in them to have that Confidence they ought to have, that the Emperor would be pleased to communicate to the Empire the Measures newly taken. The Author of the *Answer*, to give the Author of the *Remarks* a better Conception of the true Sense of what is asserted in the Emperor's Decree, which he might not, says he, well comprehend, for want of understanding the *German Tongue*, gives a particular Account of the whole Affair, and says, That since the Count *de Bournonville* produced the secret Article above-mention'd, *Spain* had made many Instances to the Imperial Court to obtain their Consent to *Spanish Garrisons* ; but that in regard the Emperor had always explain'd himself in the Manner that has been said, and on the other Hand they began in *France* to abate of their former Stiffness against the Queen of *Spain's* Demand, the Marquis *de la Paz* apply'd himself to the Allies of *Hannover* : That the clandestine Negotiations were carry'd on for several Months, with the utmost Care to keep all Secret from the Emperor and the Empire : That this Affair, however, could not be managed so secretly, but the Imperial Court had the Account of it : That upon the Representations they made by their Ministers

nisters in *France*, against the Irregularity of such a Proceeding, they did not deny but that a particular Treaty was making with *Spain*; but at the same Time they gave the strongest Assurances, that they would do nothing contrary to the former Conventions, and especially to the Quadruple Alliance: That Count *Konigsegg* was continually representing to their Catholick Majesties, the important Reasons that hinder'd the Emperor from consenting to *Spanish* Garrisons, offering to come into any other Method for securing the Succession design'd for the Infante *Don Carlos*, provided it was consistent with the Treaties, and with the Rights and Dignity of the Empire: That the Emperor's Ministers in *France* and *Holland* acted conformably hereto, 'till the Treaty of *Seville* came out in the Month of *November* last. Such a Proceeding, adds the Author, appear'd so much the more strange to the Imperial Court, that it seem'd very remote from the Desire they had before express'd to conduct Matters to a general Pacification: 'Tis true, continues the Author, that after the Conclusion of that Treaty, the Ministers of the new Allies of *Seville* who were at *Paris*, went to the Baron *de Fonseca*, who then kept his Chamber, where meeting with Count *Kinski*, they communicated to both of them so much of the Treaty as they thought fit not to conceal from the Publick: But this was done in a dry Manner, without any Preamble, or Invitation of his Imperial Majesty to come into it: That they contented themselves with delivering a Copy of it to Count *Kinski* and the Baron *de Fonseca*, without making the least Addition to it: That the same Method was observ'd at *Vienna* by the Ministers of the Allies of *Seville*, who deliver'd to every Minister of his Imperial Majesty's Conference, a Copy entirely conformable to that which the Keeper of the Seals had communicated to the Imperial Plenipotentiaries: That it was in this Manner the Emperor was desired to accede to the new Treaty: And that that Prince's Answers, which the Author of the *Remarks* produces as Proofs of what he asserts, bear Witness of the Manner how his Imperial Majesty was invited to put the last Hand to so wholesome a Work as the Peace; since the Ministry of *France* cannot be ignorant that his Imperial Majesty's Plenipotentiaries were order'd to complain both of the Injustice of that Treaty itself, and of the irregular Manner in which it was communicated to him, at the same Time.

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What Comparison, *cries the Author*, is there, between what passed at the Time of the Treaty of London, and what was done at the Conclusion of that of *Seville*? How can it be said that that Method never displeased the Emperor's Ministers when it served their private Ends? And after so many continued Representations on the Part of the Emperor, in *France*, *Spain*, and *Holland*, against the Violation of the Quadruple Alliance, by stipulating *Spanish* Garrisons, could the Allies of *Seville* have that Confidence, that the Emperor could or would come into it? There was not therefore, *concludes the Author*, one Fact alledg'd in the Emperor's Decree, but what was agreeable to Truth; and we cannot imagine the Author of the *Remarks* design'd to call the above Circumstances in Question, of which, were it needful, we could bring such Proofs, and such Witnesses, as could not be objected against.

As for what the Author of the *Remarks* says, That the Measures newly taken would not appear so strange to the Court of *Vienna*, if they would be pleased to call to Mind, that they did in some Measure put the Allies of *Hanover* in the Way of that very Negotiation which is at present the Object of their Anger and Resentment; and that they have done nothing but what the Emperor was ready to do himself, if they had come into certain Terms essential to the Interests of his Family; the *Answerer* says, It is not very easy to divine what that Author means by the Words above cited, because it was in the Emperor's Power to break all Measures which the Allies of *Hanover* had taken to draw off *Spain* from his Alliance, if he had been capable of trampling under Foot the Rights of the Empire, and breaking through the solemn Conventions that were yet subsisting; the rather, because it was not 'till the Month of May, last Year, that *Spain* made Application to the Cardinal *de Fleury*, after all the Attempts she had made at the Court of *Vienna*: And he absolutely denies, that the Emperor ever consented to the *Spanish* Garrisons for any Advantage that could be offer'd him, or that he would have ask'd for the Interests of his Family, for that it was never brought upon the Carpet.

Whereas it is said, That it cannot be for the Defence of the present Possessors, and of the Rights of the Empire, that the Emperor sends so many Troops to *Italy*; because, on the one Hand the Treaty of *London*, made at the Instances of the Emperor himself, subjects the
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present Possessors to receive Garrisons; and, on the other Hand, no Attack has been made upon what the Empire is concern'd in. The Author of the *Answer* pretends, That the Treaty of *London* was not made at the Instances of the Emperor, who came into it only to avoid an universal War in *Europe*, and after many Instances made to him by *England* and *France* to engage him so to do; that it is true, those two Powers did not conclude it without his Participation, as they have lately done: But supposing, adds the Author, that that Treaty had been concluded at the Instances of the Emperor, since the new Allies of *Seville*, in signing the Treaty of that Name, did no more than pursue the Method that was observ'd at the Time of concluding the Quadruple Alliance, as is alledg'd above, it would follow, that it was likewise at the Instances of the Emperor, that that of *Seville* was concluded; which is a manifest Contradiction. Several Motives, continues the Author, have engaged his Imperial Majesty to cause his Troops to march to *Italy*; the Defence of the present Possessors, that of the Rights of the Empire, and the Maintenance of those that belong to him, whether as Head of that august Body, or as Sovereign of his hereditary Kingdoms and Provinces. He adds, That all these Motives are equally struck at, by the Conditions agreed upon at *Seville*: That to be convinc'd of this, one needs only to read the Fifth Article of the Treaty of *London*, where it appears, that neither before nor after the Case of the Devolution of the Succession design'd for Don Carlos, *Spanish* Troops, or Troops in the Pay of *Spain*, may enter the strong Places depending thereon: That it is precisely of the Time when the Succession is not yet devolved, that the Paragraph of that Article, which begins thus, *Denique conventum est*, &c. speaks in such clear and expressive Terms, that if one of the contracting Powers could depart from the Disposition it makes, without the Knowledge or Consent of the other, there would be no such Thing as Safety to be found in any Convention, let it be never so strong and emphatical: That if the Allies themselves had not foreseen the Prejudice which the *Spanish* Garrisons would do to the Interests of the Emperor and the Empire, they would not have mention'd their Departure in the Eleventh Article of the Treaty of *Seville*: That since there are Inconveniencies for his Imperial Majesty to fear, if the *Spanish* Troops were to remain in the strong Places

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in *Tuscany* and *Parma*, they will not be able to guaranty to that Prince, that those Inconveniences are not as much to be fear'd now, as they will be hereafter : And that there are even Reasons why the Garrisons in Question ought rather to be kept out before, than after the Case of the Devolution ; because, besides the Prejudice which would thence accrue at any Time to the Interests of the Emperor and the Empire, another would likewise result from it to the Princes who are the lawful Possessors of the Territories in Question : Innocent Princes, upon whom nothing has drawn down their present Disgrace, but the Fate of seeing their Successor too hasty in pushing his Hopes. And whereas the Paper dispers'd at *Ratisbon* alledges, that even the Treaty of *London* subjects the present Possessors to receive Garrisons, the Author says, It is true, that Treaty does mention them, but that it speaks only of neutral Garrisons ; that is no where stipulated therein, that the contracting Powers reciprocally engag'd to force the present Possessors to receive them in case of Refusal ; that on the contrary, after having reflected, in the Congress of *Cambray*, upon the Inconveniences with which even those neutral Garrisons might be attended, they agreed upon gentler Methods of securing the Succession to Don *Carlos* ; that the Consent of the Empire was obtain'd for this End ; that the Letters of Eventual Investiture were deliver'd to the *Spanish* Plenipotentiaries ; that the *Mandatum ad Subditos* was expedited before-hand, to be made use of by Don *Carlos* as soon as the Case should happen ; and that Orders were given, as well to the Imperial Commissary in *Italy*, as to the Governor of *Milan*, to put the Fifth Article of the Quadruple Alliance in Execution, as soon as the Case mention'd therein should happen. After this, continues the Author, if the Views of the Court of *Spain* were limited to what is granted by the Treaties to the Male Descendants of the Queen, could they desire more ? And if there was any Thing farther they wanted, ought it not to suffice them, that the Emperor has offer'd, for above a Year past, to agree to any farther Security consistent with the Treaties, and with the Rights of another Person ? He adds, that even if they consider only the Interests of the Princes Possessors of *Tuscany* and *Parma*, it will be found, that the Garrisons mention'd in the Treaty of *London* are in several Respects preferable to those agreed upon by the new Allies of *Seville* ; that the first ought to be raised among

among a Nation no more suspected by them, than by any of the contracting Powers; that by the Precautions that had been taken, they were not to be chargeable either to the Country, or to them that govern'd it; that they were to take an Oath to the Princes now in Possession; and that in every Thing wherein the Succession design'd for Don Carlos was not concern'd, they were to be look'd upon in the Life-time of those Princes, rather as their own Troops than as Foreigners; whereas the same Care has not been taken of the present Possessors, in the Garrisons stipulated by the Treaty of *Seville*. In short, says the Author, to see the Eagerness of *Spain* to acknowledge the Rights of the Empire, one needs only compare Count *Konigsegg's* Memorial, presented to their Catholick Majesties a little before the Conclusion of the Treaty of *Seville*, and the Answer which the *Marquess de la Paz*, made to it, the 4th of *November* last. There it will appear, how highly the Rights of the Empire are esteem'd in *Spain*; that it is quite another Title upon which they pretend to found Don Carlos's Succession to the Territories of *Tuscany* and *Parma*; and that the Court of *Spain* was not determined to sign the Treaty of *Seville*, the Conclusion whereof was suspended 'till the Return of the Courier that had been sent to *Vienna* about the *Spanish* Garrisons, 'till a few Days after the Declaration that was made by Count *Konigsegg*. And the Author concludes, that after such authentick Proofs, it can never more be called in Question, that it was for the Defence of the Rights of the Empire, that the Emperor ventur'd the Loss of one of his most powerful Allies; as he has actually lost him.

As for what is said, That we must distinguish between Pretensions and Rights settled eventually, and an actual Possession; that the Territories now in Dispute do not actually depend upon the Empire; that their Feudality is settled only eventually, and that the supreme Rights of the Empire being according to this Principle, only eventual, the States cannot complain that in the Treaty of *Seville* Regard has not been had to the Precautions taken in the Quadruple Alliance, since those with which the Emperor upbraids the Allies of *Seville*, are meant only to secure the exact and faithful Observation of them: It is answer'd, That if the Territories now in Question be not entirely actual Fiefs of the Empire, it cannot thence be inferr'd, that its supreme Rights are only eventual: That by this Way of Reasoning, every
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Thing that is not a Fief of the Empire, is not dependent on it; which is not the Case, because Nobody can be ignorant, that besides Feudality, there are other Ties by which Estates may be bound: That *England* and *France* did formerly well comprehend this, since Mention is made in the fifth Article of the Quadruple Alliance, of the Rights which the Emperor and the Empire claim to *Tuscany*, and the Dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, before the eventual Feudality is settled therein, which is not mention'd 'till afterwards: That every Body knows the Republick of *Florence* was new modell'd by *Charles V.* who placed *Alexander de Medicis* at the Head of it, and after his Death conferr'd the Dutchy of *Florence* upon *Cosmo de Medici*, and his Male Heirs: That every Body knows the City of *Sienna* is an Arrear-Fief of the Empire; that *Charles V.* constituted his Son *Philip* Vicar-General of it; and that *Philip* some Years after invest'd the same *Cosmo* with it: That in fine it is well known, how strenuously *Maximilian II.* disputed the Title of *Great Duke*, so soon as it was taken up, without being held of him. *The Author adds*, That the Advice of the Electoral College, whereby they exhorted that Prince to maintain the Rights of the Empire, and the Thanks they gave him when he had maintain'd them, are still to be found among the Acts of the Empire: That it is not to be doubted, but *Parma* and *Placentia* formerly made a Part of the Dutchy of *Milan*, which all the World knows to be dependent upon the Empire: That it is not for the Author of the *Remarks* publish'd at *Ratisbon*, to give Judgment in Contradiction to the supreme Rights which the Emperor and the Empire have at all Times claim'd to the Territories in Question: That it cannot be suppos'd that *France* would authorize such a Decision; and besides, tho' the Estates and Questions were not entirely actual Fiefs, it cannot be denied but there may be some that are comprehended in it; *Porto-Feraio*, for Instance, where they pretend to introduce a *Spanish* Garison, being of the Number of those actually in the Possession of the Emperor and the Empire. But supposing, for once, continues the Author, that the Supreme Rights in Question were only eventual, the Right of *Don Carlos's* Succession is equally so; consequently as it appeared to be necessary at the Time of the Quadruple Alliance, to make sure of the Empire's Consent for the Validity of the Eventual Convention, it is indispensably necessary to do it now again, when

when they are departing from a Point formerly agreed upon by all the Parties that concurr'd therein. Whence he concludes, that in the present Dispute, the Affair does not turn upon the Precautions to be taken to secure the exact and faithful Observation of the Treaty of London, nor upon the just and solid Measures for the Execution of the fifth Article thereof; seeing the Emperor has all along offer'd to come into any Precautions and Measures, consistent with the Spirit and Letter of that Treaty; but that his Imperial Majesty cannot be persuaded, that those which are contrary thereto can pass for just and solid.

As for the Question put by the Author of the *Remarks*, Whether it is to be by the Entrance of the Imperial Troops, which is to precede the Introduction of the Infante Don Carlos, according to the Mandate annexed to the Commissorial Decree, the Spirit and Terms whereof discover all the Injury done to *Spain* by the Treaty of *Vienna*, that they pretend to secure the exact and faithful Observation of the Treaty of *London*? And whether it was consistent with the Forecast which united so many Powers by the Treaty of *Seville*, to neglect among themselves just and solid Measures for the Execution of the Treaty of *London*, after the woful Experience of the Non-execution of the Treaty of *Baden*; as also of the Usefulness of the Remonstrances and Counsels of the Electoral College, in relation to the Dutchy of *Mantua*, and many other Fiefs dependent on the Empire? It is answer'd, that it is strange, That after having reproach'd the Emperor for not being hasty enough in the Execution of the Quadruple Alliance, concerning the Security of the Provisional Establishment of Don Carlos, they should find Fault with him for using Means in order thereunto, which he was not obliged to do, though they are not contrary to the Disposition of the said Alliance: That it is no less strange, that they should pretend to an Injury done to *Spain*, in an Order for which, the Ambassador for that Crown made pressing Instances at *Vienna*, and for which their Catholick Majesties express'd their Satisfaction to Count *Konigsegg*: And lastly, that it is surprising they should charge the Treaty of *Vienna* with doing Injury, when it is grounded upon, and entirely conformable to that of *London*, on which they lay no such Imputation. That the Reproach concerning the Non-execution of the Treaty of *Baden*, is pretty singular; and that the Imperial Court had no

Reason to expect it, after so many Grievances as they have been complaining of to *France*, for these Fifteen Years together, by her Non-execution of the same Treaty: That the Elector *Palatine*, the Bishop of *Spire*, the Duke of *Wirttemberg*, and many other States of the Empire know what this means: And that the Cardinal *de Fleury* will not disown, but it was the Emperor that made the most vigorous Instances at the Congress of *Soissons*, that the Grievances might be redress'd forthwith. The Imperial Court, continues the Author, as little expected, that the Apologist for the Treaty of *Seville* should give himself such a deal of Trouble about the Fiefs which depend upon the Empire in *Italy*, as they did the Reproach that is cast upon the said Court touching the Non-execution of the Treaty of *Baden*; and the less, because that Affair did not much concern the Powers engag'd in the Treaty of *Seville*. He says, It is true the Emperor has undertaken by the tenth Article of his Capitulation, to see to the Preservation of the Rights and Fiefs of the Empire in *Italy*, to defend them against all Foreign Violence and Usurpation, and to take the Investiture of those he possesses himself, or at least to acknowledge their Feudality by the Reversals he should give. And he adds, That his Imperial Majesty has never acted contrary hereto; that he has never pretended to call in Question the Quality of the Fiefs he possesses; that he has taken the Investiture of them; that nothing is wanting to the Security he has promised to give in that Respect; that he possesses the Dutchy of *Mantua* with the unanimous Consent of the Electoral College. Lastly, he concludes, Have the Allies any Reason to complain, that he neglects some Fiefs and those Rights, or that he abandons the Vassals of the Empire to foreign Violence, by marching his Troops for the Defence of both?

As for what the Author of the *Remarks* says, that the Emperor has no Reason to upbraid *France* with her unwearied Endeavours to maintain Peace and good Order in the Empire; neither can he complain thereof, without wounding the Honour of the Guaranty of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, so dear to the whole *Germanick* Body: It is answer'd, That the Guaranty of the Treaty of *Westphalia* is certainly dear to the whole *Germanick* Body; but it does not thence follow, that under such a Pretence *France* is at Liberty to intrude herself into
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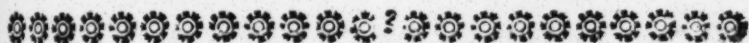
all the domestick Affairs of the Empire ; and that under Colour of maintaining Peace and good Order therein, she is authoriz'd to disturb the same: That the Emperor and the States do not want the Interposition of a Foreign Power, to maintain that Peace and good Order: And that as they do not pretend to strike at what was stipulated by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, no more do they pretend to suffer that in Affairs purely judicial, and dependent on the supreme Tribunals of *Germany*, *France* shall arrogate to herself the Power of concurring in a Judicature, which the Emperor has the sole Right of assuming.

To what is said, That *France* desires nothing in the Affair of *Mecklenburgh*, or in that of *East-Friesland*, but what every particular State and the Emperor ought to desire more than she ; that the Emperor did, at the Instances of the King, enter into some particular Engagements about the Management of the Affair of *East-Friesland*, in Consideration of which, the States-General prevail'd with the *Embdeners* to submit themselves ; and that their High-Mightinesses acted in this Affair in Concert with the Emperor's Minister in *Holland*, and he with them: *It is answer'd*, That the Emperor does not pretend to gain any Thing by the Affair of *Mecklenburgh* ; that he is desirous of Duke *Charles Leopold's* returning to his Duty ; that he aims at nothing but the entire Preservation of so considerable a Dutchy ; that he cannot be suspected of designing to gain an Inch of Land ; and if every Body was of his Mind in that Respect, we should soon see good Order restor'd therein, and the Fear of its being dismember'd, would vanish. He adds, That his Imperial Majesty's Endeavours have no other View, than to take Care that Duke *Charles Leopold* shall not tyrannize over his Subjects, and to see that the Debts which are contracted, be paid without parting with any of the Dutchy ; and that by the Declarations which the Emperor has so often made, that he did not pretend to derogate in the least from the Rights, Prerogatives, and Liberties of the States of the Empire, nor to act contrarily to the twentieth Article of the Capitulation, and by the Care he took to lay the Affair of the Duke of *Mecklenburgh* before the Dyet in due Time, the whole World may be convinced that in every Thing that was transacted in that Affair, the Rights, Prerogatives, and Liberties of the Empire, were entirely safe ; the Author denies that the Emperor, at the Instances

Instances of the Most Christian King, enter'd into any particular Engagements about the Management of the Affair of *East-Friesland*; and says, that his Ministers at the Congress of *Soissons* were always order'd to declare, that as the same was a Domestick Affair of the Empire, he could never suffer it to be treated of there; that as the Cardinal *de Fleury* seemingly acknowledged the Equity of this Principle, he desired to have a little better Information of the Nature of the Case, that he might be more able to reconcile all Matters; that thereupon no Difficulty was made to communicate a Memorial to the Cardinal; and this is all the Engagement, by Means whereof the States-General could prevail with the *Embassadors* to submit themselves. If that Submission, adds the Author, is sincere, and no Attack be made upon the Jurisdiction of the Emperor and the Empire, we shall soon see Calm restored; whereas, if they fall short therein, his Imperial Majesty cannot dispense with following the same Track, that his August Ancestors in the Empire always went in.

As for what the Author of the *Remarks*, dispersed at *Ratisbon*, says, That the Hands of the Imperial Ministry being tied up in that Respect, all they could do or propose, was only to contradict; and that if the Allies of *Seville* have guaranty'd to the United Provinces the Rights they have acquir'd, they have done nothing herein but prevented Hostilities, without hindring the Parties from having Recourse to lawful Methods; it is answered, that it is not tying up of Hands, to declare what one always thought, that there is no Design either against the Constitutions of the Country, or the Credence of the United Provinces; and that Author is referred to the Recess of the Empire of 1603, to know in what Manner his Imperial Majesty's Hands are tied up in that Respect by a Pragmatick Sanction of the Empire; and also what was then done by the unanimous Consent of its Head and Members. And afterwards refuting what the same Author says, addressing himself to the States, and exhorting them to look well to the Maintenance of their Rights, Prerogatives, and Liberties, especially when the *French* Ministers are incessantly assuring them, that the King is very far from designing to give the least Uneasiness to the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire; he concludes, That those States need not be afraid of their Liberties, which cannot be less dear to the Emperor, than the Rights annexed to his Imperial

Imperial Dignity ; that it shall not be his Fault, if the Quiet they enjoy be disturb'd : That he cannot give better Proofs of his sincere Love of Peace, than by declaring, as he has done, that he was ready to adhere inviolably to the Treaties : That it cannot be doubted but his Imperial Majesty has a Right, nay, is oblig'd to oppose the Infringement of the Quadruple Alliance : That it is owing to the Allies of *Seville* only, if the Repose that *Europe* at present enjoys, be alter'd : That, in a Word, it would be an unheard of Case, if the Emperor's Resolution, not to deviate from the Treaties, should serve as a Pretence for going to War with him ; and that if, contrary to all Expectation, Matters should ever be push'd to that Extremity, it is not to be doubted but the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire will shew themselves in earnest to join their Chief.



VIENNA.

ON the 20th of *November*, the States of the *Lower Austria* open'd their Diet with the usual Ceremonies.

The Emperor, after he had heard the Mass of the Holy Ghost, went to the Chamber of Knights, preceded by the Count *Von Martinitz*, Great Marshal of the Court, carrying the naked Sword. His Imperial Majesty being seated upon his Throne, the Count *Von Seilern*, Vice-Chancellor of the Court, in the Absence of Count *Sinzendorf*, Great Chancellor, who was indisposed, made a very moving Speech, and deliver'd to the States the Emperor's Proposals and Demands in Writing ; Count *Volkra* acting as Marshal of the Country during the Absence of Count *Harrach*, Viceroy of *Naples*, answer'd him ; and then his Imperial Majesty made a very pathetic Speech to the following Effect :

‘ That though his Imperial Majesty had done all that was in his Power to restore the General Tranquillity, he could not yet accomplish it : That to prevent some dangerous Enterprizes, he had been obliged to send Part of his Troops into *Italy*, to maintain his own Rights and those of the Empire : That the Circumstances of Affairs being such, that notwithstanding all the Pains that have been taken to settle the Peace, they

‘ they cannot yet flatter themselves with the Prospect
 ‘ of it, it is indispensably necessary to put all the
 ‘ Troops, as well in *Italy* as in the Hereditary Coun-
 ‘ tries, into a compleat Condition, and even to augment
 ‘ them, that they may be able to repel Force with
 ‘ Force: That he is persuaded, that his faithful States
 ‘ will contribute thereto, as far as lies in their Power,
 ‘ and voluntarily augment their ordinary Subsidy.’

After this Speech, the States had the Honour to kiss
 the Emperor’s Hand, and then they return’d to their
 Apartment to take into Consideration his Imperial Ma-
 jesty’s Proposals and Demands.

The Speech of the Count *de Seilern*, and the Answer
 of Count *Volkra* being made publick, we think it pro-
 per to insert them here, to shew what Reasons they
 gave to induce the States to grant the extraordinary Sup-
 plies demanded of them.

*The Count de Seilern’s SPEECH to the States of the
 Lower Austria, the 20th of November, when he deliv-
 er’d to them his Imperial Majesty’s Demands.*

THE most August Emperor of the *Romans*, King of
Spain, Hungary, Bohemia, Archduke of Austria,
 our most Gracious Emperor, King, Hereditary Sovereign
 and Lord, assures his most faithful States of this Pro-
 vince of *Austria* on this Side *Ens*, consisting of Prelates,
 Lords, Knights, Cities, and Boroughs, of his Imperial
 and Royal Favour and Benevolence, and declares to them
 his particular Satisfaction in seeing so numerous an
 Assembly.

His Imperial Majesty has consider’d more than once
 of the Means of procuring some Relief for his most faith-
 ful and most obedient States; but Things have so fallen
 out, that it has not been possible to obtain a solid Peace,
 nor in his Imperial Majesty’s Power to make his faith-
 ful Subjects reap the Fruits thereof.

But of late, Affairs have taken a worse Turn than or-
 dinary: Pernicious and almost unparallel’d Designs,
 which are come to his Imperial Majesty’s Knowledge,
 have oblig’d him not only to reinforce his Armies con-
 siderably, and to send a great Number of his Troops to
Italy, for the Preservation of his Rights and those of
 the Empire, but also to put himself into a Condition
 to make a vigorous Defence on all Sides.

Wherefore

Wherefore his Imperial Majesty finds himself again constrain'd to apply to his faithful and most obedient States, as they may see more at large by the Demands hereunto annex'd. He flatters himself, that according to their wonted Zeal and Fidelity, they will effectually take to Heart the State of Affairs; and that they will come to a speedy Resolution, considering that there is no other Way to obtain Peace, and make Head against the Enterprizes of our Enemies, than by effectually succouring and supporting the Glory of his Imperial Majesty's victorious Arms.

Count Volkra's *ANSWER* in the Name of the States.

Most August, most Potent and Invincible Emperor of the Romans, King of Spain, Hungary, Bohemia, Archduke of Austria, &c. &c.

Most Gracious Emperor, King, Hereditary Sovereign and Lord,

IT is a new Mark of your Imperial Majesty's Benevolence, that you have been pleased to convene this yearly Meeting; whereby you give your most faithful and most obedient States of this Archduchy of *Austria* on this Side *Ens*, consisting of Prelates, Lords, Knights, Cities and Boroughs, an Opportunity of casting themselves at your Imperial Majesty's Feet; for which they with due Acknowledgment return your Imperial Majesty their most humble Thanks.

We cannot sufficiently admire the Constancy and Firmness with which your Imperial Majesty has hitherto averted the Perils of War, and warded off the hostile Enterprizes with which you are threatned on all Sides: It was by this Firmness, and by your Imperial Majesty's indefatigable Application, together with the vast Expences occasion'd by the Preparations for War, that you procured for your Kingdoms and Hereditary Countries of *Austria*, the Tranquillity and Prosperity they enjoy. The States can make no other Return for all your Paternal Care, than by granting, to the utmost of their Power, sufficient Succours for their future Preservation. It was upon this Account, that your most faithful and most obedient States declared last Year, to your Imperial Majesty's Satisfaction, how much they have at Heart the complying in whatever they can, with his Imperial Majesty's Desire.

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But,

But, *Most Gracious Sovereign*, it is but too well known, and your Majesty is very sensible of the sad Condition to which your poor Subjects are reduced by so many Misfortunes, particularly by the continual Rains, the Inundations, and sorry Vintage this Year, whereby they are almost entirely exhausted, and scarce able to furnish the Ordinary Contributions. Nevertheless, considering the present Circumstances, and the urgent Necessity, set forth in your Imperial Majesty's Representation, and in Gratitude for your Paternal Care, your most faithful and most obedient States will not fail to take into their immediate Consideration, your Imperial Majesty's Demands to me deliver'd; and as a Proof of their Fidelity and Affection for your Imperial Majesty, their most Gracious Hereditary Sovereign, they will, as soon as possibly they can, make a satisfactory Declaration; confiding, that your Imperial Majesty will be pleased to consider what we have the Honour to represent to you; and that you'll make your poor Subjects sensible of the Effects of your Clemency, by a speedy Relief, which they have been so often made to expect. Whereupon your most faithful and most obedient States, all and each in particular, most humbly recommend themselves to your Imperial Favour and Benevolence.

The Count *de Lagnasco*, Minister of the King of Poland, has had Audiences of their Imperial Majesties, and was with the Emperor in private on *Christmas-Day*, to make him his Compliments, so that there is an End of the Differences between the two Courts, which have made so much Noise, and have been so variously reported. Among these various Reports, we think the following deserves to be mention'd:

Extract of a private Letter from Dresden.

WE have lately received from a good Hand, the following Account of the Original Cause of the Difference between this Court and that of *Vienna*, which occasion'd the Quarrel between Count *Hoym* and Count *Seckendorff*.

The Imperial Court having receiv'd Information from their Ministers in *France*, that the Cardinal *de Fleury* knew every Tittle of what was transacted here between the Imperial, *Saxon*, and *Prussian* Ministers, they complain'd thereof to the King our Elector, and Prince *Edward of Savoy* wrote him a long Letter about it, which

his Majesty deliver'd to his Cabinet Council, who were charged therein with Infidelity. Those Ministers, stung with an Accusation of so heinous a Nature, drew up a Memorial of eight or ten Pages, wherein they retorted the Charge home upon the Imperial Ministers; and running over all the Negotiations for some Years past, and the Snares laid for his *Polish* Majesty by his good Friends Teeth outwards, they spared neither the Emperor, nor Prince *Eugene*, nor the other Ministers; and this Manifesto they deliver'd to the King in their own Vindication, after they had complain'd to him in particular of the Freedoms taken by Count *Seckendorff*, who of his own Authority, enter'd his Majesty's Apartment whenever he was here, without asking any Questions, as he had always done at *Berlin*, where he goes to the King directly, without consulting any of his Ministers, or so much as acquainting them with his Design. His *Polish* Majesty having read this long Story, and judging it to be an ample Vindication of his Ministers, he sent it to the Court of *Vienna*. However, the Count *de Manteuffel*'s Conduct not turning out altogether irreproachable, with regard to a Secret Correspondence either with the Court of *France* or that of *Chambord*, he owed his Disgrace to that Surmize. It is easy to guess what Reception this Manifesto met with at *Vienna*. The Emperor, who was but ill blazon'd by the *Saxon* Ministers, resented it to a high Degree; and the Force of *Reason of State* was never more apparent than in the Reconciliation of two Princes and their Ministers, who, to any one's thinking, would have been implacable Enemies. But the Interest of the two Courts is so united, that they must not separate at any Rate.

B E R L I N.

I N our last Register we took Notice of the Difference between his *Prussian* Majesty and the Prince Royal. There is since arriv'd the following Account of their Reconciliation; the Occasion of which is, however, as much a Secret as that of their Difference.

Extract of a Letter from Berlin, dated Nov. 25.

THE Lieutenant-Generals Grumbkow, Bork, and Roeder, the Major-Generals Buddenbrock and Glassnap, the Colonels Derscho and Waldo, together with M. de Thulemeyer, Privy Counsellor of State, went on Friday last to Kustrin, and the next Day notify'd to the Prince Royal that the King, from a pure Motive of Paternal Love, and a due Regard to the moving Letter sent by the Emperor in his Behalf, was pleas'd to pardon him: Then they laid the King's Orders down before him, which the Prince accepted with decent Submission, and express'd his Joy for his happy Return into Favour; then receiv'd from the Hands of M. de Thulemeyer, a Copy of the Oath he was to take, to examine and keep it for twenty-four Hours, pursuant to Orders. On Sunday his Royal Highness was conducted by the Gentlemen in Commission to the President de Moncho's Apartment, where the Lieutenant-General Lepel, Governor of Kustrin, return'd him his Sword in the King's Name, with the Ensigns of the Order. M. de Thulemeyer read the Oath aloud, and the Prince, who had got it by Heart, repeated every Word distinctly, and sign'd it. Upon which a Courier was dispatch'd to the King, and the whole Company repair'd to Church, to give God Thanks, where his Royal Highness appear'd with great Devotion, and all the visible Marks of Contrition. The Prince will remain at Kustrin some Time, where a noble Palace is preparing for his Reception. His Royal Highness will assist at the Conferences of the Regency and the Chamber of the *Nouvelle Marche*, to be thoroughly instructed in the Affairs relating to the inner Part of the Country, wherein his excellent Wit gives Hopes of his soon making a great Progress.

These Particulars are confirm'd by fresher Letters, which say, That on Sunday, Nov. 26, the Prince Royal receiv'd the Communion in the Church of the Castle of Kustrin, with extraordinary Marks of Devotion. They tell us, that his Royal Highness is shortly to come to Potsdam, to pay his Duty to the King his Father. The publick Advices have often mention'd the Execution of the Sieur Katt, Lieutenant of the *Gendarmes*, who was beheaded at Kustrin; but as they write from Berlin and other Places, that an Account of this Affair is to be publish'd by Authority, we shall not take Notice of the uncertain Particulars mention'd in the News-Papers.

ITALY.

I T A L Y.

R O M E.

In our last Register we mentioned the Prosecution begun by the Pope's Order against Cardinal *Coscia*, and the other publick Robbers under the late Pontificate. Since that Time, it appears that they are not like to escape with Impunity; as may be seen by the following Accounts.

Rome, Sept. 2. N.S.

Cardinal *Coscia* having ask'd the Pope's Leave to go to *Naples* and *Benevento*, for Change of Air for the Recovery of his Health, he was answer'd, that if he had a Mind for Change of Air, he might have it in the Suburbs of *Rome*; but he was charged at the same Time, not to go out of the Territories of the Church. His Holiness has nominated an Apostolical Vicar at *Benevento*, of which the said Cardinal is Archbishop, and has reserv'd to himself the Disposal of all the Benefices that shall become vacant in that Diocese; so that his *Coscian* Eminency is divested of all his Power there. The *Cameral* Congregation has, we hear, order'd Cardinal *Coscia* to repay to the Apostolical Chamber the Sum of 36,000 Crowns, arising from a Pension he obtained of the late Pope, as if he had been one of his Nephews, who have generally a Pension of 12,000 Crowns a-piece, but his Eminency had found Means to get three Years Advance. There is a further Demand of 500,000 Crowns, which he made the Apostolick Chamber pay him, though they were not due to him, as appears by the Accounts of the Chamber. The same *Cameral* Congregation have likewise order'd Signior *Negroni*, formerly Treasurer, to pay into the Chamber forthwith the 40,000 Crowns due from him, besides 53,000 Crowns for which Signior *Compostini*, Treasurer of *Ferrara* and *Comacchio*, is Debtor, having disposed of that Sum by Order of Signior *Negroni*, without acquainting the Chamber with it. It is reported upon this Occasion, that the Pope having ask'd Signior *Sacripanti*, Treasurer-General, some Days ago, how his Cash stood affected, and that Prelate answering him, that there were yet a great many Blanks to fill up, his Holiness reply'd, it should not be long so.

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On Monday last, Signior Pratti, a Beneventine, was committed to Prison by the Pope's Order, as were likewise his Domesticks: The same Day an Inventory was taken of all his Effects; and they found among other Things, 40,000 Crowns in Gold and Silver Specie, 300 Spanish Pistoles, Bills for some Thousands of Crowns, and 10,022 Ounces of Silver Plate; all which were carry'd to the Apostolick Chamber. Signior Genouesi hearing this, broke the Seal that was put upon his Effects, and made his Escape with all the Money he could carry. On Tuesday Signior Romani was examined in his Prison for three Hours, by Signior Fiorelli, Secretary to the Criminal Congregation; and 'tis said, his Affairs are in a very bad Way. Signiors Isoldi, Gallerati, and Clementini, who were confined to their Houses, have been since committed to Prison by Order of the said Congregation. Signor Fiorelli went some Days ago to Cardinal Fini's, to demand all the Papers out of his Hands, that related to the Congregation of the Holy Office, and his Eminency not shewing a ready Compliance, he gave him to understand, that if he made the least Hesitation, he had those with him who would take them by Force. The Cardinal surpriz'd with such a rough Sort of Usage, immediately deliver'd up the Papers he came for.

Rome, Dec. 27. Cardinal Coscia has at last offer'd to resign his Archbishoprick of Benevento; but as he pretended to reserve to himself a considerable Pension out of the Revenues of that See, his Resignation was not accepted. His Friends have used all imaginable Arguments, to perswade him to comply with the Desire of the Pope, as the best Way to obtain his Favour; but his Eminence continuing obstinate and inflexible, a Monitory against him was publish'd the 23d of this Month, and affix'd in the usual Places; by which, Cardinal Coscia was peremptorily required to resign his Archbishoprick of Benevento to the Pope. That Monitoty contains in Substance, ' That the Cardinals appointed to
' examine this Affair, have, upon the Evidence produced against him, judg'd him incapable of possessing
' that Archbishoprick; and besides that, the People of
' Benevento have declar'd, that they will never receive
' and acknowledge him for their Pastor, nor obey his
' Orders; and therefore, that if his Eminence does not
' forthwith resign the same, his Holiness, who has already
' nominated an Administrator of that Archbishoprick, will by his own Authority, bestow it upon
' another.

‘another Person.’ As soon as this Monitory was signify’d to Cardinal *Coscia*, he sent for his Advocates, with whom he had a long Conference, in which they prepar’d a Memorial, to be presented to the Congregation *Supernonnnullis*, by which he desir’d a convenient Delay, in order to make his Resignation upon certain Conditions; but that Memorial was sent back to him, with these Latin Words; *Lectum: quia sufficit notoria diffamatio pro dimissione Archiepiscopatus absque mora*, to let him know it was rejected, and that the notorious Defamation he labour’d under, was sufficient Ground for his immediate Expulsion.

This determin’d the unwilling Cardinal to obey, and he has actually resign’d the said Archbishoprick to the Pope, in the Form requir’d of him, without any Pension or Reservation whatever.

Rome, Jan. 3. Cardinal *Coscia* having deserr’d as long as he could to resign the Archbishoprick of *Benevento*, was at last peremptorily commanded to do it by a Monitory, dated the 19th of *December*; in which, the Hatred of the *Beneventines* is alledg’d as a Reason for his Resignation; because, it is impossible that a Person who has made himself so odious to that People, could exercise his Ministry with Honour and Edification amongst them. The Tumult which happen’d about that Time at *Benevento*, contributed very much to fix the Irresolution of Cardinal *Coscia*. The Populace met together in prodigious Multitudes, ran to the Archbishop’s Palace, tore down the Arms of Cardinal *Coscia* which had been put over the great Gate, and dragged it about the Streets. They designed afterwards to set it on Fire, and demolish it to the Foundations, as a lasting Monument of his tyrannical Government, and their just Resentment; but they were prevented by Signor *Bondelmonte*, the Apostolical Commissary, who sent a strong Detachment of Soldiers and *Sbirri* to secure the Palace; and at the same Time sent Word to the People, that he would assure them they should hear by the next Letters from *Rome*, that Cardinal *Coscia* had actually resign’d that Archbishoprick. Signor *Bondelmonte* did not deceive them, for the next Advices brought an Account of his Resignation; whereupon, the *Beneventines* made Bonfires all over the City for three Nights successively, and had a solemn Procession to return God Thanks for their Delivery from the Oppression they have groan’d under that insatiable Prelate. The Complaints and Remonstrances made by the People of
Benevento

Benevento by the Commissary aforesaid, and by him transmitted to the Congregation *Supernonnallis*, is 500 Pages long, and is subscrib'd by all the principal Nobility, the Magistrates, and other Persons of Distinction in that City; but it is hoped it will not be made Publick, for fear it should teach others the like vile Practices and Iniquity.

Since that Time he has been also depriv'd of the Abbey of *Santa Sefia*, valu'd at 6000 Ducats a Year; as also of the Pensions he receiv'd out of the Bishoprick of *Melfi*, and other Churches.

On Monday last the Pope sent an Order to Cardinal *Fini*, by which he is excluded from taking his Seat in the Congregations of the Holy Office, and of the Immunities. The said Cardinal is required by this Order, which has been issued by the Congregation *Super Nonnullis*, to transmit to Cardinal *Banchieri*, President thereof, his former Renunciation, upon Pain of being depriv'd of all his Livings, and of incurring the Major Excommunication. Cardinal *Fini*, wiser than Cardinal *Coscia*, did not dispute with the Pope; but having immediately caused an Act of Renunciation and Submission, which he concluded in these Words written with his own Hand, *Since this is the Will of the Father, I conform myself to it with Respect and Submission*, he sent the same to Cardinal *Banchieri*. The Congregation aforesaid will soon proceed against Cardinal *Marini*, one of the Favourites of the late Pontiff; which makes People believe, that the Emperor has withdrawn his Protection from those Delinquents. The Sieur *Bondelmonte*, Commissary at *Benevento*, has seiz'd and confiscated a great Quantity of Plate and other Goods belonging to Cardinal *Coscia*, valued at 250,000 Crowns, and hopes to make farther Discoveries.

We took Notice in our last *Register*, that the Emperor had filled his Dominions in *Italy* with Troops, in order to oppose the Execution of the Treaty of *Seville*. Those Measures have given him an Opportunity of taking the Advantage of an unexpected Incident, which will strengthen those Pretensions on which he founds his Opposition to that Treaty. That Incident is the sudden Death of the Duke of *Parma*, whose Dominions he has seiz'd; the Particulars of which are contained in the following Accounts.

PARMA,

P A R M A, January 23.

ON Sunday in the Evening, our Duke appear'd at the Feast at Court, but found himself not well : In the Night he was taken with a Pain in his Ear, which increas'd on Monday ; and on Tuesday he was seiz'd with a violent Fever, and a Pain in his Side. On Wednesday he grew worse, and was let Blood : On Thursday the celebrated Physician Torti was sent for from Modena, who came on Friday Morning, and order'd some more Blood to be taken from him the same Evening ; but the Duke was very restless all Night, and the Pain in his Side increas'd to such a Degree, that by Break of Day he vomited violently, after which he had a Stool, fell asleep, and seem'd better. On Saturday he grew worse than ever, and dy'd about Noon, as they were getting him out of Bed by his own Order.

Parma, Jan. 26. The Corpse of our late Duke having been expos'd 24 Hours in the Parish Church of St. Paul, it was carry'd thence in a Coach drawn by six Horses, surrounded by a Detachment of Horse-Guards, and ten Footmen with lighted Flambeaux in their Hands, to the Capuchin's Church, and deposited in the Ducal Vault there. As soon as that Prince was dead, Expresses were dispatch'd to several of the principal Courts, but that which was to have gone through France to Spain, was detain'd at Milan, so that he came back, and went by the Way of Genoa. Soon after, the Duke's Will was publickly read, the Purport whereof was, That it was his Desire, that the Debts of the late Duke his Brother should be speedily paid, and the Furniture, except the Richest of it, sold for that Purpose : That the Dutche's his Consort being three Months gone with Child, he intreated the Allied Powers of Europe to have Compassion upon his People, and to defer the Execution of their Projects till the Dutche's is brought to Bed : That in Case the Prince or Princess she goes with should not come into the World alive, or should die after it is brought forth, the Infante Don Carlos of Spain should succeed in his Dominions and Allodial Estates ; and in Case he should die, the younger Prince his Brother, by Virtue of the Right which the Queen their Mother has to the Succession : That he appointed five Regents, namely, the Bishop Marazzani, the Count del Verme, Lord Steward

‘ of his Household, Count *Avidi*, Principal Secretary of State, and the Counts *Arraserse Baiardi* and *San Vitale*. And that he bequeathed to each of his Gentlemen in Office 200 Ounces of Silver; to those of his Bed-chamber 100 Ounces; to the Secretaries 50 Ounces; to all his Livery-Servants 400 Philippus’s; to the Servants of his Wardrobe, whatever they found therein; and for Masses for the Repose of his Soul, 30,000 Florins.’ Notwithstanding the above Disposition, 2000 Imperial Foot and 500 Horse enter’d this City yesterday, and immediately seiz’d the Gates, the Castle, and all the other Posts; General *Stampa*, who was arriv’d here before, having declared and promised, that they should pay for what they had; and that they should not concern themselves with any Civil Affairs, but leave the Administration thereof entirely to the Regents nominated in the late Duke’s Will. Mean time, we look upon the Dutchess Dowager’s Pregnancy as a Thing certain; and yesterday the People took the usual Oath in favour of the Prince she may bring into the World. To-morrow we expect more Imperial Troops; this Morning those already here made publick Proclamation in the Market-Place, ‘ That they take Possession of these Dutchies for the Infante Don Carlos; and that if the Dutchess Dowager should not be deliver’d of a Prince, the said Infante may take the Investiture of the Emperor whenever he will, provided he comes without an Army.’ The Words of the said Proclamation running thus: *Sub auspiciis nostris nomine Principis Caroli hæredis, dummodo non armatus sed pacificus veniat, salvo jure ventris prægnantis, si sit masculus.* In like manner are 1500 Imperialists march’d into *Placenza*. We are very impatient for the Return of the Expresses sent to the different Courts.

The late Duke *Antonio Farnese*, Duke of *Parma*, was born the 29th of November, 1679, succeeded his Brother in the Year 1727, and marry’d the Princess *Benedict Maria* of *Modena*, the present Dutchess. The Nobility and Inhabitants of *Parma* seem’d at first resolv’d to receive no Imperial Troops into that Place, but when they saw them at their Gates, and heard that others were on their March, with Artillery, and other Necessaries, to reduce them by Force, they consented to receive them, upon the fair Promises made unto them by Count *Stampa*. As it was not publickly known before the Duke’s Death, that the Dutchess was with Child, the

the first Advices that brought this News were not credited, but as this has been confirm'd by the last Letters, there is no Room it seems to doubt the Truth of it, especially after the Oath that has been taken by the Magistrates of Parma.

FRANCE.

OUR Registers have long been fill'd with the Relations of the Contentions between the two Parties in this Kingdom, and of the Severity which the Government thought fit to shew to one of them. Nevertheless, as all Discouragements and Prosecutions have proved ineffectual, the Court has judg'd it best at last to maintain their own Dignity and the Publick Peace, both which suffer'd by the obstinate Resistance of the persecuted Side, by imposing Silence on both Parties. To this Purpose, the following Arrest has been made publick.

An ARREST made by the King's Council of State, on the Occasion of the Disputes arisen on the Subject of the Two Powers, &c.

Extract of the Council of State, March 10, 1731.

THE King being informed, that the late Disputes upon different Matters, particularly such as concern'd the Nature, Extent and Bounds of the Ecclesiastical Authority, and of the Secular Power, are owing to certain Writings spread abroad in the World: His Majesty, attentive to fulfil all that Religion obliges him, to the utmost of his Power, without being wanting in what regards himself, thinks it his chief Duty to prevent the Occasion of these Disputes, that the Sacred Rights of a Power received from God alone may not be contested, as to deciding all Questions on Points of Faith, and Regulations of Manners; of making Canons or Rules of Discipline for the conducting of Ministers of the Church, and also the Faithful in the Order of Religion; for establishing these Ministers in Places that are destitute of them, conformable to the same Rules; and for obliging the Faithful to be obedient to them in a Canonical Order, not only in respect of useful Penances,

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but

but as to real Spiritual Pains, by the Judgments or Censures that the principal Pastors have a Right to denounce, which Pains are so much the more dreadful, as they affect the Soul of the Guilty, whose Resistance cannot hinder its Operation; but the Offender, in spite of himself, will be brought to the Punishment to which he is condemn'd. If his Majesty's Religion obliges him, as Protector of the Church, and in Quality of Most Christian King, to prevent any Blow from falling on what so essentially belongs to the Spiritual Powers; his Intention is also, to continue throughout his Dominions to enjoy all the Rights and Privileges granted to him by the Kings his Predecessors, as to what regards the Exterior Appurtenances of a Publick Tribunal; the Formalities, Order and Method of Courts of Judicature, the Execution of Judgments either upon Bodies or Estates, with the Obligations or Effects resulting therefrom in their natural Order; and, in general, whatever adds the Terror of Temporal Punishment to the Fear of Spiritual ones. But as Disputes which begin to rise may give Room for contesting these different Points from the starting of Questions of a rash and dangerous Nature, not only as to the Manner of the Expression, which however may be differently understood, but as to the Foundation of the Things themselves: His Majesty hath thought it his Duty, on this Occasion, to follow the Example of the Kings his Predecessors, by stopping on one Side the Course of these growing Disputes, and on the other, by taking all the Measures that his Wisdom and Piety could inspire him with, entirely to extinguish them. In Prosecution hereof, *his Majesty being in Council*, hath order'd, and does order, that all the said Disputes and Contestations, and likewise any Thing that may have relation thereto, be, and remain suspended, as his Majesty suspends them by the present Arrest, imposing provisionally a general and absolute Silence upon the Matter of the said Contestations: And in Consequence hereof, his Majesty most expressly inhibits and forbids all Universities of his Kingdom, especially the Faculties of Divinity, and of the Civil and Canon Law, to permit any Disputes in the Schools upon this Matter; as also to teach, or cause to be taught, any Thing contrary to the Principles above taken Notice of, on the Subject of the Two Powers. Forbid we in like Manner all our Subjects, of what State, Quality or Condition soever they be, to hold any Assemblies, or

to make any Acts, Declarations, Petitions, Prosecutions or Procedures on Occasion of the said Disputes, or of all that may concern them, or to write, compose, print, sell, utter or distribute, directly or indirectly, any Writings, Books, Libels, Memorials, or other Works on the same Subject, under what Title or Name it may be, upon Pain of being treated as Rebels and Offenders against the King's Orders, as Sowers of Sedition, and Disturbers of the Publick Quiet: His Majesty reserving to himself, and to himself alone, by the Advice of those he shall judge proper to choose continually into his Council, and even into the Episcopal Order, to take the Measures which he shall esteem most convenient for preserving always more and more the inviolable Rights of the Two Powers, and to maintain between them the Union which ought to subsist for the Common Good of the Church and State. His Majesty nevertheless exhorts and enjoins all Archbishops and Bishops of his Kingdom to be watchful, each in his Diocese, that the Tranquillity therein, by the Cessation of all Disputes, be charitably and inviolably preserv'd. He enjoins all Judges, each in Right of himself, especially the *Sieur Herault*, Counsellor of State, Lieutenant *de Police* of the City of *Paris*, as also all Lieutenant-Generals and Judges *de Police* of other Towns, to keep a strict Hand in the Execution of the Contents of the present Arrest, upon which all Letters Patents shall be expedited.

Done in the King's Council of State, his Majesty being therein, held at Versailles, the 10th Day of March, 1731.

Sign'd,

PHELYPEAUX.



H O L L A N D.

THE States of *Holland* and *West-Friesland* having been inform'd that the Tranquillity of their Popish Subjects is very much disturb'd of late, upon Account of the Office of Pope *Gregory VII.* and the Constitution *Unigenitus*; and that the Enterprizes made by the Missionaries from the Court of *Rome* on that Subject, may be dangerous to the State; they have thought fit to issue the following Placaert, forbidding the Use of the Office of

of the said Gregory VII. in the Churches of the Romish Communion in their Dominions.

THE States of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, To all to whom these Presents come, *Greeting*. Forasmuch as we have been given to understand, that our Indulgence in conniving at the *Roman Catholick* Exercise of their Divine Worship, without putting in Execution, in several Respects, the Placaerts formerly issued against the said Exercise, is so far abused, that there is publicly printed in our Country of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, for the Use of the *Romish* Churches, both separately, and at the End of what they call the *Directorium* or *Breviary*, the Office (as it is call'd) of Pope Gregory VII. drawn up at *Rome*, by Authority of the Pope, the 25th of *September*, 1728; tho' the said Office extols, as a laudable Action, the Enterprize of that Pope, in excommunicating the Emperor of the *Romans*, deprived that Prince of his Kingdom, and absolved his Subjects from the Fidelity they had promised him; and Nobody can be ignorant that several Powers of the *Romish* Communion look upon that Enterprize of Gregory VII. to be so seditious, so destructive of the Publick Tranquillity, and of so dangerous Consequence, that they do not permit any Use to be made of it in their Kingdoms: And forasmuch as it is notorious, on the other Hand, that several Springs have been play'd for introducing the famous Constitution *Unigenitus* among the *Roman Catholick* Inhabitants of this Province, and other United Provinces; and that they are continually labouring to oblige them to accept it as a Rule of Faith, without excusing what not only the Protestants, but also several *Catholicks*, justly believe that Constitution to be contrary to the Foundations of the Common Tranquillity, and to the Safety of the Persons and Government of the Civil Supremacy. For these Causes, after mature Deliberation, we have thought fit, for the Preservation of the Common Tranquillity, and for the Safety of the Government and the true Reformed Religion, to ordain and appoint against the Enterprizes and Devices of the Adherents of the See of *Rome*, as we do by these Presents ordain and appoint.

First, That there shall not be made the least Use, either in Private or in Publick, of the said Office of Pope Gregory VII. in our Country of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, upon Pain of the *Roman Catholick* Priests, who shall

act contrary hereto, being punish'd without any Remission, as Disturbers of the Publick Tranquillity; and the Churches of the *Roman Religion*, Chapels, or other Assemblies, wherein the said Office shall be made Use of for the future, shall be shut up for Six Months.

Secondly, That the said Office shall not be reprinted in our said Country, nor brought into it from Abroad, to be publish'd or sold therein, either separately, or as it is printed at the End of the said *Directorium* of the Mass and other Ceremonies of the *Roman Church*. Neither shall any mention be made of the said Office in any future Edition of the said *Directorium*. The whole, upon the Pain of forfeiting 1000 Florins for him that acts contrary hereto; one half to the Officer, and the other half to the Informer, and the Offender to lose his Trade.

Charging and commanding all Officers, Judges, and Justices of our Country, to execute and cause to be executed this our Placaert and Command; and to proceed and cause to be proceeded against, without any Favour or Affection, such as shall act contrary hereto. And to the End that no Person may plead Ignorance, it is our Pleasure, that it shall be published and affixed wherever it shall be thought necessary. Done at the Hague, &c. the 20th of September, 1730.



G R E A T B R I T A I N.

Westminster, January 21.

HIS Majesty came this Day to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes, seated on the Throne with the usual Solemnity, Sir Charles Dalton, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers; the Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

YOU cannot but be sensible, that the Measures formerly taken, and the Conclusion of the Treaty of *Seville*, have prevented and disappointed the dangerous Consequences that were so justly apprehended from the

Treaty

Treaty of *Vienna*; and we do not only see that Union dissolv'd, which had alarm'd all *Europe*, but the Allies of the Treaty of *Hanover* strengthened by the additional Power of the Crown of *Spain*.

This Situation of Affairs gave us a reasonable Prospect of a general Pacification, and just Hopes of seeing the Conditions of the Treaty of *Seville* comply'd with, without the Necessity of coming to Extremities; and no Endeavours have been wanting, conformable to my Engagements with my Allies, to obtain that happy End. But this desirable Event having been hitherto delay'd, the Treaty of *Seville* lays an indispensable Obligation upon all the contracting Parties to prepare for the Execution of it; and we must be in a Readiness to perform our Part, and, by continuing to pursue the proper Measures, convince our Allies, that we will faithfully fulfil our Engagements, and, as far as shall depend upon us, procure the Satisfaction due to them, either by such Means as shall be most eligible, or by such as shall be found absolutely necessary.

The present critical Conjunction seems in a very particular Manner to deserve your Attention, and you need not be told with what Impatience the Resolutions of this Parliament are every where waited for and expected.

I am incapable of attempting to influence your Proceedings by groundless Fears and Apprehensions, and as incapable of amusing you with vain Hopes and Expectations; but as the Transactions, now depending in the several Courts of *Europe*, are upon the Point of being determin'd, the great Event of Peace or War may be very much affected by your first Resolutions. The Continuance of that Zeal and Vigour, which you have hitherto shewn, in Support of me and my Engagements, must, at this Time, be of the greatest Weight and Importance, both with Regard to my Allies, who cannot think their Interest and the Common Cause neglect'd, before the Conditions of their Treaties are accomplish'd; and with Regard to those, who may be disposed, before the Season of Action is come, to prevent, by an Accommodation, the fatal Consequences of a general Rupture, which they will have little Reason to apprehend, if they find the Allies of *Seville* not prepared to do themselves Justice.

The Plan of Operations for the Execution of the Treaty of *Seville* by Force, in Case we shall be driven to that Necessity, is now under Consideration; and until the Proportions of the Confederate Forces, and the proper Dispositions for employing them, shall be finally adjusted and agreed upon, it will not be easy to determine how far the Expences, necessary for the Service of the ensuing Year, may, or may not, exceed the Provisions made for the Service of the last Year.

In the mean Time, I am perswaded, you will go on to give all possible Dispatch to the publick Business; and if it shall be necessary, I shall not fail to ask the further Advice and Assistance of my Parliament, according to the Circumstances of publick Affairs, and as soon as any proper Occasion shall require it.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I will order the proper Estimates to be prepared and laid before you; and I can make no Doubt, but that dutiful Regard which you have always shewed to me and my Honour, and your just Concern for the true Interest of your Country, will induce you to grant me the necessary Supplies, and enable me to make good my Engagements with my Allies, with that Chearfulness and Affection, which becomes a *British* House of Commons, tender and jealous of the Honour of the Crown, careful and solicitous for the Glory and Prosperity of the Kingdom.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Time draws near, which will admit of no further Delays. If the Tranquillity of *Europe* can be settled without the Effusion of Blood, or the Expence of publick Treasure, that Situation will certainly be most happy and desirable: But if that Blessing cannot be obtain'd, Honour, Justice, and the sacred Faith due to solemn Treaties, will call upon us to exert ourselves, in procuring by Force what cannot be had upon just and reasonable Terms.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, presented to his Majesty, January 22, 1730.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, humbly beg Leave to return your

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Majesty the Thanks of this House for your most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

The many fatal Consequences attending the Treaty of *Vienna*, which affected all *Europe*, but more particularly this Nation, could only have been obviated by dissolving that dangerous Union: This the Measures formerly taken, and the Conclusion of the Treaty of *Seville*, have not only accomplish'd, but have even join'd one of the great contracting Powers of the Treaty of *Vienna*, to the Allies of the Treaty of *Hanover*.

Your Majesty having thus laid a sure Foundation of the publick Tranquillity, if the just Conditions of the Treaty of *Seville* were comply'd with, and having in pursuance of your Engagements with the Allies, used all Endeavours to obtain that happy End; it is highly our Duty to persevere in that Zeal for your Majesty's Honour, and the publick Faith of the Nation, that all the Parties to that Treaty, who are under mutual and indispensable Obligations for the Execution of it, may find nothing wanting on the Part of *Great Britain*.

We therefore humbly beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that the same Zeal and Vigour, which has hitherto appear'd in this House, for the Support of your Majesty and your Engagements, shall continue to be so manifest in all our Proceedings, to the contending Powers Abroad, that there shall as little Doubt remain, to the utmost of our Power, of your Majesty's being fully enabled in all Events to procure Satisfaction to your Allies, if Force should be necessary, as there is of your Majesty's known Inclination, from a Tenderness to your People, and Concern for the Peace of *Europe*, to prevent by any just Accommodation the bad Consequences of a general Rupture.

We shall, in the mean Time, give all possible Dispatch to the publick Business; and whenever your Majesty shall be graciously pleased to ask our farther Advice and Assistance, this House will come to such Resolutions as become dutiful and faithful Subjects, tender of the Effusion of Blood, and the Expence of publick Treasure, but unalterably steady in maintaining the Honour of the Nation, and the sacred Faith due to publick Treaties, ever mindful that we owe the Enjoyment of our happy Constitution to the Settlement of the Crown in your Majesty's Royal Family, and contributing all that is in our Power, that your Majesty may long wear it

it with Ease and Honour, undisturb'd by Enemies either at Home or Abroad.

His Majesty's most Gracious ANSWER.

My Lords,

I Thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address. The enabling me to fulfil my Engagements with my Allies in all Events, will not only effectually secure and continue to my People the Advantages stipulated for them by Treaties, but may greatly contribute to the obtaining of a general Pacification.

The Humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the KING.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return our sincere Thanks for your Majesty's most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

We cannot but in Gratitude acknowledge your Majesty's Goodness in endeavouring to have the Conditions of the Treaty of *Seville* fulfilled and executed in such Manner as might best secure a general Pacification, and be conformable to your Engagements with your Allies.

And out of a just Sense of the Blessings we enjoy, we think it our Duty to declare our entire Confidence in your Royal Care and Concern for the Honour and Interest of your People, and our perfect Reliance upon your Majesty's Wisdom and Justice, in doing every Thing that shall depend upon you to procure the Satisfaction due to your Allies by such Means as shall be the most desirable; or, if they prove ineffectual, by such as shall be absolutely necessary.

We are firmly resolved to continue our utmost Zeal and Vigour in Support of your Majesty and your Engagements; esteeming this the least Part of our Duty, when we consider, that those Engagements are the Effect of your Vigilance for the Welfare of your Subjects.

We assure your Majesty, that we will give all possible Dispatch to the Publick Business as it shall from Time to Time be brought before us: That as your People feel the Happiness of your Reign, so your Majesty
may

may feel the Ease of it. And from a dutiful Regard to your Honour and Dignity, and a just Concern for the true Interest of our Country, which we shall always look upon as indispensable and inseparable Obligations, we have the greatest Satisfaction in assuring your Majesty, that we will with all Chearfulness grant such Supplies as shall be necessary for the Service of the ensuing Year, and effectually enable your Majesty to make good your Engagements with your Allies.

Your Majesty's Goodness to your People is very apparent in your avoiding to bring any unnecessary Burthens upon them : And it is the least Return we can make for it, to assure your Majesty, That in Case the Circumstances of Publick Affairs shall oblige you to ask the further Advice and Assistance of your faithful Commons, we will, upon every Occasion, discharge our Duty to your Majesty and those we represent, with that Chearfulness and Affection which become a *British* House of Commons, tender and jealous for the Honour of the Crown, careful and solicitous for the Glory and Prosperity of the Kingdom.

His Majesty's most Gracious ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for this dutiful and loyal Address. The Zeal and Affection you express for me, and the Assurances you have given me of enabling me to make good my Engagements with my Allies, will, I am persuaded, have a very good Effect at this critical and important Conjunction.

F I N I S.

T H E

Historical Register.

N U M B E R L X I I .

G R E A T B R I T A I N .

Westminster, May 7.



THIS Day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes, seated on the Throne with the usual Solemnity, Sir Charles Dalton, Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers; the Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to

An Act for Raising One Million Two Hundred Thousand Pounds by Annuities and a Lottery in Manner therein mentioned, and for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament, and for making forth Duplicates of Exchequer Bills, Lottery Tickets and Orders lost, burnt or otherwise destroyed.

An Act to continue the Duties for Encouragement of the Coinage of Money.

An Act to prevent Frauds in the Revenue of Excise, with respect to Starch, Coffee, Tea and Chocolate.

An Act to explain a Clause in an Act made in the Seventh Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, (for Naturalizing Foreign Protestants) which relates to the Children of the natural born Subjects of the Crown of England, or of Great Britain.

An Act for importing from his Majesty's Plantations in America, directly into Ireland, Goods not enumerated in any Act of Parliament.

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An Act to prevent counterfeiting the Passes commonly called Mediterranean Passes.

An Act for rendering more effectual an Act made in the Third Year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for the better Regulation of the Coal Trade, so far as the same relates to the preventing the inhancing the Price of Coals in the River Thames, by the keeping of Turn in delivering of Coals there.

An Act to prevent the stealing of Linnen, Fustian and Cotton Goods and Wares from Fields, Grounds, and other Places used for whitening, bleaching, or drying the same.

An Act for the more effectual punishing Stealers of Lead or Iron Bars fixed to Houses, or any Fences belonging thereunto.

An Act for the more effectual preventing Frauds committed by Tenants, and for the more easy Recovery of Rents and Renewal of Leases.

An Act that all Proceedings in Courts of Justice within that Part of Great Britain called England, and the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, shall be in the English Language.

An Act for granting an Allowance upon the Exportation of British made Gunpowder.

An Act for further encouraging the Manufacture of British Sail-cloth, by taking off the Duties and Drawbacks therein mentioned, and allowing an additional Bounty on British made Sail-cloth exported, and for stamping British made Sail-cloth with the Name and Place of Abode of the Maker.

An Act to explain and amend a Clause in an Act passed in the Second Year of his Majesty's Reign, (for making more effectual several Acts relating to Watermen, Wherry-men and Lightermen rowing on the River Thames) so far as the same relates to Ferry Boats and flat bottomed Boats.

An Act to enable Ideots and Lunatics who are seized or possessed of Estates in Fee or for Lives or Terms of Years, in Trust or by way of Mortgage, to make Conveyances, Surrenders or Assignments of such Estates.

An Act for obviating a Doubt which has arisen concerning the usual Allowance made upon the Delivery of Letters sent by the Penny Post to Places out of the Cities of London and Westminster, and Borough of Southwark, and the respective Suburbs thereof.

An Act for the further continuing the Duties granted by an Act passed in the Parliament of Scotland in the Year 1695, and continued by an Act passed in the Year 1707, for

for paying off the Debts of the Town of Aberdeen, and for other publick Uses of the said Town.

An Act for continuing the Duty of Two Pennies Scots or one sixth Part of a Penny Sterling upon every Pint of Ale and Beer that shall be vended or sold within the Town of Dundee and Privileges thereof, for paying the publick Debts of the said Town, repairing the Harbour there, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for Repairing and keeping in Repair the Pier and Harbour of Newhaven in the County of Suffex.

An Act for Repairing and keeping in Repair the Pier and Harbour of Ilfordcombe in the County of Devon.

An Act for rebuilding the Parish Church of Gravesend in the County of Kent, as one of the Fifty New Churches directed to be built by two Acts of Parliament, one made in the Ninth, and the other in the Tenth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne.

An Act for repairing the Road leading from Chappel on the Heath in the County of Oxon, to the Quarry above Bourton on the Hill in the County of Gloucester.

An Act to explain and amend an Act passed in the Thirteenth Year of his late Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for amending the severall Roads leading from the City of Bristol.

An Act for making more effectual an Act passed in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the First, for repairing, widening, and amending the Roads from Wigan to Preston in the County of Lancaster.

An Act for repairing the Road leading from the Town of Fulham in the County of Middlesex, through Fulham-Fields to the great Road near the Pound at HammerSmith in the said County.

An Act for confirming an Agreement lately entered into between the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Worcester, and the Guardians of the Poor of the said City, for continuing the Hop Market of the said City in the Workhouse there, and for vesting the Right of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of keeping a Hop Market in the said City, in the Guardians of the Poor of the said City and their Successors for ever.

And to 20 Private Bills.

After which His Majesty was pleased to make the following most Gracious Speech :

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is a great Pleasure to me, that, at the Close of this Session of Parliament, I am able to acquaint you, that the Hopes I had conceived and given you, of seeing very suddenly a happy Period put to the Troubles and Disorders which had been so long apprehended, are now, by the Treaty signed at *Vienna*, answered and accomplished.

A Project of a Convention betwixt the Emperor and the Maritime Powers, for accommodating the Differences and Disputes that were subsisting, having been formed, the Treaty is concluded and signed by me and the Emperor, and is now under the Consideration of the States General ; the Forms of that Government not admitting a previous Concert in a Negotiation of this Nature : And, as this Treaty principally regards the Execution of the Treaty of *Seville*, it is likewise communicated to the Courts of *France* and *Spain*, as Parties to the Treaty of *Seville* : And I have just received Advice, that the Ratifications between me and the Emperor are exchanged.

The Conditions and Engagements which I have entered into upon this Occasion, are agreeable to that necessary Concern which this Nation must always have for the Security and Preservation of the Ballance of Power in *Europe* ; and as the uncertain and violent State of Affairs, to which *Europe* was reduced, and the Mischiefs of an immediate general War, which began to be thought unavoidable, are now removed : This happy Turn duly improved, with a just Regard to our former Alliances, which it shall be my Care to preserve, gives us a favourable Prospect of seeing the Publick Tranquillity re-established.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I return you my Thanks for the effectual Supplies which you have granted me for the Service of the present Year, and for the proper Disposition you have made of the Publick Funds, towards lessening and discharging the National Debt ; the remarkable Dispatch and Unanimity which you have shewn at this critical Conjunction, has added very much to the Credit and Weight of your Proceedings ; and you shall find as great a Readiness on my Part to ease the Burthens of my People,

ple, as soon as the Circumstances and Situation of Affairs will admit of it, as you have shewn to raise the Supplies necessary for the Service of the Publick.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I hope at your Return into the Country, you will find all Attempts to raise a Spirit of Discontent among my People, by unjust Clamours and Misrepresentations, vain and ineffectual. All malicious Insinuations to the Prejudice of my Measures must surely vanish, when it shall appear, that my first and principal Care has been for the Interest and Honour of this Kingdom: Let it be your Endeavour to remove all groundless Jealousies and Apprehensions, that the Satisfaction of the Nation may be as general, as it is my earnest Desire that their Happiness may be; let all my People, let all Orders of Men enjoy, quietly and unenvy'd, the Rights, Privileges, and Indulgences, which by Law they are entitled to; let no Innovations disturb any Part of my Subjects in the Possession of their legal Property; let all that are zealous in the Support of me and my Government, partake in common the Benefits of the present happy Establishment; and let your Good-will to one another be as extensive as my Protection, which all my good and faithful Subjects have an equal Right to, and may equally depend upon.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I *It is his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, That this Parliament be Prorogued to Tuesday the Twenty seventh Day of July next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly Prorogued to Tuesday the Twenty seventh Day of July next.*

During this Session, a second Pension-Bill was brought into the House of Commons, and passed that House; but was, like the former, rejected by the House of Peers. This Bill being somewhat different from the other, we shall here insert the following Copy of it.

A BILL

A BILL for making more effectual the Laws in being for disabling Persons from being chosen Members of, or sitting or voting in the House of Commons, who have any Pension during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, or any Office holden in Trust for them, by obliging Persons hereafter to be chosen to serve for the Commons in Parliament, to take the Oath therein mentioned.

May it please your most Excellent Majesty,

THAT it may be Enacted, and be it Enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the 24th Day of June, 1731, no Person who shall be elected a Member to serve in the House of Commons, shall vote or sit in the said House, during any Debate there, after their Speaker is chosen, until such Member shall from Time to Time, and in Manner following, first take the Oath herein after mentioned, and subscribe the same in a Parchment Roll, to be provided by the Clerk of the House of Commons for that Purpose, *viz.*

I A. B. do solemnly and sincerely swear, that I have not directly or indirectly, any Pension during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, from the Crown, nor any Office in Part, or in the Whole, from the Crown, held for me, or for my Benefit, by any Person whatsoever: And I do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, that I will not receive, accept, or take, directly or indirectly, during the Time of my being a Member of this Parliament, any Pension during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, or any other Gratuity or Reward whatsoever, or any Office from the Crown, to be held for me, or for my Benefit, in Part, or in the Whole thereof, by any Person whatsoever, without signifying the same to this House, within Fourteen Days after I have received or accepted the same, if the Parliament be then sitting, or within Fourteen Days after the next Meeting of the Parliament. So help me God.

Which said Oath shall be in this and every succeeding Parliament, solemnly and publickly taken and subscribed by every such Member of the House of Commons, at the Table in the Middle of the said House, at the same Time that he takes the other Oaths by Law directed

directed to be taken, whilst a full House of Commons is there duly sitting with their Speaker in his Chair.

And be it further enacted, that if any Member so taking the Oath, and subscribing as before directed, shall, at the Time of taking the said Oath, have any Pension during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, or any Office from the Crown, in Part, or in the Whole, held in Trust for him, or for his Benefit, or shall, during his being a Member of Parliament, accept, receive, or take any Pension during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, or any other Gratuity or Reward whatsoever, or any Office in Part, or in the Whole, to be held for him, or for his Benefit, from the Crown, without signifying the same to the House, as aforesaid, such Member shall be, and is hereby adjudged and declared to be guilty of Wilful and Corrupt Perjury, and being thereof convicted by due Course of Law, shall incur and suffer the Pains and Penalties which by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm are inflicted in Cases of Wilful and Corrupt Perjury, and shall from thenceforth be incapable of taking, holding, or enjoying any Office whatsoever.

And be it further Enacted, that if any Member elected as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to take and subscribe the Oath as before directed, the Place for which such Member was elected, is hereby, without any other Conviction or Proceeding, declared void to all Intents and Purposes, as if such Member was naturally dead.

And be it further Enacted, That in Case any Member shall presume to sit or vote in the House of Commons, after the Speaker is chosen, without taking and subscribing the Oath herein before mentioned, such Member shall forfeit the Sum of Thirty Pounds for each Day he shall sit and vote as aforesaid, to be recovered and received, with full Costs of Suit, by him or them who shall sue for the same, and to be prosecuted by any Action, Suit-Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record at *Westminster*, wherein no Essoign, Protection, Wager of Law, or more than one Imparance shall be admitted or allowed; and shall from thenceforth be incapable of taking, holding, or enjoying any Office or Employment of Profit or Trust under his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors.

Provided always, and it is hereby Declared and Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person shall be made liable to any Disability, Incapacity, Forfeiture or Penalty by this Act laid or imposed, unless Prosecution

secution be commenced within one Year next after the Dissolution, or other Determination of the Parliament in which such Disability, Incapacity, Forfeiture, or Penalty shall be incurred; or, in Case of a Prosecution, unless the same be carry'd on without wilful Delay, any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Upon its being rejected by the Upper House, the following Protest was enter'd.

Die Martis, 2do Martii, 1730.

HODIE 2da vice lecta est Billa, An Act for making more effectual the Laws in being, for disabling Persons from being chosen Members of, or voting in the House of Commons, who have any Pension during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, or any Offices holden in Trust for them, by obliging Persons hereafter to be chosen to serve for the Commons in Parliament, to take the Oath therein mentioned.

Proposed to commit the Bill.

After long Debate,

The Question was put, Whether the said Bill should be committed?

It was Resolved in the Negative.

Then the Question was put, Whether the said Bill should be rejected?

It was Resolved in the Affirmative,

Dissentient'

1. **B**Ecause the Reasons which were entered on our Journals * last Session for the Commitment, and against the Rejection of this Bill, can, in our Judgment, have nothing of Weight said against them, as we think they want little to be added to them; tho' they seem to us to be strengthened on this Occasion, lest our second Refusal to concur with the House of Commons, in what solely regards their own Members, and without any Arguments offer'd to them in a Parliamentary Way for that Refusal, should be look'd upon by them as unkind, if not an unprecedented Treatment, and should, in the Opinion

* *Vide Hist. Reg. N^o LIX. where those Reasons are found at large.*

opinion of many disinterested Lovers of our ancient Frame of Government, too justly create in them a Resentment that might interrupt the Harmony between the two Houses, which is necessary for carrying on the most important Affairs of the Nation.

2. Because the Commons seem to think this Bill is wanted, and we are perswaded it is earnestly desired by the People, and so wisely contrived, by a solemn and strict Oath of Purgation, to guard against secret Corruption in that Place, where, if ever it should be prevalent, its Consequences would be most pernicious and extensive, that we fear we should be exposed to some uncharitable Suspicions, if we did not in this most authentic Manner the Constitution of Parliament will allow, from a becoming Zeal to hinder the Infection of so mischievous an Evil from spreading among others, give an undeniable Proof that we are untainted with it ourselves.

3. Because a Member of Parliament, who is not ashamed to accept a Gratuity for any Service which he is ashamed publicly to avow, must be conscious to himself (as we fear) that he is guilty of an immoral Action, and therefore we conceive ourselves not only obliged in Policy, but in Conscience, to yield our Assent to a Bill, that, as far as we could apprehend upon the most mature and serious Reflection, contains a proper Expedient in this limited Monarchy, to preserve both the Innocence and Independency of elected Legislators, and that (we had reasonable Hopes) would, in a great Measure, have prevented the Danger of an infamous Breach of a Trust of the highest Nature, reposed in every single Member of the Lower House, for the Benefit of the whole Community, which we think a Crime that ought to be dreaded by us, as *Good Patriots*, and that we are bound to abhor, as *Sincere Christians*.

4. Because we cannot but with Grief of Heart lament the Loss of that Opportunity, which, by enacting this Bill into a Law, we assure ourselves his Majesty would have embraced with particular Satisfaction, of demonstrating to all his Subjects, that he is incapable of suffering an improper Use to be made, by any of his Servants, of that large Revenue, which a Parliament liberal beyond any Example of their Predecessors, so cheerfully gave him, or of entertaining the least Thought himself to the Prejudice of the Liberties or Properties

of his People, by any unjustifiable Influence on their Representatives.

<i>Berkshire,</i>	<i>Willoughby de Br.</i>	<i>Bathurst,</i>
<i>Bruce,</i>	<i>Strafford,</i>	<i>Cadogan,</i>
<i>Plymouth,</i>	<i>Northampton,</i>	<i>Bristol,</i>
<i>Bedford,</i>	<i>Thanet,</i>	<i>Coventry,</i>
<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Warrington,</i>	<i>Bridgwater,</i>
<i>Gainsborough,</i>	<i>Aylesford,</i>	<i>Boyle,</i>
<i>Gower,</i>	<i>Abington,</i>	<i>Oxf. and Mortim.</i>
<i>Abergavenny,</i>	<i>Maynard,</i>	<i>Ancaster Gr. Cha.</i>

While this Bill was debated in the House of Lords, Right Reverend Prelate of very distinguish'd Abilities, made a Speech against it with remarkable Earnestness, which made a great Noise in the Town, and gave Occasion to so many Reflections thereon, as well ludicrous as serious, that some Friends of the Bishop thought proper to vindicate him, in a Letter publish'd in the *Daily Post-Boy*, May 7, which we have judg'd it not unfitting to insert here, as it naturally belongs to the History of this remarkable Bill, and may be look'd on as a Sort of Counterpart to the Protest of the Lords.

Extract of a LETTER from Cambridge to a Gentleman at London, dated April 27, 1731, relating to the Pension Bill.

IF a great Appearance of Zeal against Bribery and Corruption were a certain Sign of Integrity, I should felicitate you upon our present State of Purity. But he who cries *Stop Thief* loudest, is not always the honestest Man in the Crowd. Knaves dare not, and honest Men will not defend Corruption; and hence comes the general Consent in such Cases.

But the present Question is not, Whether Bribery is a bad Thing, or no? which neither the Honest nor Dishonest Part of the Nation will dispute with you. The single Point is, Whether the Method proposed to stop Bribery, be an effectual Method, and consistent with our Constitution?

✱ *Dr. Sherlock, Bishop of Bangor.*

To clear this to myself, and to know upon what Grounds some of unblemish'd Characters oppos'd a late Bill, commonly call'd, a Bill against Bribery and Corruption; I got with some Difficulty one of the printed Bills, with the Blanks filled up. As I had heard that it related to Places, Pensions, and all *Rewards and Gratuities whatever* from the Crown, I read it in full Expectation of finding every Member of the House of Commons made incapable of taking or receiving in his own Name, or in Trust, any Place, Pension, Reward or Gratuity whatever. But to my very great Surprise, I found nothing like it. The Bill creates no new Incapacity; and had it pass'd into a Law, any Member notwithstanding might have taken any Reward, or any Gratuity from the Crown, which he could obtain. How then are Bribery and Corruption shut out? —

All that I can find in the Bill is this: — Every Member of the House of Commons is to swear to this Effect, 'That he will not directly, nor indirectly, take or receive any Reward or Gratuity' (I will confine myself to this Part of the Bill) 'from the Crown, during the Time of his being a Member: Or, that if he does receive any Gratuity or Reward, he will declare it to the House of Commons within fourteen Days. If any Member neglects or refuses to take this Oath: Or, if taking a Gratuity or Reward afterwards, he does not declare it to the House, he is made subject to the Pains and Penalties of Perjury, &c.' (The same provision extends to Places and Pensions.)

The WHOLE, you see, comes to THIS: The Members may take what Rewards, what Gratuities they please, provided they declare what they take within 14 Days to the House of Commons.

You, and every Man must naturally ask, What is to be done in Consequence of this Declaration? To this question I can give no positive Answer; for here the Bill stops short, and gives not the least Intimation of the Use to be made of this Declaration: And yet can it be thought that no Use is to be made of it, and that the whole Bill means nothing?

Consider then, whatever Use is to be made, it must be by the House of Commons only. — There the Declaration is to be made. And it would, I suppose, be a breach of Privilege for any Person in this Kingdom to take Cognizance of what passes there. Besides, the Use

must be *Discretionary* and *Arbitrary*; for there is nothing in the Bill to direct, much less to limit the Use to be made of this Declaration. Suppose now any House of Commons hereafter should refer the Consideration of all such *Declarations* to the *Committee of Elections*, there the Merit of the Person who receives, the View and Design of the Crown who gives the Reward, must come in Question; and though they should be judged of there, and determined with the same Honour and Justice (and I make no doubt but they would) that Elections are yet nevertheless I fear the Consequence of erecting such a *Judicature* would be injurious to the Constitution.

We have had several Laws to render Persons under certain Circumstances incapable of Offices of Trust; but in all such Cases, the Incapacity rests upon the Subject; the Honour and Dignity of the Crown are saved, and not exposed to the Censure and Judgment of the People: I remember no Law that leaves the Crown at Liberty to give, and sets up a *Judicature* to condemn or approve the Gift. I apprehend, such a Power in the Subject to be absolutely inconsistent with our Constitution; and that it is every where a Branch of the Supreme Power; and that wherever it is placed, it must necessarily draw the Supreme Power to it. We have Instances in our own History, when Powers of this Sort have been assumed; but never, I think, without ending in the Ruin of the Crown. Once too the House of Lords, by this and like Methods, lost their very Being, and is it to be wonder'd at, if they are jealous of every Approach, every Tendency to the same Power in the House of Commons?

You may think, perhaps, that I carry this Matter too far; and that the Commons could have no such Meaning as this. I am as willing to think Honourably of the Commons of Great Britain as you are. But consider,

Laws are not to be made upon a Presumption that Men will be so honest as not to abuse them; nor is it enough to say, that they who propose the Law, mean no Harm by it. It must be consider'd, not only what is intended by a Law at present, but also what Use may possibly be made of it hereafter. And can any Man pretend to say, that no House of Commons hereafter will ever ground any partial Proceedings on this Bill? And if any House of Commons should, who can hinder them?

It will be too late to complain, when the Case happens; which, whenever it happens, will be Remediless. In some Instances it may be right to pass Laws in hopes of good Success, and with a View of repealing them, if they should not answer the End proposed: But in the present Case, where the Consequence to be fear'd is a new Power unknown to our Constitution; a kind of *Supreme Judicature* to arise in the House of Commons; if such Consequence should prove real, how shall the Evil be cured? Do you think the Law would be easily repealed? That the Commons would *consent* to give up the Power, after they had found what Strength it gave them? I am afraid not: And therefore Bills of this Kind are not to be passed to try Experiments; or upon probable Presumptions that they may not be abused: For should the Experiment miscarry, and the Presumption fail, it might prove fatal to the Constitution, and be an Evil never to be removed.

Consider farther, If this Power should ever be allowed, how far it will extend. It must go to *all Rewards and Gratuities whatever*, received directly or indirectly, by any Member of the House of Commons. I think there is nothing in the Power of the Crown to give or grant, but may be taken in under these general Words. There are great Offices in the Kingdom, which, as the Law now stands, do not disqualify those who hold them from Sitting in the House of Commons. But if you consider them as *Rewards or Gratuities* given by the Crown, (and what shall hinder their being so considered?) they must be affected by this Bill, and they who hold them, made subject to such Scrutiny and *discretionary* Judgment, as shall at any Time, in Consequence of this Bill, be exercised in the House of Commons.

If the Relation of a Member is advanced to any Office, it may be construed as a Reward, *indirectly* at least, to the Member, and he made answerable to the House under the Suspicion of Bribery. And considering how numerous the Relations of the best Families are, how often the Subject stands in need of the Favour of the Crown for the Pardon of Offences, for the Remitting of Fines or Forfeitures, for Renewing Leases, Grants, Patents, and the like; it will always be in the Power of a Majority to fix the Guilt of Bribery upon those who are not in their Favour, and either to turn such Mem-
bers

bers out as corrupt Men, or by the Terror of such Usage make them subservient to their own Ends.

There is little Difference between a Power to give Places, and a Power to approve or disapprove the Gift of them by another. What must this Power be in the Hands of the Commons, joined to the *Sole Right* they claim of *giving Money*, to the Right of determining all disputed Elections, to the Right of calling to Account every Minister and Officer in the Kingdom, and to many other Powers now, and anciently exercised by the Commons? Must they not grow too great to be controuled or checked by the other Branches of the Legislature? And may they not, in such a Plenitude of Power, think the House of Lords to be (what in such Case it probably would be) of no Use? Should a Republican Spirit ever possess a House of Commons, invested with such uncontrollable Power, (and what has been, may be again) how long could our ancient Constitution, on which our Religion, Liberties and Properties depend, subsist?

Upon this View, which I have given you of the Bill, and its Consequences, it will not be hard for you to apply properly the Words of a learned Prelate, (one too long, and too well known in this University, to be suspected here to be a Pleader for Bribery and Corruption) and to see upon what Foundation, the Apprehension therein express'd of an Independency to accrue from this Bill, to the House of Commons, was grounded. As you may not perhaps have the said Words at Hand when you receive this Letter, I have transcribed them for you, from the Paper in which they were lately communicated to the Publick.

‘ For tho’ this Bill at first Sight seems to be a self-
 ‘ denying Bill; and to some particular Members may
 ‘ perhaps prove so: Yet the Commons, consider’d as an
 ‘ House of Parliament, will find in it, I suspect, a
 ‘ very great Enlargement of Power. And whatever
 ‘ tends to break the Ballance between the Powers essen-
 ‘ tial to this Constitution, must sooner or later prove the
 ‘ Ruin of the Whole. An independent House of Com-
 ‘ mons, or an independent House of Lords, is as incon-
 ‘ sistent with our Constitution, as an independent, that
 ‘ is, absolute King. And whoever loves the Liberties
 ‘ and Laws of his Country, will no more desire to see
 ‘ one

‘one than the other. Let Bribery be punished, let
‘Corruption be punished, but not by giving so much
‘Strength to one Power of this Constitution, as shall
‘make it able to overbear the rest.’

I am well assured, these were the *very Words* spoken
by the Bishop. What think you, Sir, are they *either*
empty Sounds, or capable of the wicked Construction that
has been put upon them?

I am, &c.

A STATE

A STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT from the 31st of December 1729, to the 31st of December 1730. With the Produce of the SINKING FOND in the said Years.

	Amount of the Na- tional Debt upon Dec. 31, 1729.	Encreased between Dec. 31, 1729, & Dec. 31, 1730.	Paid off in the said Time.	Amount of the Na- tional Debt upon Dec. 31, 1730.
EXCHEQUER.				
A Nnuities for long Terms, being the Re- mainder of the original Sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South Sea Company.	l. s. d. 1837533 9	l. 1730.	l.	l. s. d. 1837533 9
Annunities for Lives, with Benefit of Survivor- ship, being the original Sum contributed.	108100	l.		108100
Annunities payable upon two and three Lives, be- ing the Sum remaining after what is fallen in by Deaths.	142799 8 $\frac{3}{4}$		3400	139399 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
To the short Annunities at 9 l. per Cent. per Ann.	161108 6 8			161108 6 8
Ditto on Lottery 1713.	109290			109290
Annunities on the Plate Act, 6 Geo. nuper Regis.	312000			312000
Annunities on Nevils and St. Christophers's Deben- tures at 3 l. per Cent.	37821 5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$			37821 5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Exchequer Bills on the Viſquallers Act, 1716, } the Sum of	482700		900	481800

Cr.

Per Contra.

Dr.

EXCHECQUER.

l.		s.	d.	l.		s.	d.
T O Cash of the Sinking Fond, Dec. 31, 1729. To the Produce of the Sinking Fond, between the 31st of December 1729, and Dec. 31, 1730. On the Aggregate Fond General Fond S.S. Comp. Fond Money receiv'd on the Papist Act				178	5	35	12
				10	10	10	10
				10	10	10	10
				10	10	10	10
				10	10	10	10
Before Christmas 1716. Paid the S.S. Company in discharge of so much of their Capital Stock Ditto by J.a. Whitchurch, for a Debt due to him on the Bankers Annuities, the Money reserved for the Payment of that Debt being carry'd to the Sinking Fond, by an Act 13 Geo. 1. Ditto by Anne Church the like				8	5	8	15
Since Christmas 1716. By Exchequer Bills, 1720, cancell'd				4	19	16	4
Balance on Dec. 31, 1730,				1000	5	13	16
				36	2	12	8
				13	6	27	26

An Account shewing how the Money given for the Service of the Year 1730, hath been disposed of; distinguishing under the several Heads, until the 5th Day of February 1730-1, and the Parts thereof remaining unsatisfy'd, with the Deficiency thereupon.

SERVICES.

NAVY.

FOR Victuals, Wages, and Wear and Tear of } l. s. d.
the Navy, and the Victualling thereof for } 494000
30,000 Men. }
For the Ordinary of the Navy, and for half } 213168 16 5
Pay to the Sea Officers }
For the extraordinary Repairs of the Navy } 120618
Towards the Support of the Royal Hospital }
at Greenwich } 10000

ORDNANCE.

For Ordnance Sea Services } 26000
For ditto Land Services } 77127 11 3
For extraordinary Expences for Land Services, }
not provided for by Parliament } 17272 18

O 2

LXII

for the Year 1731.

103

Sums paid.	Remains to be paid.	
l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
837786 16 5	764793	72993 16 5
120400 9 3	70698 1 4	49702 7 11

F O R C E S.

For defraying the Charge of 17709 Men for
Guards, Garrisons, and Land Forces, *An.* 1730. } 651484 17 1½

For maintaining his Majesty's Forces and Gar-
risons in the Plantations, *Minorca*, and *Gibraltar*, } 160235 8 1½
Anno 1730.

For defraying the Expence of 12000 *Hessians*, } 241259 1 3
taken into his Majesty's Pay, for the Year 1730.

For one Year's Subsidy to the Duke of *Brunf-*
wick Lunenburgh Wolfenbuttle. } 25000

Upon Account of Out-Pensioners of *Chelsea* } 23452 26 3
Hospital,

Upon Account of Half-Pay to reduced Officers
of his Majesty's Land Forces and Marines, *Anno*
1730. } 64000

For defraying several extraordinary Expences
and Services incur'd and not provided for by
Parliament, } 28780 12 5¼

Upon Account of one Year's Pensions, from
Dec. 25, 1729, to the Widows of half Pay Officers
of Land Forces, marry'd before *Christmas* 1716. } 1500

l. s. d. l. s. d. l. s. d.

1195712 15 2½ 1148972 12 6½ 46740 2 8½

DEFICIENCIES.

To make good the Deficiency of the Malt
Duty, Anno 1728. } 227457 11 5¹/₂
 To make good the Deficiency of the Land
Tax, Anno 1728. } 82813 19 6
 To make good the Deficiency of the General
Fond at Michaelmas 1729. } 63344 16 5¹/₄
 To make good the Deficiency of the Grants,
Anno 1729, (viz.)
 To the Navy, ——— L. 50000
 To the Ordnance, ——— 49244 3 6
 To the Forces, ——— 16196 16 9

115446 0 3

Towards the Maintenance of the British Forts
 and Settlements belonging to the Royal African
 Company of England on the Coast of Africa,
 For the Purchase of the Interest of *Dougal*
Cuthbert, Esq; in a Reversionary Grant to him,
 during Life, of the Office of Warden of the Fleet
 Prison,

10000

2500

489062 7 7¹/₂ 489062 7 7¹/₂

12500 12500

2655462 8 8¹/₂ 2486026 1 6¹/₂ 169436 7 0¹/₂

Residue of the Grants undisposed.			
l.	s.	d.	
Exchequer Bills rest of —	550000	35123	12 6½
Deficiency of the Grants, An. 1730.	—	134312	14 6

The Grants towards supplying the said
Services.

l.	s.	d.	
By the Land Tax, Anno 1730.	1000000		
By the Malt Duty, Anno 1730.	750000		
By the East-India Company.	200000		
By Exchequer Bills to be repaid out of the first Aid granted after the 29th of September, 1730, and 'till then charged on the Surplus of the East India Company's Fund, after the 25th of March 1730.	550000		
By Arrears of former Land Taxes.	11655	11 9½	
By Arrears of the Duties on Malt, Anno 1728.	9494	2 3	
Deficiency of the Grants, Anno 1730.	2521149	14 0½	
	134312	14 6	
	2655462	8 6½	

An Account of the Produce of the several Land Taxes, for Ten Years last past; with the Charges of Interest, and other Deductions which have been made thereout.

For the Year 1721.

THE Land Tax at 3 s. per Lib. for this Year, hath produced into the Exchequer between Lady-day 1721, and Feb. 17, 1730, after deducting out of the said Produce 3364 l. 5 s. od. $\frac{1}{2}$ to rectify Over-Payments made by Receivers upon their Accounts, the Sum of 1489546 3 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
The Interest of the Loans charged on the said Land Tax, and paid out of 68677 l. 3 s. 10 d.
the same, amounts to

For the Year 1722. The Land Tax at 2 s. per Lib. for this Year, hath produced into the Exchequer, between Lady-day 1722, and Feb. 17, 1730, the Sum of 991729 4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Interest of the Loans charged on the said Land Tax, and paid out of 64383 l. 7 s. 4 d.
the same, amounts to

For the Year 1723. The Land Tax at 2 s. per Lib. for this Year, hath produced into the Exchequer between Lady-day 1723, and Feb. 17, 1730, the Sum of 992187 14 9
The Interest of the Loans charged on the said Land Tax, and paid out of 38297 l. 11 s. 8 d.
the same, amounts to

For the Year 1724. The Land Tax at 2 s. per Lib. for this Year, hath produced into the Exchequer between Lady-day 1724, and Feb. 17, 1730, after deducting out of the said Produce, 425 l. 11 s. 8 d. to rectify Over-Payments made by Receivers upon their Accounts, the Sum of 999354 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Interest of the Loans charged on the said Land Tax, and paid out of the 3531 l. 16 s.
the same, amounts to

<i>For the Year 1725.</i> The Land Tax at 2 s. per Lib. for this Year, hath produced into the Exchequer, between <i>Lady-day</i> 1725, and <i>Feb.</i> 17, 1730, after deducting out of the said Produce 14 l. 7 s. 10 d. to rectify an Over-Payment made by a Receiver upon his Account, the Sum of	985787	7	7
The Interest of the Loans charged on the said Land Tax, and paid out of the same, amounts to	40639 l.	19 s.	5 d.
<i>For the Year 1726.</i> The Land Tax at 2 s. per Lib. for this Year, hath produced into the Exchequer between <i>Lady-day</i> 1726, and <i>Feb.</i> 17, 1730, after deducting out of the said Produce 2995 l. 11 s. 1 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ to rectify an Over-Payment made by a Receiver upon his Account, the Sum of	964481	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Interest of the Loans and Circulation of Exchequer Bills charged on the said Land Tax, and paid out of the same, amounts to	35465 l.	6 s.	0 d. $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>For the Year 1727.</i> The Land Tax at 4 s. per Lib. for this Year, hath produc'd into the Exchequer between <i>Lady-day</i> 1727, and <i>Feb.</i> 17, 1730, the Sum of	1980888	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Interest of the Loans and Circulation of Exchequer Bills, charged on the said Land Tax, and paid out of the same, amounts to	75786 l.	18 s.	9 d.
<i>For the Year 1728.</i> The Land Tax at 3 s. per Lib. for this Year, hath produced into the Exchequer between <i>Lady-day</i> 1728, and <i>Feb.</i> 17, 1730, after deducting out of the said Produce 788 l. 15 s. 10 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ to rectify an Over-Payment made by a Receiver upon his Account, the Sum of	1476083	2	
The Interest of the Loans and Circulation of Exchequer Bills, charged on the said Land Tax, and paid out of the same, amounts to	37022 l.	6 s.	3 d.
<i>For the Year 1729.</i> The Land Tax at 3 s. per Lib. for this Year, hath produced into the Exchequer, between <i>Lady-day</i> 1729, and <i>Feb.</i> 17, 1730, the Sum of	1393430	10	7
The Interest of the Loans and Circulation of Exchequer Bills, charged on the said Land Tax, and paid out of the same, amounts to	28180 l.	3 s.	1 d.

For the Year 1730. The Land Tax at 2 s. per Lib. for this Year, hath produced into the Exchequer, between Lady-day 1730, and Feb. 17, 1730, the Sum of 306796 10 0
 The Interest of the Loans and Circulation of Exchequer Bills, charg'd on 9769 l. 8 s. 7 d.
 the said Land Tax, and paid out of the same, amounts to

Memorandum, The other Deductions out of the several Land Taxes do not appear at the Receipt of Exchequer; but by several Acts granting the same, there is to be allow'd (by the Auditors) in passing the Receivers Accounts, the following Deductions, viz.

Two-pence per Pound to Receivers.

Three-pence per Pound to Collectors.

Two-pence Half-penny per Pound to Commissioners Clerks.

As also Moneys discharged by Certificates from the Barons of the Exchequer, to reduce the double Tax to a single one, in Cases where Papists take the Oaths, or their Estates come to Protestants.

And likewise by the Act for Mutiny and Desertion, the Justices of the Peace, by their Warrants, are authorized to charge the Collectors of the Land Tax with the Payment of Twenty Shillings for every Deserter apprehended within their respective Districts or Collections.

P

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The Exchequer to the Sinking Fond

Dr.

	l.	s.	d.
To Surplus Money unapply'd at Michaelmas 1729, as per Account for the Half Year then ended	7712	8	2½
To Surplus Money arisen in the Half Year ended at Lady-day 1730, viz.			
Surplus of the Aggregate Fond	268936	7	1
Surplus of the General Fond, when the Sum of 38100 l. 9 s. 9 d. being the Complement to 362424 l. 13 s. 5 d. shall be made good	155312	14	8½
Surplus of the South-Sea Company's Fond	24769	10	4½
	449018	12	2¼

Income by the Tax on Papists, after the Deficiency thereof was made good out of the publick Supplies for the Year 1726, pursuant to an Act 12 *Georgii primi*, pag. 318. in that Behalf

99	14	5	
449118	6	7¼	
526246	6	9½	

Cr.	l.	s.	d.
	10561	9	8½
	85	5	0
	10646	14	8½

By Principal paid off on Orders for Debentures made forth for the Relief of the Sufferers of *Nevis* and *St. Christopher's*, pursuant to a Clause in an Act 1 *Georgii secundi*, pag. 446, 447, in full of 103272 l. 10 s.

By paid *James Whitchurch* for an Annuity (call'd *Bankers Accounts*) on the principal Sum of 100 l. at the Rate of 3 l. per Cent. per Ann. for 11 Years and three Quarters, from the 26th of December 1705, to the 29th of September 1717, the Sum of 35 l. 5 s. and for Redemption of the said Annuity, and Discharge of the said principal Sum of 100 l. the further Sum of 50 l. being one Moiety thereof; in both 85 l. 5 s. pursuant to the Act 13 *Georgii primi*, pag. 327 and 328. in that Behalf.

By Remains at Lady-Day, 1730, viz.

Surplus of the Aggregate Fond	26885	1	2	1
Surplus of the General Fond, when the Sum of 38100 l. 9 s. 9 d. ½ being the				
Deficiency thereof in this Half Year, shall be made good by Parliament	221879	5	2½	
Surplus of the <i>South-Sea</i> Company's Fond for their old Capital	24769	10	4½	
Income by the Tax on Papists	99	14	5	
	515599	12	1	
	526246	6	9½	

The Exchequer to the Sinking Fund

Dr.

TO Surplus Money unapplied at Lady-Day, 1730, as per Account, for the Half Year then ended. l. s. d.
51559 12 1

To Surplus Money arisen in the Half Year ended at Michaelmas, 1730, viz.

Surplus of the Aggregate Fund. l. s. d.
44688 8 7½

Surplus of the General Fund, when the Sum of 1252 l. 15 s. 1 d. ½ being the

Complement to 362424 l. 13 s. 5 d. shall be made good. 162482 14 7

Surplus of the South-Sea Company's Fund. 62144 6 6

671315 9 8½

Income by the Tax on Papists, after the Deficiency thereof was made good out of the publick Supplies for the Year 1726, pursuant to the Act 12 Georgii primi, pag. 318. in that behalf.

86 18 6½

671402 8 3

1187002 0 4

Per Contra.

By paid the Governor and Company of Merchants trading to the *South-Seas*, &c. at or soon after *Midsummer*, 1730, towards paying off and redeeming One Million, Part of their remaining Capital Stock, or Principal Sum of 16651101 *l.* 12 *s.* 9 *d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ belonging to the said Company in their own Right, commonly called *South-Sea Stock*, and thereby redeeming the Annuity, being after the Rate of 4 *l.* per Cent. attending thereon, pursuant to the Act 3 *Georgii* 2^{di}, pag. 359. in that behalf. ———— *l.* 725000

By paid the said Governor and Company at or soon after *Michaelmas*, 1730, in full Redemption of One Million of their said remaining Capital Stock, pursuant to the said Act 1730 ———— *l.* 275000

By paid for Arrears on Annuities (called *Bankers Annuities*) due before *Michaelmas*, 1717, pursuant to a Clause in an Act 13 *Georgii* primi, pag. 327. in that behalf. ————

By Remains at *Michaelmas*, 1730, viz.

Surplus of the Aggregate Fund ————

64877 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Surplus of the General Fund, when the Sum of 393 *l.* 4 *s.* 11 *d.* the Deficiency thereof Anno 1730 shall be made good by Parliament ————

12215 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

186993 5 4

1187002 0 4

This being the Sixteenth Half-yearly Account made up pursuant to the Act 9^o *Georgii* primi, pag. 367. is humbly presented this 5th Day of February, 1730-31.

Cr.

l. *s.* *d.*

1000000 0 0

8 15 0

1000008 15 0

GERMANY.

THE Treaty of *Seville* concluded in Nov. 1728 • was expected to have put an End to the long Troubles of *Europe* ; the four great Powers of *Great Britain*, *France*, *Spain*, and *Holland*, being united in it. And tho' the Emperor was thought to be disoblged by it, yet as he was not immediately affected by that Treaty, and besides, could not be supposed to think himself alone a Match for the four other great Powers, it was hoped that he would soon be brought to acquiesce. As he had already consented, by his Accession to the Quadruple Alliance, to the Succession of *Don Carlos* to the Dominions allow'd him by the Treaty of *Seville*, there seemed no great Room to imagine that he would be very much concern'd about any Methods that should be taken for rendering that Succession more secure. And tho' it was possible enough that he might resent it as a Disrespect that an Alteration should be made without his Privy, in Measures to which he had formerly been a Party ; yet it was not expected that he would go to Extremities upon an Occasion so little important ; or if he should have a Mind to do so, that he would think himself able to encounter the whole Body of the Allies of *Seville*. Nevertheless, all these strange and unlooked for Things came to pass. The Emperor declared, his Honour and Rights, and those of the Empire † so invaded by the Treaty of *Seville*, that he was resolved to hazard a War rather than acquiesce in the introducing the 6000 *Spaniards*, which, by the Treaty of *Seville*, were to be Garrisons in the principal Places of the States of *Italy*, to secure *Don Carlos's* Succession. At the same Time he made his Words good, by sending with great Celerity, and at a vast Expence, strong and numerous Bodies of his own Forces into *Italy* to oppose any Attempts that should be made in pursuance of the Treaty of *Seville* ; while all *Europe* stood amazed to find that a Prince, whose Family, in his own Memory, was at the Brink of Ruin by the Arms of *France*, and without the timely Assistance of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, had

* *Vide* Hist. Reg. N^o LVII.

† *Vide* Hist. Reg. N^o LXI. from p. 46. to 63.

had been undone, defy'd now alone all these three Powers united, together with *Spain* in Confederacy with them; and this, not in a Quarrel that concern'd his Crown or Safety, but upon a Punctilio of Honour.

But while every Body was looking with Surprize at so vast an Expence of Treasure, by a Prince who was always reckon'd so little able to bear it, on an Occasion that seem'd so trivial; and so great an Obstinacy expressed for preserving a mere Point of Honour; on the sudden the agreeable News was brought, that by the Mediation of *Great Britain*, he has receded from these Pretensions, and consents to all that the Allies of *Seville* demanded in Favour of *Don Carlos*; besides which, he has agreed that the *Ostend* Company, which has long been a Bone of Contention, shall now be totally dissolved. All this is done upon the Condition that the Allies of *Seville* will guaranty the Disposition which the Emperor has made of his Hereditary Dominions, in Case of his Death without Issue Male, which in all probability he never will have, unless he survive the present Empress. This Agreement has produced the following Treaty, which was concluded at *Vienna*, and is here inserted at large.

COPY of the Treaty concluded at Vienna, between the Emperor and the King of Great Britain.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.
Amen.

TO all to whom it does, or may any ways appertain :
Be it known, That the Most Serene and Most Potent Prince and Lord, *Charles VI.* Emperor of the *Romans*, King of *Spain*, of both the *Sicilies*, of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, Archduke of *Austria*, &c. &c. and the Most Serene and Most Potent Prince and Lord *George II.* King of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*; together with the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*; having taken into Consideration the present unsettled and perplexed State of Affairs in *Europe*, they seriously bethought themselves of finding proper Methods, not only to prevent those Evils which must naturally arise from the Evils and Divisions that were daily increasing, but also to establish the Publick Tranquillity upon as sure and lasting a Foundation, and in as easy and speedy a Manner,

ner, as it was possible: For this End, their said Majesties and the said States-General, animated with an ardent and sincere Desire to carry on so wholesome a Work, and to bring the same to Perfection, judg'd it expedient to agree among themselves upon certain general Conditions, which might serve as the Basis for reconciling the Differences of the chief Princes of *Europe*, and for settling the Disputes, which, as they are heighten'd among themselves, do greatly endanger the Publick Tranquillity.

For which Purpose, on the Part of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, the Most High Prince and Lord Eugene, Prince of *Savoy* and *Piedmont*, Actual and Intimate Counsellor to his said Imperial and Catholick Majesty, President of the Council of the *Austrian Netherlands* at *Vienna*, and his Lieutenant-General, Major-General of the Holy Empire, Vicar-General of all the Kingdoms and States of the said Empire in *Italy*, Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, and Knight of the Golden Fleece; and also the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Lord Philip-Lewis, Hereditary Treasurer of the Holy Empire, Count of *Zintzendorff*, Free Baron of *Ernstbrunn*, Lord of the Lands of *Gfoll*, *Upper Selowitz*, *Porlitz*, *Sabot*, *Muisig*, *Loos Zaan*, and *Dreskau*, Burgrave of *Rheineck*, Hereditary Master of Horse, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Chamberlain to his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, Actual and Intimate Counsellor, First Chancellor of the Court, &c. and also the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Lord Gundacker-Thomas, Count of the Holy Empire, of *Stahremburg*, *Schaumburg*, and *Waxenburg*, Lord of the Domains of *Eschelberg*, *Liechtenhagen*, *Rotenegg*, *Freystadt*, *Haus*, *Oberwalse*, *Senffenberg*, *Bodendorff*, *Hatwan*, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Intimate and Actual Counsellor to his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, Hereditary Marshal of the Archduchy of *Upper* and *Lower Austria*: On the Part of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, Thomas Robinson, Esq; Member of Parliament of Great Britain, and his Minister to his said Imperial and Catholick Majesty: And on the Part of the High and Mighty States of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands* ———. Who all being well and duly provided with full Powers, after they had held Conferences together, and exchanged their Credential Letters and full Powers, agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions,

ARTICLE I.

THAT there shall be, from this Time forward, between his Imperial and Catholick Majesty and his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, both their Majesties Heirs, and between the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, a firm, sincere and inviolable Friendship, for the common Welfare of the Provinces and Subjects belonging to each of the Contracting Princes; and that this Peace be so established, that each of the Contractors shall be obliged to protect and defend the others Territories and Subjects; to maintain the Peace, and procure the Advantages of the other Contractors, all the same as if he did it for himself: In short, to prevent and ward off all the Damage and Injury, of any Sort whatever, which might be done them. For this End, all the former Treaties or Conventions of Peace, Friendship and Alliance, shall have their full Effect, and shall preserve, in all and every Part, their full Force and Virtue, and shall even be look'd upon as renewed and confirmed by Virtue of the present Treaty; excepting only in such Articles, Clauses, and Conditions, from which it has been thought fit to derogate by the present Treaty. And moreover, the said Contracting Parties have expressly obliged themselves, by virtue of the present Article, to a mutual Defence, or, as it is called, a reciprocal *Guaranty* of all the Kingdoms, States and Territories which each of them possesses, and even of the Rights and Immunities each of them enjoys, or ought to enjoy; in such Manner, that they have mutually declared, and the said Contracting Parties have reciprocally promised, that they will oppose with all their Forces the Enterprizes of all and every one, who shall (contrary to Expectation) undertake to disturb any of the Contractors, their Heirs or Successors, in the peaceable Possession of the Kingdoms, States, Provinces, Lands, Rights and Immunities, which each of the Contracting Parties doth or ought to enjoy at the Time of the Conclusion of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE II. Moreover, as it hath been frequently remonstrated on the Part of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, that the Publick Tranquillity could not reign or last long, and that no other sure Way could be found out for maintaining the Ballance of *Europe*, than a Defence, an Engagement, an Eviction, or, as it is called, a general *Guaranty* to his Imperial Majesty for the

Q

Order

Order of his Succession, as it is settled by the Imperial Declaration of 1713, and received in the Serene House of *Austria*; his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, and the High and Mighty States-General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, moved thereto by their ardent Desire to secure the Publick Tranquillity, and to preserve the Ballance of *Europe*, as also in Consideration of the Terms agreed upon in the following Articles which are extremely well adapted to answer both Purposes; Do, by virtue of the present Article, take upon them the general Guaranty of the said Order of Succession, and oblige themselves to maintain it, as often as there shall be Occasion, against all Persons whatsoever, and consequently, they promise in the most authentic Manner that can possibly be, to defend, maintain, and (as it is called) to guaranty with all their Forces, and against all Persons whatsoever, as often as there shall be Occasion, that Order of Succession, which his Imperial Majesty has declared and established by a solemn Act of the 19th of *April*, 1713, in Manner of a perpetual, indivisible, and inseparable *Fideicommiss*, or Feoffment of Trust, in Favour of the Eldest, for all his Majesty's Heirs of both Sexes: Of which Act there shall be a Copy annexed at the End of this Treaty. Which said Act was readily received, with common Consent, by all the Orders and Estates of all the Kingdoms, Archduchies, Principalities, Provinces, and Domains, belonging by Right of Inheritance to the Serene House of *Austria*, all which have humbly and thankfully submitted themselves thereto, and transcribed it into their Publick Registers, giving it the Force of a Law and *Pragmatick Sanction*, which is to subsist for ever in its full Force. And whereas according to this Rule and this Order of Succession, in Case it should please God, of his Mercy, to give his Imperial and Catholick Majesty Issue-Male, the Eldest of his Sons, or, he being dead before, the Eldest Son or Eldest Son; and in Case his Imperial Majesty leaves his Demise no Male Issue, the Eldest of his Daughters, the Serene Archduchesses of *Austria*, by the Order and Right of Seniority, which has always been indivisibly preserved, is to succeed his said Imperial Majesty in all his Kingdoms, Provinces and Domains, in the same Manner as he now possesses them: Nor shall they at any Time, upon any Account, or for any Reason whatever, be divided or separated in Favour of him or her, who may be of the second, the third, or more

stant Branch: And this same Order and indivisible Right of Seniority is to be preserved in all Events, and to be observed for ever, in all Ages, as well in his Imperial Majesty's Male Issue, if God grants him any, as in his Imperial Majesty's Female Issue, after the Extinction of the Male Heirs; or, in short, in all Cases wherein the Succession of the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Hereditary Domains of the Serene House of *Austria* shall be called in Question. For this Purpose, his Majesty the King of *Great Britain* and the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands* promise and engage to maintain him or her, who ought to succeed, according to the Rule and Order above set forth, in the Kingdoms, Provinces or Domains, of which his Imperial Majesty is now actually in Possession; and they engage to defend the same for ever against all such as may (perhaps) endeavour to disturb that Possession in any Manner whatsoever.

ARTICLE III. And forasmuch as it hath been often represented to his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, in Terms full of Friendship on the Part of his Majesty the King of *Great Britain* and the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Provinces, that there was no surer Method for establishing the Publick Tranquillity so long desired, and for accomplishing the same as soon as possible, than by rendering yet more secure the Succession of the Dutchies of *Tuscany*, *Parma*, and *Piacenza*, designed for the Most Serene Infante Don *Carlos*, by introducing immediately into the strong Places of the said Dutchies 6000 Men of the *Spanish* Troops; his said Imperial and Catholick Majesty, desiring to enter into the Views, and to second the Pacifick Intentions of his *Britannick* Majesty and the High and Mighty States-General of the United Provinces, will by no Means oppose, on his Part, the peaceable Introduction of the said 6000 *Spaniards* into the strong Places of the Dutchies of *Tuscany*, *Parma*, and *Piacenza*, in Consequence of the Promises above made by his said *Britannick* Majesty and the States-General. And his Imperial and Catholick Majesty judging it necessary that the Empire should likewise give its Consent thereto, he promises at the same Time, that he will use his utmost Endeavours to obtain that Consent within the Space of two Months, or sooner if it can be done. And to obviate as readily as may be the Troubles which threaten the Publick Peace, his Imperial and Catholick Majesty

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farther promises, that as soon as the Ratifications shall be mutually exchanged, he will notify the Consent which he, as Head of the Empire, has given to the said peaceable Introduction, to the Minister of the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, and to the Minister of *Parma*, both residing at his Court, and where-ever else it shall be thought proper. His said Imperial and Catholick Majesty moreover promises and affirms, that he is so far from raising or causing any Hindrance, directly or indirectly, to the *Spanish* Garrisons being received into the said Places; that on the contrary, he will use his good Offices, and interpose his Authority for removing all Obstructions, Difficulties, and, in short every Thing that may oppose the said Introduction, and consequently, that the 6000 Men of the *Spanish* Troop may be introduced quietly and without any Delay into the strong Places, as well of the Great Dutchy of *Tuscany*, as of the Dutchies of *Parma* and *Piacenza*.

ARTICLE IV. That all the Articles, thus agreed upon with the irrevocable Consent of the Contracting Parties, be so firmly and reciprocally established, and entirely decided, that it shall not be lawful for the Contracting Parties any ways to deviate from them; meaning as well those which ought to be put in Execution without Delay and immediately after the Exchange of the Ratifications, as those which ought to remain forever inviolable.

ARTICLE V. Whereas it hath been found necessary, in order to attain the End which the Contracting Parties in this Treaty propose to themselves, to pluck up every the least Root of Division or Dissention; and also that the ancient Friendship, which formerly united the Contracting Parties, be not only renewed, but that the Band thereof be knit closer and closer every Day, therefore his Imperial and Catholick Majesty promises and by virtue of the present Article binds himself, to cause all Commerce and Navigation to the *East-Indies* in the whole Extent of the *Austrian Netherlands*, and all the other Countries which in the Time of *Charles II.* Catholick King of *Spain*, were under the Dominion of *Spain*, to cease immediately and for ever; and that he will *bona fide* act in such Manner, that neither the *East-India* Company, nor any other, either in the *Austrian Netherlands*, or in the Countries which, as is above said, were under the *Spanish* Dominion in the Time of *Charles II.* formerly Catholick King, shall ever con-
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travene, directly or indirectly, this Rule established for ever: Excepting that the said *Ostend* Company may send, for once only, two Ships, which shall sail from the said Port to the *East-Indies*, and from thence return to *Ostend*, where the said Company may, if they think fit, expose to Sale the Merchandizes brought from the *Indies*. And his Majesty the King of *Great Britain* and the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Provinces do likewise promise on their Part, and oblige themselves to make a new Treaty with his Imperial Majesty without any Delay, concerning Commerce and Imposts, commonly call'd a *Tariff*, in what relates to the *Austrian Netherlands*, and agreeable to the Intention of the XXVIth Article of the Treaty, commonly call'd the *Barrier Treaty*; and for this Purpose, the Contracting Parties shall immediately name Commissioners, who shall meet at *Antwerp* within the Space of two Months, to be computed from the Day of signing the present Treaty, to agree together upon every Thing that regards the entire Execution of the said *Barrier Treaty*, which was concluded at *Antwerp* the 17th of *November*, 1715, and of the Convention since sign'd at the *Hague* the 22d of *December*, 1718; and particularly to conclude a new Treaty there, as hath been said, concerning Commerce and Imposts, in what relates to the *Austrian Netherlands*, and in the Idea of the XXVIth Article of the said Treaty. It is moreover agreed, and solemnly stipulated, that every Thing, which it hath been thought fit to leave to the Commissioners, who are to meet at *Antwerp*, shall be entirely terminated, with all the Justice and Integrity, as soon as possible, and in such Manner that the last Hand may be put to that Work, at least within the Space of two Years.

ARTICLE VI. The Examination and Discussion of the other Points which remain to be discuss'd, either between the Contracting Parties, or between any of their Confederates, requiring much more Time than can be spared in this Critical Situation of the Publick Affairs; therefore, to avoid all Delays which might prove prejudicial to the Common Welfare, it is covenanted and agreed, to declare mutually, that all the Treaties and all the Conventions which the said Contracting Powers have made with other Princes or States, shall subsist as they now are, excepting only so far as they may be contrary to any of the Points regulated by the present Treaty; and moreover, that all the Disputes which are actually

actually between the Contracting Parties, or between any of their Allies, shall be amicably adjusted as soon as possible; and for that Purpose the Contracting Parties shall mutually endeavour to prevent any of those who have Differences, from having Recourse to Arms to support their Pretensions.

ARTICLE VII. To take away all Manner of Doubt from the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain*, and those of the Lords the States General, touching their Commerce in the Kingdom of *Sicily*, his Imperial and Catholick Majesty has been pleased to declare, that from this Time forward he will treat them in the same Manner, and upon the same Foot, as they were, or ought to have been treated in the Time of *Charles II.* King of *Spain*, of Blessed Memory, and as it is usual to treat a Nation with which one is in strict Friendship.

ARTICLE VIII. There shall be comprehended in this Treaty of Peace, all those, who within the Space of six Months, after its Ratification, shall be proposed by either of the Contracting Parties, and by common Consent.

ARTICLE IX. This present Treaty shall be approved and ratified by his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, by his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, and by the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Provinces; and the Letters of Ratification shall be given and exchanged at *Vienna* in the Space of six Weeks, to be computed from the Day of Signing.

In Witness whereof, as well the Imperial Commissioners, in the Quality of Plenipotentiaries-Extraordinary, as the Minister of the King of *Great Britain*, equally furnished with full Powers, have signed this Treaty with their own Hands, and have affixed their Seals thereto.

Done at Vienna in Austria, the 16th Day of March, in the Year of our Lord 1731.

L. S. Eugene of Savoy.

L. S. Philip Lewis of Zintzendorff.

L. S. Gundacker-Thomas of Starrebnberg.

L. S. Thomas Robinson.

Separate ARTICLE.

THOUGH by the First Article of the Treaty concluded this Day between his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, his Sacred *Britannick* Majesty, and the Lords the States-General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*,

Netherlands, the Contracting Parties, did mutually promise among other Things, that they would oppose with all their Forces the Enterprizes of any Person or Persons, who should (contrary to Expectation) give Disturbance to any of the Contracting Parties, their Heirs or Successors, in the peaceable Possession of their Kingdoms, States, Countries, Territories, Rights or Immunities, which each of the Contractors doth or ought to enjoy, at the Time of the Conclusion of the present Treaty; the said Contracting Parties have nevertheless agreed among themselves, that in Case it should happen in Process of Time, that his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, should be disturbed by the *Turks* in the peaceable Possession of the Kingdoms, States, Countries, Territories, Rights or Immunities, which his Imperial and Catholick Majesty doth or ought to enjoy, the *Guaranties* stipulated in the said First Article are not to extend to the Case above-mentioned.

This Separate Article shall have the same Force, &c.

A DECLARATION concerning the Spanish Garrisons which are to be introduced into the strong Places of Tuscany, Parma and Piacenza.

Forasmuch as his Imperial and Catholick Majesty was desirous to have all Manner of Security, before he would consent, on his Part, to the Third Article of the Treaty, concluded this Day, which regulates the immediate Introduction of the Spanish Garrisons into the strong Places of Tuscany, Parma and Piacenza, agreeably to the real Views and Intentions, contained in the Promises made and signed in the Treaty of *Seville* the 21st of November, 1729; his Majesty the King of Great Britain and the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, have not only exhibited those Promises, such as they are here subjoined, to his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, but moreover, they were not afraid to affirm in the strongest Manner, that when they agreed to introduce the Spanish Garrisons into the strong Places of Tuscany, Parma and Piacenza, they had no Intention to depart in the least from what had been settled in the Fifth Article of the Quadruple Alliance, concluded at *London* the 2d of August 1718, either with Regard to the Rights of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, or to the Security

rity of the Kingdoms and States, which his Imperial Majesty actually possesses in *Italy*; or lastly, to the Preservation of the Quiet and Dignity of those who were then the lawful Possessors of those Dutchies: For this Purpose, his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, and the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, have declared, and do declare, that they are entirely disposed and ready to give his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, as they do by the present Act, all the Promises, Evictions, or, as they are called, *Guaranties*, as strong and as solemn as can be desired, as well in relation to the Points above-mentioned, as in relation to all the other Points which are still contained in the said Fifth Article of the Treaty named the *Quadruple Alliance*.

This present Declaration shall have the same Force, &c.

A DECLARATION concerning the Succession of
Parma.

IT being apprehended, that the unforeseen Death of the late Serene Prince *Anthony Farneze*, in his Lifetime, Duke of *Parma* and *Piacenza*, may in some Sort retard or obstruct the Conclusion of this Treaty, it having happened at the very Time when it was upon the Point of being concluded; his Imperial and Catholick Majesty doth, by virtue of this present Act, declare and engage, that in Case the Hopes of the Pregnancy of the Serene Dutcheß, Widow of the said Serene Duke *Anthony*, should happen to be confirmed, and the said Widow Dutcheß should bring a Male Child into the World, all that has been regulated concerning the Introduction of the Garrisons of *Spanish* Troops into the strong Places of *Parma* and *Piacenza*, as well by the Third Article of the Treaty concluded this Day, as by the Act of Declaration above recited, shall take Place, all the same as if the unforeseen Death of the Duke had not happen'd: But that if the Hopes which are conceived of the Pregnancy of the said Widow Dutcheß should prove vain, or she should bring a Posthumous Daughter into the World, in that Case his said Imperial Majesty doth declare and engage, that instead of introducing the *Spanish* Garrisons into the strong Places of *Parma* and *Piacenza*, the Serene Infante of *Spain* *Don Carlos* shall be put in Possession of the said Dutchies, in the same Man-
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her as was agreed upon with the Court of *Spain*, by Consent of the Empire, and pursuant to the Tenour of the Letters of Eventual Investiture, which Tenour shall be looked upon as repeated and confirmed in all its Articles, Clauses and Conditions; in such Manner, notwithstanding, that the said Infante of *Spain*, as also the Court of *Spain*, shall fulfil all the former Treaties, wherein the Emperor is a Contracting Party with the Consent of the Empire. Moreover, the Imperial Troops not having been put, upon the Death of the said Duke *Anthony Farnese*, into the strong Places of *Parma* and *Piacenza*, with a View to give any Impediment to the Eventual Succession, as it is secured to the Serene Infante *Don Carlos*, by the Treaty of *London*, commonly called the *Quadruple Alliance*, but only to prevent any Enterprize which might have disturbed the Tranquillity of *Italy*; his Imperial and Catholick Majesty seeing that by the Treaty concluded this Day, the Publick Tranquillity is restored and confirmed, so far as is possible, according to his Pacifick Desires, he doth again declare, that in putting his Troops into the strong Places of *Parma* and *Piacenza*, he had no other Intention than to secure, as far as lay in his Power, the Succession of the Serene Infante *Don Carlos*, as it is secured to the said Infante by the Treaty of *London*; and that very far from opposing his said Succession, in Case the Masculine Branch of the House of *Farnese* should be utterly extinct; very far also from designing to oppose the Introduction of the *Spanish* Troops, if the Widow Dutchess should happen to bring a Posthumous Son into the World; his Imperial Majesty doth on the contrary declare and promise, to give expresse Orders for withdrawing his Troops, either to make Way for the Infante *Don Carlos* to enter into the Possession of the said Dutchies, according to the Tenour of the Letters of Eventual Investiture; or that the *Spanish* Garrisons may be introduced peaceably and without any Resistance whatsoever: But those Garrisons are to serve for no other Use, than to secure the Succession to the Infante *Don Carlos*, in Case the Masculine Branch of the House of *Farnese* should be entirely extinct.

The present Declaration shall have the same Force,
&c.

A DECLARATION signed by the Ministers of the King of Great Britain and the Lords the States-General, by virtue of their Full Powers.

WHEREAS, among several Articles agreed upon in the Treaty of Seville, signed the 21st of November 1729, in Favour of the Great Duke of Tuscany, as well as of the Dutchies of Parma and Piacenza, it was likewise resolved, that as soon as the Serene Infante of Spain Don Carlos, or the Prince upon whom his Rights may devolve, should be in peaceable Possession of the Succession designed for him, and be secure against any Insults of his Enemies, and against any just Ground of Fear; then his Catholick Majesty should give Orders for withdrawing his own Troops out of the said Dutchies, but not those of the Infante Don Carlos, or of the Prince upon whom, as above-mentioned, his Rights may devolve.

The underwritten Ministers of the King of Great Britain and the Lords the States-General, do, by virtue of the present Act, declare, that his said Britannick Majesty and the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Provinces are accustomed inviolably to fulfil whatever they have promised: And therefore, they still persist in the Meaning and Intention, that in the Cases aforesaid the Spanish Troops shall be immediately withdrawn from the Dutchies of Tuscany, Parma and Piacenza.

This Declaration is to be kept secret, but it is nevertheless to have the same Force, &c.

Separate ARTICLE.

WHEREAS the Treaty concluded this Day between his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, his Britannick Majesty, and the High and Mighty Lords the States-General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, could not be subscribed or signed by the Minister of the said States-General residing at the Imperial Court, because by the Maxims received in his Republick, and by the Nature of her Government, they could neither dispatch to him, nor could the said Minister receive the Full Powers so soon as it would have been necessary: it has been agreed between his Imperial Majesty and his Britannick Majesty, that the said States-General (there being several Conditions in the said Treaty, wherein

wherein they are particularly concerned and interested) shall be established and looked upon as a Principal Contracting Party, being indeed expressly so named in the said Treaty, in firm Hope that they will accede thereto as soon as the ordinary Form of their Government will permit: And because the Zeal which that Republick expresses for establishing and securing the Publick Tranquillity, leaves their said Majesties no Room to doubt, but the said Republick is desirous of becoming, as soon as may be, a Principal Contracting Party in the said Treaty, to the End she may enjoy the Advantages that have been stipulated for her therein: Therefore both their Majesties will jointly endeavour to get this Treaty signed and ratified at the *Hague*, on the Part of the said States-General, within the Space of Three Months, to be computed from the Day of the Signing of the present Treaty, or sooner if possible: For it appeared necessary to their Imperial and *Britannick* Majesties, in order to obtain the End they propose to themselves by the present Treaty, to wit, the Securing of the Common Tranquillity, that the said States-General should be a Party, and enter into Society of the said Conventions.

This Separate Article shall have the same Force, &c.

A DECLARATION concerning East-Friesland, which compleats the new Treaty of Vienna, so far as is come to our Hands.

THE States-General of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands* having upon several Occasions assured his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, that in the Endeavours they use to preserve and secure the Peace of their Neighbourhood, and consequently that of *East-Friesland*, which has been disturbed by the Troubles that have broke out there within a few Years last past, it never was their Intention to prejudice in the least the Dependence of the said Province of *East-Friesland* upon the Emperor and the Empire; his said Imperial and Catholick Majesty, to give the States-General a new Proof of his Desire to oblige them, so far as Justice will permit him, has been pleased to explain to them his real Sentiments of that Affair, and by that Means to recover them from the Fears they appear to have conceived: In order hereunto, no Hesitation has been made to declare to them on his Part, by the present Act, that his Intention always was, and still is,

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I. That the Amnesty which he has most graciously granted to those of *Embsen* and their Adherents, shall have its entire Effect ; and therefore, that the several Pains and Penalties pronounced against those of *Embsen* and their Adherents, upon the Score of their *Renitency*, (*Resistance*) shall not be put in Execution : And as for such of them, as have actually been executed since the most gracious Acceptance of the Submission made by those of *Embsen* and their Adherents, that the Whole shall be restored upon the Foot it stood before the said Submission was accepted ; that is to say, before the 3d of May 1729 ; saving what is hereafter mentioned of an Agreement to indemnify those for their Losses, who were plundered during the late Troubles.

II. His Imperial and Catholick Majesty having, by his Resolution of the 12th of *September* 1729, most graciously permitted those of the Town of *Embsen* and their Adherents, to draw up a fresh Account of their Grievances, or Matters wherein they thought themselves aggrieved by the Decrees of the Years 1721, and following, concerning the Ground of the Affairs upon which they differ'd with the Prince ; and the said Grievances having been afterwards exhibited to the Imperial Aulick Council, with all Submission, the — of *November* the same Year ; his said Majesty has already ordained, by his most gracious Resolution of the 31st of *August*, that those Grievances should be examined as soon as possible ; and, as has been often declared, it has been, and still is, his constant Desire, that they should be determined and decided with all the Justice and Dispatch that is possible, according to the Agreements, Conventions and Decisions, which make the particular Law of the Province of *East-Friesland*, and which are referred to in the Prince's Reversal Letters, passed and sworn to at his Accession to the Régency : Provided, nevertheless, that under the Denomination of those Agreements, Conventions and Decisions, none be comprehended, which were abrogated and annulled by his Imperial Majesty's August Predecessors in the Empire, or which strike at the Supreme Rights of the Emperor and the Empire over the Province of *East-Friesland*. And his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, as a farther Proof of his most gracious Intention to cut as short, as Justice will permit him, the Examination of the Grievances of those of *Embsen* and their Adherents, has already ordained, by his Resolution of the 31st of *August* last Year, that as soon as the

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Account thereof is delivered to those who are properly to take Cognizance of the same, according to the Tenour of the Resolution above-mentioned, these last shall answer it very soon, and once for all; after which, his Imperial Majesty, with the Advice of his Imperial Aulick Council, will redress every Complaint, Article by Article, which shall appear to be grounded in the Agreements above-mentioned.

III. It having been already ordained, pursuant to his Imperial and Catholick Majesty's last Resolution of the 31st of *August* 1730, that those of the Town of *Embsen* and their Adherents, ought to be admitted into the Assembly of the States which is to be called together to deliberate freely upon the Affairs that lie before them; his Imperial and Catholick Majesty will take Care that this Resolution shall have its entire Effect, and that none of those who have a Right to assist therein be excluded, contrary to the Tenour thereof.

IV. With regard to the Indemnification, his Imperial Majesty thinks it proper, that an Account be taken of the Damages, which, according to the Tenour of the Amnesty publish'd the _____ in the Year 1728, and of the Resolution of the 12th of *September* 1729, ought to be made good to the Renitents; and that the said Account be communicated to them, that they may make their Objections; after which, his Imperial and Catholick Majesty will cause the Difference to be amicably adjusted, or, in Default of an Accommodation, will fix with the utmost Equity the Sum which shall be paid to make good the Damages sustained.

V. His Imperial and Catholick Majesty persists in the Intention which he always had, to take particular Care of the Payment of the Interest of the Sums which the States of *East-Friesland* and of the Town of *Embsen* have borrowed of the Subjects of the United Provinces; as also of the Reimbursement of the Capital, according to the Tenour of the Obligations made in relation thereunto.

In Consequence of this Treaty, the Emperor has caused the following Decree to be presented to the Diet at *Ratisbon*.

The Imperial DECREE communicated to the Diet the 21st of May, by the Prince of Furstenburg, Principal Commissary of the Emperor.

F *Rohein-Ferdinand*, Prince and Landgrave of *Furstenburg*, Count of *Hailigenburg* and *Werdenburg*, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Knight of the Golden Fleece, actual Privy Counsellor of the Emperor, and his Principal Commissary to the General Assembly of the Empire, notifies by these Presents, in the Name of his Imperial Majesty, to the Counsellors and Ministers of the Electors, Princes, and States to the Diet, that the respective Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, ought to be sufficiently convinced of all that his Imperial Majesty, according to his Paternal Goodness, has caused to be negotiated and undertaken hitherto, in the dangerous Circumstances and Difficulties wherein Things have been for so long a Time, to the Prejudice even of the Rights of the Archducal House, and with the greatest Expences, that he hath never had any other Design than the fulfilling faithfully the solemn Conventions and Alliances which he has contracted, with the Consent of the Empire, with some Foreign Powers, for re-establishing thereby, as much as possible, and securing for the future a General Peace and Tranquillity in Christendom. As Peace has been always the Aim of his Imperial Majesty, as well by the Conclusion of the Quadruple Alliance, as by the other Treaties concluded since, and that even for attaining it, he had sacrificed in several Respects, the Rights of the Archducal House, as appears more amply by his Decrees of Commission delivered from Time to Time to the Diet, and particularly by those of the 9th of September 1720, and the 20th of June 1725, and the 27th of March 1730, as also by the Measures taken in Consequence of them; the Electors, Princes, and States might remember, that at the Time he acquainted them with the Reasons why he could not accede to the Treaty of *Seville*, with Regard to what was stipulated therein, contrary to the Fifth Article of the Quadruple Alliance, and to the Alterations made in that Respect, unknown to, and without the Consent of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire; he declared a

the same Time, conformable to his Pacifick Intentions, that he did not oppose the further securing, by the most efficacious Means, the Succession designed for Don Carlos; and that he was ready to lend a helping Hand thereto, in order to procure a lasting Peace, provided that Prince and the Court of Spain would execute the preceding Treaty, and give in that Respect to his Imperial Majesty, the Empire, and to the lawful Possessors of the Dutchies of *Tuscany*, *Parma*, and *Piacenza*, a suitable Satisfaction. It is sufficiently known, by all that has been negociated since the Treaty of *Seville*, and particularly by the Imperial Decree of the 27th of *March* 1730, what just Reason his Imperial Majesty had to oppose the Alteration of Neutral to *Spanish* Garrisons; People doubtless will remember, that it was as much a Dispute about the Form, as the Thing itself; and that it was equally endeavour'd to prevent any Thing being done without Consent of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, as to maintain the Rights of the Empire, relating to the said Dutchies, to secure the Tranquillity of the lawful Possessors, and to provide for the Security of the Kingdoms and States of his Imperial Majesty in *Italy*. During these Circumstances, his Imperial Majesty was busy taking Precautions against an Incident so little foreseen, and while he was resolved to maintain the Contents of the Fifth Article of the Quadruple Alliance, and the Eventual Investiture granted to Don Carlos, Spain on its Side made Movements and Preparations, which obliged his Imperial Majesty to take suitable Measures for sustaining his Rights, and those of the Empire, and, as the Head thereof, to make other Preparations, not without great Expence. In these dangerous Circumstances it happened, that the King of *Great Britain*, as an ancient Ally of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, knowing, without doubt, the pacifick Designs of his Imperial Majesty, and animated with the same Views, thought fit, in firm Confidence that the States General of the United Provinces will concur in a Design so salutary, to employ, with common Consent, such Means as might extinguish a Fire which was ready to break out, and to establish, as much as possible, a general Peace, in an easy and ready Manner, and upon a Foundation firm and durable for the future. His Imperial Majesty, to finish so desirable a Work, did not hesitate to give his Hand thereto, and in Consequence thereof, signed the 16th of *March* last, by his Plenipotentiaries,

tentiarles; the Treaty of Pacification hereunto annex'd. He hopes that God, who disposes the Hearts of Kings, will dispose the Principal Powers of the Empire to unite, and to re-establish a perfect Harmony among themselves, and to terminate all Disputes and Differences which have for some Time subsisted. It will appear by the Third Article of this Treaty, by the Declarations annex'd, that after his Imperial Majesty had been requested by the King of *Great Britain* to consent to the Introduction of *Spanish* Garrisons, he took all necessary Care to maintain his own Rights, and those of the Empire; to secure the Tranquillity and Dignity of the lawful Possessors of the Dutchies afore-mention'd, and to establish a sure and lasting Peace in *Europe*. As the King of *Great Britain* thought fit to come into Measures for attaining so desirable and so just a Prospect, his Imperial Majesty, after a mature Deliberation of the Circumstances of Affairs, out of his Love for Peace, and in order to obviate the Dangers with which *Europe* was threaten'd, has thought proper to give at last his Consent to the Contents of the Third Article of this Treaty, by agreeing to the Introduction of *Spanish* Garrisons stipulated by the said Article, in the Room of Neutral Troops, as mention'd in the Fifth Article of the Quadruple Alliance. His Imperial Majesty reserv'd to himself the obtaining the Consent of the Empire, and hesitated the less to consent thereto, as the Inconveniencies which were to be feared on Account of the Introduction of *Spanish* Garrisons, are removed by the Guarantee specify'd in the Declaration of his *Britannick* Majesty, in relation to the *Spanish* Garrisons annex'd to the said Treaty. His Imperial Majesty hopes, that the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire will send the necessary Instructions to their Ministers at the Diet, for deliberating upon this whole Affair; and particularly, as to what relates to the Introduction of *Spanish* Garrisons, in order to give their Consent thereto; and that they will take a Resolution thereupon with the more Readiness, as the Peace and Security of the Empire in Particular, and Christendom in General, depend thereon.

Done at Ratisbon the 19th of May, 1731.

Sign'd,

Froben Ferdinand, Sec.

ITALY

I T A L Y.

R O M E.

A Dispute has happen'd between this Court and that of *Turin*, which is come to great Extremities. This Dispute arose from certain Towns in the Territories of the latter, which the Pope claims as Fiefs of the Church; and the King of *Sardinia* disallow'd. The Difference increased so far, that the Pope forbid the Inhabitants of those Places to obey the Orders of the Court of *Turin*, and the King recall'd the Count *del Grosso*, his Minister at *Rome*. Upon this violent Breach, the Pope summon'd a Consistory of Cardinals, for their Advice in this difficult Conjunction, to whom he made the following Speech.

Venerable Brethren,

IT is with the most piercing Grief, with a wounded Heart, and with weeping Eyes, that immediately after our Advancement to the Apostolical See of *St. Peter's* Successors, God's Providence has so order'd it, that we must be Witness of the Decay of Religion, the Triumph of Impiety, and the Contempt of his Holy Commandments, and observe the near Approach of the dismal Times foretold at the End of Christ's Kingdom, when the Faith shall be totally extinguish'd among the Professors of Christianity; and the Reverence, which the Sons of the Church formerly paid to the Possessor of the Apostolical Throne, be quite lost. 'Tis well enough known, Venerable Brethren, with what a Paternal Affection, and kind Admonition, we commanded the Subjects of our Fiefs of *Costanza*, *Costanzone*, *Metasia*, and *Cisterna*, in the Territories of *Piedmont*, not to flinch from their Duty and Fidelity toward us, but be assur'd that the Divine Power would set unsurmountable Bounds to the Powers of the Earth, if these should attempt to raise themselves above it. Notwithstanding which gracious Tender of our singular Favour towards those Rebels against God and the Church, and our absolving them from the Oath of Fealty and Homage, which *Charles Emanuel*, King of *Sardinia*, had extorted from them by Force of Arms, contrary to all Right and Reason; those unworthy People trampled our pious Exhortations under their Feet, despised our Orders, re-

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tentiarles, the Treaty of Pacification hereunto annex'd. He hopes that God, who disposes the Hearts of Kings, will dispose the Principal Powers of the Empire to unite, and to re-establish a perfect Harmony among themselves, and to terminate all Disputes and Differences which have for some Time subsisted. It will appear by the Third Article of this Treaty, by the Declarations annex'd, that after his Imperial Majesty had been requested by the King of *Great Britain* to consent to the Introduction of *Spanish* Garrisons, he took all necessary Care to maintain his own Rights, and those of the Empire, to secure the Tranquillity and Dignity of the lawful Possessors of the Dutchies afore-mention'd, and to establish a sure and lasting Peace in *Europe*. As the King of *Great Britain* thought fit to come into Measures for attaining so desirable and so just a Prospect, his Imperial Majesty, after a mature Deliberation of the Circumstances of Affairs, out of his Love for Peace, and in order to obviate the Dangers with which *Europe* was threaten'd, has thought proper to give at last his Consent to the Contents of the Third Article of this Treaty, by agreeing to the Introduction of *Spanish* Garrisons stipulated by the said Article, in the Room of Neutral Troops, as mention'd in the Fifth Article of the Quadruple Alliance. His Imperial Majesty reserv'd to himself the obtaining the Consent of the Empire, and hesitated the less to consent thereto, as the Inconveniencies which were to be feared on Account of the Introduction of *Spanish* Garrisons, are removed by the Guarantee specify'd in the Declaration of his *Britannick* Majesty, in relation to the *Spanish* Garrisons annex'd to the said Treaty. His Imperial Majesty hopes, that the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire will send the necessary Instructions to their Ministers at the Diet, for deliberating upon this whole Affair; and particularly, as to what relates to the Introduction of *Spanish* Garrisons, in order to give their Consent thereto; and that they will take a Resolution thereupon with the more Readiness, as the Peace and Security of the Empire in Particular, and Christendom in General, depend thereon.

Done at Ratisbon the 19th of May, 1731.

Sign'd,

Froben Ferdinand, &c.

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I T A L Y.

R O M E.

A Dispute has happen'd between this Court and that of *Turin*, which is come to great Extremities. This Dispute arose from certain Towns in the Territories of the latter, which the Pope claims as Fiefs of the Church; and the King of *Sardinia* disallow'd. The Difference increased so far, that the Pope forbade the Inhabitants of those Places to obey the Orders of the Court of *Turin*, and the King recall'd the Count *del Grosso*, his Minister at *Rome*. Upon this violent Breach, the Pope summon'd a Consistory of Cardinals, for their Advice in this difficult Conjunction, to whom he made the following Speech.

Venerable Brethren,

IT is with the most piercing Grief, with a wounded Heart, and with weeping Eyes, that immediately after our Advancement to the Apostolical See of *St. Peter's* Successors, God's Providence has so order'd it, that we must be Witness of the Decay of Religion, the Triumph of Impiety, and the Contempt of his Holy Commandments, and observe the near Approach of the dismal Times foretold at the End of Christ's Kingdom, when the Faith shall be totally extinguish'd among the Professors of Christianity; and the Reverence, which the Sons of the Church formerly paid to the Possessor of the Apostolical Throne, be quite lost. 'Tis well enough known, Venerable Brethren, with what a Paternal Affection, and kind Admonition, we commanded the Subjects of our Fiefs of *Costanza*, *Costanzone*, *Metafia*, and *Cisterna*, in the Territories of *Piedmont*, not to flinch from their Duty and Fidelity toward us, but be assur'd that the Divine Power would set unsurmountable Bounds to the Powers of the Earth, if these should attempt to raise themselves above it. Notwithstanding which gracious Tender of our singular Favour towards those Rebels against God and the Church, and our absolving them from the Oath of Fealty and Homage, which *Charles Emanuel*, King of *Sardinia*, had extorted from them by Force of Arms, contrary to all Right and Reason; those unworthy People trampled our pious Exhortations under their Feet, despised our Orders, re-

jected the Standard of Peace offer'd them by us, and set up the Standard of Rebellion, deliver'd to them by a Prince, who has done us the greatest Injury in the World. And what adds to our Tears is, that those Rebels, far from flying to our Fatherly Affection, persist in their impious Behaviour, as if they had perform'd a commendable Action.

Forasmuch, therefore, as we are obliged by our Office to revenge the Wrong and Injury done to the Church, and to defend St. Peter's Patrimony to the utmost of our Power, we shall acquit ourself of that Obligation, and of every Thing that is included in the glorious Title of Christ's Vicar, Supreme and Arbitrary Judge of the Faith and the Church. For which Purpose, having wiped off our Tears, which are incapable of melting Hearts so stony and obdurate, invoked the Holy Name of God, and prostrated ourself before his awful Tribunal, we judge it to be convenient, and even indispensably necessary, to have recourse to the Spiritual Weapons which God has put into our Hands, and to inflict Ecclesiastical Penalties upon such disobedient Subjects.

[Here his Holiness stretched forth his Hand, and said, *What think you, Venerable Brethren? give me your Advice freely.* And the Cardinals having declared their Sentiments, which were conformable to those of the Pontiff, his Holiness resum'd his Chair, and went on with his Discourse as follows:]

In pursuance of your Advice, Venerable Brethren, and of our Resolution to curb the Violence of those who have the Audaciousness to lay their Hands upon the Sanctuary of God, and to stand against them like a Wall to defend his Holy Tabernacle; we do hereby, and by Virtue of our Papal Power and Authority, declare the Tenants and Inhabitants of *Costanza, Costanzone, Mazafia, and Cisterna*, to be Rebels against God, against the Church, and against our Sacred Person; Invaders of the most awful and inviolable Rights, and unworthy of the very Name of Christians. We cast them out of the Bosom of the Church, as a Pack of vile Incendiaries: We pronounce against them the great Ban and Excommunication, in their full Force, Vigour, and Severity; they having deserv'd this Ghostly Punishment from the very Day that they first 'rose against us, to comply with the unrighteous Homage which the King of *Sardinia* required of them: And we ordain, that this present Declaration shall be a lasting Monument of their being
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cut off from the Ways wherein all the Faithful are to seek their Salvation. For such is our Pleasure.

The Court of *Turin* had soon Notice of this Speech, and being sensible that several Expressions therein, did little agree with the Protestations made by the Pope and his Ministers, of their sincere Intentions to adjust these Differences in an amicable Way; a Courier was sent to the Governor of *Alexandria*, to acquaint him that Signor *Guglielmi* was suddenly to arrive there, in his Way to *Turin*, from the Pope, and order him not to suffer him to proceed any farther, but withal to use him with the usual Civilities. That Gentleman being arrived there, the Governor invited him to Dinner, after which, he acquainted him with his Orders, not to suffer him to proceed farther. Signor *Guglielmi* was very much surprized thereat, and expressed his Surprise in such Terms, that the Governor told him, it was to no Purpose for him to insist on the Liberty of continuing his Journey to *Turin*; and at the same Time forbid the Post-Master and others, who supply Travellers with Horses, Chaises, or other Conveniencies, to furnish this Minister with any; but upon his giving his Parole and Word of Honour, that he would return into the *Milaneze*, he was supply'd with Horses. The News of this Usage of Signor *Guglielmi* being come to *Rome*, there was a Congregation held on that Purpose, and the Secretary of State was order'd to signify a Resolution taken on that Subject, to the Count *de Gros*, Minister of the King of *Sardinia*; but he was already set out on his Return to *Turin*, after having had a long Conference with Cardinal *Alexander Albani*, Protector of the Crown of *Sardinia*; whereby it appears that all manner of Correspondence between the two Courts is broke; which will make it necessary to have Recourse to the Mediation of *France*, or some other Power, to make up this Difference. The Cardinal *de Polignac* has, according to some Letters, offer'd the Most Christian King's good Offices, to prevent the ill Consequences of this Rupture; but we do not hear that his Mediation has yet been offer'd in the usual Form.

The Consultation of the 40 Advocates of the Parliament of *Paris*, and the Memorial presented by them to the Most Christian King, in *December* last, (mention'd *Hist. Reg. N^o LX. p. 294.*) have been again and again

examin'd by the Congregation of the Holy Office; and notwithstanding the Oppositions of Monsieur de Polignac, and the Letters from the Cardinal de Fleury, the Court of Rome thought their Sovereignty and Privileges so highly concern'd in these Writings, that they have declared they could not forbear to resent this Enterprize, and therefore they have made and publish'd the following Decree.

A DECREE of the Congregation of the Holy Office, by which a Writing, sign'd by 40 Advocates, intitl'd, A Memorial for the Sieurs Sanfon, Curate of Oliver, Couet, Curate of Arvey, Gaucher, a Canon of Jargeau, in the Diocese of Orleans, and other Ecclesiasticks of several Dioceses, Appellants against the Bishop of Orleans, and other Bishops and Archbishops of other Dioceses, summ'd on the Effect of Arrests of the Parliaments, as well provisional as definitive, in Matters of Abuse of Ecclesiastical Censures, is condemn'd to be burnt by the Hands of the Common Hangman.

THE Sacred Congregation of our Lords, the most Eminent and most Reverend Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, Inquisitors General of the Christian Commonwealth, being assembled in the Monastery of St. Mary of the Minerva, after having heard the Censure of several learned Divines, appointed Commissaries for that Purpose, and the Report they have made to our Holy Father the Pope Clement XII. who has approved the same, and likewise the Suffrage of the Cardinals, who have voted in this Affair, they (the said Congregation) pursuant to the Order of his Holiness, and by and with the Advice of several learned Doctors, and experienc'd Civilians, condemn by the present Decree, the Writing entitled as above, to be burnt by the common Hangman. This is the Fate that Libel ought to undergo, as containing Propositions that are false, seditious, scandalous, rash, injurious to the Supreme Authority of the Sovereign Pontiff, and besides are Schismatical and Heretical. We order likewise this Decree to be affix'd and publish'd at the Gates of the Church of the Prince of the Apostles, the Palace of the Holy Office, and other usual Places, commanding and requiring James Sebastian Vassel to see the same executed. Printed at Rome, in the Printing-House of the Apostolical Chamber, Anno 1731. Sign'd Joseph Bartole, Secretary of the Holy and Universal Inquisition.

Pursuant to this Decree, the Memorial aforesaid was torn into Pieces and burnt on the 20th of February, in the Place of the Field of Mars : But the Memorial presented by the said Advocates, to the most Christian King, has been used with less Ignominy, as appears by the following Decree :

THE Sacred Congregation of our Lords, the most Eminent and most Reverend Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, Inquisitors General of the Christian Commonwealth, being assembled in the Monastery of St. Mary of the Minerva, having by the Pope's Order, examin'd a Writing intituled, *A Memorial, presented to the most Christian King, by 40 Advocates of the Parliament of Paris* ; they have easily and plainly discover'd, that the Design and Scope of that Work, is to attack the first Principles of the Hierarchy, to lessen the Respect due by Christians, to that supreme Authority solely residing in the Person of the Sovereign Pontiff, and cause them to rebel against that Authority. Notwithstanding his Holiness cannot too soon display his Severity against that Writing, yet, if he does not carry it so far as the Importance of the Matter requires, it is only because he cannot doubt, but that the Advocates, who have subscribed that Memorial, acknowledging their Fault, will hasten to repair what they have done, by a formal disowning, or by a prompt Retraction of it, which they ought to consider as the only Means left to them, for moving his Holiness, and to disarm the Severity of his Justice. It being necessary to provide against, and suppress whatsoever may prove an Occasion of Troubles and Confusion in the Church, after having taken the Advice of Persons equally distinguish'd by their Piety and their Doctrine, and invoked the Holy Name of God, we have condemned the Writing aforesaid, and decreed, that it shall remain eternally suppress'd, as containing Maxims and Propositions, false, scandalous, rash, seditious, tending to the Destruction of Hierarchy, and invading the Jurisdiction of the Church, and contrary to the Supreme Authority of the Sovereign Pontiff, favouring and favouring Heresy, erroneous, schismatical, and heretical, forbidding to read and keep the same, upon Pain of the Major Excommunication, that shall be incur'd *ipso facto*, His Holiness reserving to himself, to whom only it belongs, to absolve from the same, &c.

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They were for some Time exceedingly well pleas'd at *Rome*, with the Civilities of Count *Stampa*, who had suffer'd Signor *Oddi*, the Pope's Commissary, to take Possession of the Dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*; but it appears by the freshest Advices, that that Affair has been misrepresented, and that it has not pass'd so much to the Advantage of the Holy See, as was at first imagin'd.

Signor *Oddi* being arriv'd at *Parma*, had several Conferences with the Dutches's Dowager, and the Regents appointed by the late Duke, and afterwards with the Imperial General Count *Stampa*, who told him, that having declared upon his March with the Imperial Troops into *Parma*, that he would not concern himself with the Civil Government of that Dutchy, he had nothing to say about what he propos'd to him. Count *Ringhieri*, who was appointed by Cardinal *Spinola*, Legate of *Bologna*, did thereupon perform the Ceremony of taking Possession of the Dutchy in the Palace, and the Standard of the Church was set up on the Gate thereof. The Imperial General having taken that Affair into Consideration, did not think fit to oppose that chymical taking Possession; but however, for fear this should be drawn into Consequence, he enter'd a Protestation against this Proceeding, and all the Consequences thereof, contrary to the Rights of the Emperor and the Empire; from whence we may conclude, that what the Papal Commissaries have done on this Occasion at *Parma*, which was very much misrepresented, signifies nothing at all.

The Affairs of *Poland* are likely to give a new Uneasiness to the Pontiff; for it is certain, that the Polish Ministers have declar'd, that the King their Master, can no longer suffer the Incroachments of the Court of *Rome*, on the Liberties of *Poland*, and this is likely to produce an open Quarrel between the two Courts.

The Differences with *Portugal*, are said to be in a fair Way of being accommodated; for the Pope has resolv'd to raise Signor *Bichi* to the Purple; his Portuguese Majesty having declar'd, that 'till his Holiness has made that Preliminary Step, he will not receive any Proposals for an Accommodation. That Gentleman is expected at *Sienna*, where he will reside 'till his Promotion.

Cardinal *Coscia* has been sentenced by the Congregation *super nonnullis*, to pay 120,000 Crowns to the Apostolical Chamber, and 80,000 Crowns more into the Treasury, for the Money he drew out of it during the late

late Pontificate. But soon after, he left *Rome* secretly, and got into the Kingdom of *Naples*, almost before he was miss'd. His sudden Flight was attributed to two Causes, 1st, to a new Charge brought against him, to have acquitted himself of which, would have cost him above 150,000 Crowns: 2dly, That he was known to be of so mean Birth, that he might be depriv'd of his Cardinalship, by Virtue of the Papal Constitutions. Upon this, being inform'd by a particular Friend, that the Congregation *super nonnullis* were like to proceed against him with Severity, he got Bills of Exchange upon *Naples*, to the Value of 220,000 Crowns, and went off with them. Mean while he has caus'd a *Manifesto* to be dispers'd here, making heavy Complaints of the Injustice that has been done him.



N A P L E S.

Several Shocks of an Earthquake were felt here, on the 20th of *March*, which put the Inhabitants under a dreadful Consternation, but did them no other Harm. It was felt in many other Parts of this Kingdom; but was most fatal at *Foggia*, a City in *Apuglia*; above half the Houses there being thrown down, and the Inhabitants buried under the Ruins, to the Number, as is computed, of above 2000 Persons. Not a Church was left standing; so that those who escaped, were obliged to build an Altar in the open Fields, on which they placed the miraculous Image of the Blessed Virgin, which escaped being damaged; and they celebrated Mass there every Day. The Nuns, whose Monastries have been destroy'd, are re-assembled in the Cloyster of *St. Paschal*, where, to secure them from the Weather, they have built small Cabbins with Boards. Most of the Monks and Fryars are dispers'd in divers Parts of the Country, to see for a Livelihood. The rest of the Inhabitants are in inexpressible Misery, having neither Provisions, nor Mills, nor Ovens; some of 'em have perished by the malignant Vapours which issued from the Openings of the Ground during the Earthquake. The Workmen have not been able to dig out as yet above eight or nine hundred dead Bodies. 'Tis sad to hear the Cries of People who are under the Ruins for Succour
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and Mercy, since People cannot relieve them without hazarding their own Lives by being bury'd under the Ruins of Walls and Foundations, which frequently fall down, or must do so, by digging or disturbing the Ground near them. Don *Vincent del Pozzo*, Auditor Royal of *Foggia*, who was not drawn out from under the Ruins of his House 'till the 23d past, dy'd the 24th at Night; and all the rest of his Family perish'd. It is remarked with Astonishment, that the Water in the Wells and Cisterns, is in some Places several Foot above the Surface of the Earth, and has overflow'd some of the Gardens and Vineyards thereabout. The same Earthquake was felt at *Barletta*, with very great Violence, but did little Damage. At *Cerignola* almost all the Churches have been overturn'd, and most part of the Houses ruin'd, by 25 Shocks of an Earthquake they had felt there, but only seven Persons perish'd. The Cities of *Canosa* and *Andria* suffer'd also very much. At *Molfetta* three Houses were shook down, and three Persons kill'd. At *Bari* the Shocks have been almost continual, from the 20th to the 21st, but only some Walls, particularly of the Church of St. *Nicholas*, were damaged. Some Buildings of the Convent of the *Carthusians*, near *Manfredonia*, were demolish'd; and *Father Tarno*, Procurator of the House, was kill'd, with 20 other Persons.

F R A N C E.

WE have given an Account in former Registers of the Rejoicings made upon the Birth of the *Dauphin*; but one Ceremony remain'd still behind, which was performed since our last, namely, the presenting to the King the Swaddling-Cloaths consecrated by the Pope for the Use of the *Dauphin*; which is the customary Present that arrives from *Rome* upon such Occasions. As this is perform'd with a wonderful deal of Formality, and is a Thing not often done, it may not be amiss to insert the Order of the Ceremony here.

Paris, April 14. On the 8th Instant, the Abbot *Lanti*, Nuncio Extraordinary of the Pope, made his Publick Entry into this City. The Prince *de Guise*, and the *Sieur Hebert*, Introducer of the Embassadors, went with

with the King's and the Queen's Coaches, to take him up at the Convent of *Piepas*, whence the Procession was made in the following Order. The Introducer's Coach. Those of the Prince *de Guise*, preceded by his Master of the Horse and Pages on Horseback. A *Swiss* of the Nuncio's on Horseback. The Nuncio's Valets on Foot. Four Officers. The Master of the Horse and four Pages on Horseback. The King's Coach, the Prince's Livery Servants and those of the *Sieur Hebert* walking on each Side of it. The Queen's Coach, and that of the Dutchess-Dowager of *Orleans*. Those of the Duke of *Orleans*; the Dutchess-Dowager of *Bourbon*; the Count *de Charolois*; the Count *de Clermont*; the Princess of *Conti*, First Dowager; the Princess of *Conti*, Second Dowager; the Princess of *Conti*, Third Dowager; the Prince of *Conti*; the Duke and Dutchess *du Maine*; the Prince of *Dombes*; the Count *d'Eu*; the Count and Countess *de Toulouze*; that of the *Sieur Chavelin*, Keeper of the Seals, Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and at the Distance of 30 or 40 Paces, the Nuncio's Four Coaches. As soon as he was come to his Hotel, he was complimented in the King's Name by the Duke *de Tresmes*, First Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber; on the Part of the Queen, by the Marquis *de Villacerf*, her Great Steward; and on the Part of the Dutchess of *Orleans*, by the Marquis *de Crevecoeur*, her Master of the Horse.

On the 10th, the Prince *de Guise* and the *Sieur Hebert*, Introducer of the Ambassadors, took up the Nuncio Extraordinary of the Pope at his Hotel, and conducted him in the King's and the Queen's Coaches to *Versailles*, where he had his first Publick Audience of the King. As he went through the Outer Court Yard before the Castle, he found the Companies of the *French* and *Swiss* Guards under their Arms in a Line, with Drums beating; and in the Inner Court Yard, the Guards of the Door and those of the Provost Marshal likewise under their Arms in a Line, at their ordinary Posts. He was received at the Stairs Foot by the Great Master, and the Master of the Ceremonies, the 100 *Swissers* being upon the Stair-Case in their Habits of Ceremony, with their Halberds in their Hands; and at the Door within the Guard Chamber, by the Duke *de Bethune*, Captain of the Life-Guards, who were under Arms, and ranged in a Line. After the Audience, the King went into his Cabinet, whither he was followed

by the Nuncio, and his Majesty saw the Swaddling Cloaths blessed by the Pope for Monseigneur the Dauphin, which are very rich, and the Workmanship of them is extremely beautiful. Afterwards the Nuncio was conducted to an Audience of the Queen, with the same Ceremonies. His Majesty went to the Dauphin's Apartment, and was followed thither by the Nuncio, who, in an Audience he had of the Dauphin, presented to him, in the Name of the Pope, the Cloaths blessed by his Holiness.

They consist of three Blankets, two of Scarlet Cloth embroider'd with Gold, close wrought on both Sides, and the other of Blue and Silver Mohair embroider'd with Gold, and lined with Cloth of Gold. The Swathing Band is of the same Stuff, and embroider'd with Gold and Pearls. The Shifts, Handkerchiefs, &c. are in Half Dozens, and trimm'd with the finest *English* and *Machino* Lace. There is, besides all these, a large Coverlet of Blue and Silver Mohair embroider'd with Gold: The Coverlet for the Cradle is of the same Stuff, and embroider'd in like Manner; as are also two large Pillows, the Buttons made of Gold Wire. The Basket for the Linnen is lined with Blue Damask embroider'd with Gold; and the Whole is lock'd up in two great Chests of Crimson Velvet, embroider'd and laced with Gold. The Feet, Handles and Hinges whereof are of massy Silver.

After having been entertain'd by the King's Officers, he was conducted back to his Hotel by the *Sieur Hebert* in their Majesties Coaches, and with the usual Ceremonies.

There can be no doubt that the Court here is very much offended with the new Treaty of *Vienna*, and employs all the Arts used on such Occasions to defeat the Ends of those who formed it. But as no publick Steps have yet been taken, and the private Negotiations can only be collected from uncertain Reports, we think it better to be silent concerning them, than to fill an *Historical Register*, which ought to contain nothing but undoubted Facts, with Rumours and Stories for which there is no authentick Foundation.

H O L L A N D.

THE Treaty of *Vienna* has been communicated to the Deputies of the States-General by the Ministers of the Emperor and *Great Britain*; upon which Occasion Count *Sinzendorff*, the Emperor's Minister, made them the following Speech:

Gentlemen,

IF his Imperial and Catholick Majesty has order'd me to communicate to you the Treaty concluded and signed at *Vienna* the 16th past, between his Imperial and Catholick Majesty and his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, and to invite the Republick to enter into it, as a *principal Contracting Party*, she is therein named as such, because his Imperial and Catholick Majesty thought it would redound to the Honour of the States-General, and because that Expression is the best Proof of the great Value which his Imperial and Catholick Majesty sets upon the Friendship of your Republick. Her Interests are so well provided for therein, that I hope you will look upon the said Treaty as advantageous, and (I will venture to say) necessary for the common Welfare of both Parties; and that you will not hesitate to enter into reciprocal Engagements with the Emperor.

His Imperial and Catholick Majesty would have been extremely glad to have carry'd on this Negotiation, from the Beginning to the End, with the Republick's Participation; but the Nature of the Thing not admitting it, he has commanded me to assure you, Gentlemen, that he will repose an entire Confidence in you upon all Occasions, and always concert with you whatsoever can promote the Common Good.

I am to add, that the Basis and Foundation of the Treaty which I have the Honour and Satisfaction to communicate to you, and into which I invite you to enter, as a *principal Contracting Party*, is and ought to be the Renewing of the ancient and strict Friendship, Harmony, and good Understanding between his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, and your Republick, which subsisted so long, and tended to their mutual Advantage.

This Overture has not been comply'd with very readily. All the Opposition *France* could make was not wanting; and the State of this Republick makes the Administrators of its Affairs very unwilling to disoblige that Crown. The States of *Holland* have already desired a further Explication of some Articles of the Treaty, and made some farther Demands to prevent all Doubts and Difficulties upon any future Emergencies. Those Remarks of the States of *Holland* have been under Debate in the Assembly of the States-General, and are as follow :

I. That with Regard to the mutual Guaranty mention'd in the First Article, a Declaration may be made, that it is to be understood only of the Territories now actually possessed by the Contracting Parties; and that Contingent be stipulated, which every one is to furnish, without being obliged to concur *totis viribus*.

II. That for what concerns the *Pragmatick Sanction*, the Emperor should declare, that he will not marry the Archduchess to any Prince that can prejudice the Ballance of *Europe*.

III. That the said Guaranty shall extend only to the Successors of the present Emperor.

IV. That all the Territories which formerly belonged to the King of *Spain*, *Charles II.* and are now under the Dominion of his Imperial Majesty, shall be prohibited Trading not only to the *East* and *West Indies*, (pursuant to the Treaty of *Munster*) but also to *Africa*.

V. That the Number of Tons be specify'd, of the two Ships that are to go once for all to bring home the Company's Effects.

VI. That a Time be fixed for the Return of those two Vessels.

VII. That the said Ships be obliged to return directly to the Port of *Ostend*, without touching at any other.

VIII. That no Ship, of what Nation soever she be, coming from the *Indies*, shall be permitted to enter the Harbour of *Ostend*.

IX. With respect to the Tariff of Duties to be settled upon Merchandizes brought by the *Hollanders* into the *Austrian Netherlands*, it shall make a Separate Article of itself, having nothing in Common with the Abolition of the *Ostend* Company; declaring that they shall be independent of each other.

MUSCOVY.

THIS Empire rests with great Tranquillity under the Government of the Czarina; a Princess, who tho' she has spent a great Part of her Life in Privacy, and little taken Notice of, seems to follow as prudent and happy Maxims of State as could have been expected from the longest Experience. The great End pursued under her Government is the cultivating diligently the Arts of Peace; among which her Ministers have particularly under their Care the promoting of Commerce; which the Situation of that vast Empire (bordering on almost all the Northern and Eastern Parts of *Asia*) gives them peculiar Opportunities for. They have at present under their Consideration the opening a Trade with *Persia* and *China*; by which they hope to make their Country the Staple of *East-India* Commodities for the Northern Parts of *Europe*. The former they propose to compass by Means of the Rivers, which, from *Muscovy* on one Side, and from *Persia* on the other, fall into the *Caspian* Sea, and make, by that Means, a navigable Communication between the Inland Parts of those great Empires. As they want this Convenience on the Side of *China*, they propose to supply it by making a convenient Road quite thro' the Dominions of *Muscovy*, to the very Frontiers of *China*, which shall be supply'd by the Care of the Government, with every Thing that may render the Passage easy and convenient. For the promoting this Design, Ambassadors have been sent to *China*; which have been so well received, that the Emperor has return'd the Respect to the Czarina, by sending a formal Embassy to her, which is a Thing very rarely done by those remote *Asian* Princes, and is always a Token of uncommon Regard for the Prince to whom it is sent. The *Chinese* Ambassadors have been received with great Pomp, as well by Way of Ostentation of the Czarina's Greatness, as to cultivate a good Correspondence. The Ceremonies of their Reception, Entry, and Publick Audience, we shall here insert.

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A particular RELATION of the CEREMONIES with which the Chinese Ambassadors were received at Moscow on the 21st of January last past, and their Audience thereupon, on the 26th of the same Month. Translated from the Russian Language, printed at the Imperial Academy at St. Petersburg.

AS soon as News arrived that the *Chinese Ambassadors* were come to *Wolodimer*, in their Way to *Moscow*, six Stone Houses were fitted and appointed for their Reception.

In many of the Apartments were, according to the Manner of *China*, broad Boards placed, covered with red Cloth, upon which Cushions were laid of Velvet and Shag.

These Preparations being made, their Excellencies approach'd the 9th of *January* in the Evening, within 15 Wurlts, and took their Lodgings at the Imperial Summer Palace *Alexeowski*, which for that Purpose had been magnificently prepar'd and furnish'd.

Here the said Ambassadors rested four Days, during which Time her Imperial Majesty's High Officers neglected not to send all Sorts of Wines and Sweetmeats thither.

On the 11th her Imperial Majesty, out of Regard to the said Ministers, order'd *Peter Kurbatow*, her Counsellor in Chancery, to go to *Alexeowski* to Compliment the said Ambassadors upon their Arrival; and at the same Time to acquaint them how they should be received in *Moscow*.

Two Days after, to wit, the 13th, the said Ambassadors broke up from *Alexeowski*, and came at Night to the City of *Moscow*, where they alighted at the late Privy-Counsellor's *Wasilei Fedorowicz Soltikow's* Back-Garden, on the River *Joufa*, where some Time before sufficient Provisions, Sweetmeats, &c. had been sent for their Table; also a great many Persons of Distinction, and her Imperial Majesty's Musicians, who receiv'd the said Ambassadors at their alighting with Musick, and were served up at Table in a Silver Service. They were accompany'd at Table by the Titular Counsellor *Iwan Glasunow*, who was sent to meet them as far as the Confines or Borders of *China*, to receive and conduct them safe to *Moscow*.

The next Day, being the 14th of *January*, the Day appointed for their Publick Entry, about Ten o'Clock in the Morning, the commanding Company of Horse and Carosfe assembled near the *Krasnye Warota* in *Semljanoi Gorod*, where the Counsellor of State *Siben*, as Director of this Ceremony, was arriv'd, who having view'd every Thing design'd for the Reception of the Ambassadors, went in the Imperial Chariot to the above Back-Garden, where the said Ambassadors had rested.

The March to the said Palace of *Soltikow* began with a Company of Grenadier-Guards, commanded by Captain *Kujas Repnin*, accompany'd with the Court Trumpeters and Kettle-Drums of Silver.

Next follow'd eight Coaches, with the Chief Ministers and General Officers, all drawn by six Horses, according to the Seniority of the Lords and Gentlemen; before each Coach rode a Gentleman of the Stable and two Livery Servants, and behind came the Lacqueys and Heyducks on Foot.

Then follow'd the Imperial Coach, drawn by six Horses, being preceded by ten Turkey Led-Horses very richly accoutred, guarded by six Grenadier Serjeants of Horse, and attended by as many Lacqueys; and at the Side of the Coach were two Heyducks and two Running Footmen in their proper Habits.

Next march'd a Company of the Grenadier-Guards, with their Officers at their Head on Horseback; these, as well as the Company that were in the Front, carry'd their Swords naked in their Hands, and all the while the Cavalcade lasted, nothing was heard but the Sound of Trumpets and Kettle-Drums.

Upon the Arrival of Counsellor *Siben* in the aforesaid Garden of *Soltikow*, he was met at the Stairs-Head by the Ambassadors, who together enter'd into the Apartment with him, when the said Minister acquainted them, That her Imperial Majesty, to shew the great Respect she had for the ancient Friendship of his *Chinese Bochdichanian* Majesty, had appointed for the Chief of them, her own Body Coach, and for the others, eight others, and had commanded him to conduct them into the City of *Moscow*, to the several Apartments prepared for them: Hereupon the said Ambassadors enter'd the respective Coaches, and then the Cavalcade began in the following Order, viz.

1. A Company of Grenadiers on Horse-back, follow'd by eight Servants of the Ambassadors, with Quivers, Bows and Arrows.

2. An empty Coach belonging to the Privy-Counsellor *Knjasen Furgei Furgitz Trubetzkoï*.

3. A Coach belonging to General *Gregorci Petrowitz Tschernischew*, in which was *Tajischî Gungutsch Uwan*, a great Mungalian Lord of Princely Extraction.

4. Another Chief Mungalian Lord, named *Merin Sangin Gambuzirin*, in the Coach of the Privy-Counsellor *Knjasen Alexei Michailowytz Tscherkaskoï*.

5. The Coach of the General Count *Paul Iwanowytz Jaguschinski*, in which was *Sangin Aschali*, a Chinese Mandarin.

6. Then follow'd the Coach of the Privy-Counsellor Count *Andrei Iwanowytz Osterman*, in which was *Sangin Mandai*, another Chinese Mandarin.

7. The Coach of the General Field-Marshal *Knjasen Iwan Furgewytz Trubetzkoï*, and in it *Uganaii*, a Chief Mungale, holding the *Bochdichani's* Credentials in his Hands; and because of the Honour due to that Name, it was, at the Request of the said Ambassadors, that this Coach went at a great Distance from the others; before it rode a Chinese with Bow, Arrows, &c.

8. The three Ambassadors *Dsalin*, *Sangin*, *Wasiaw*, appear'd next in the Coach of General Field-Marshal *Knjasen Waselei Wolodimerytz Dolgorukoï*.

9. In the Coach of the Great Chancellor Count *Gawrila Iwanowytz Gallowkin* sat the second Ambassador *Merin Sangin Gumsche*, having at his Left-Hand Commissary *Glasunow*.

10. Then follow'd the Imperial Body Coach, in which at the Right-Hand sat *Aschani Amba Tuschî*, Chief of the Embassy, and the third Person in the Tribunal for Foreign Affairs in China; having at his Left-Hand the State-Counsellor *Siben*, and over-against them an Interpreter.

At each Side of the three Coaches which carry'd the Ambassadors, a Servant of theirs attended on Horse-bark with a yellow Turbant; the rest of the Coaches were attended with the Servants of those Lords that rode in them, for which Purpose 60 Horses out of her Imperial Majesty's Stables were appointed.

11. The Imperial Coach was follow'd by a Company of Grenadiers on Horse-back; after which, under a splendid Convoy, came the Baggage of the Ambassadors.

The

The Cavalcade was made over the Bridge *Joufa*, and thro' the great Street of the *German Slabode* to *Jechalowa*, and thro' the *Basman Slabode*, thro' the *Miasnitzki* Street, towards the *Krasnie Worota*, or the Red Gate, where two Regiments were drawn up on the Parade, headed by their proper Officers, with flying Colours, Regimental Musick, and 31 Pieces of Ordnance; and at the Approach of the Chief Ambassador, the Officers saluted them with their Pikes and Colours, the Soldiers presented their Arms, and the 31 Pieces were discharg'd.

A Company of Soldiers, with their Officers at their Head, were also drawn up on the Parade, in *Bieloi-gorod*, near the *Miasfrutski* Gate, and another in *Kitay*, near *St. Nicholas* Gate, who, upon the Approach of the Chief Ambassador, saluted them likewise with their Drums beating, and Colours flying.

In *Kitay*, near the *Kasani* Church, the Cavalcade turn'd over the *Krasnaja Plotschschad*, which is a large spacious fine Place, where two Regiments were likewise rang'd, who, like the former, with Martial Musick presented their Arms; from thence they turn'd to the Left-Hand, thro' the Streets with Shops, to the Habitation appointed for their Chief, where the two Grenadier Companies appear'd on the Parade, but the Coaches went all to the Court-yard, and when the first of them came to the Inner Court Stairs, they alighted out of their Coaches, and took the same Way as they came back again.

As soon as the Chief Ambassador appear'd in the Court-yard, the Companies of Soldiers which were posted there, and each augmented with 150 Men, (out of which proper Centinels were drawn before their Houses) receiv'd them under Arms, with Martial Musick, which lasted as long as they and the Privy-Counsellor *Siben* were entering into the Palace.

Here the Ambassadors were entertain'd by the said Privy-Counsellor, at her Imperial Majesty's Expence, in a very sumptuous and elegant Manner, with all Sorts of Provisions, Wines, and Sweetmeats, the Court Musick playing all the while.

In this Manner the Ambassadors were entertain'd at *Moscow* for three Days, and attended the first Day by the above Privy-Counsellor of State, and the other two Days by the Commissary Lieutenant Colonel *Iia Tschirikow*.

On the 15th of *January*, being the Day after the Ambassadors arriv'd, the Privy-Counsellor *Waflei Stepanow* was sent to them, by her Imperial Majesty's Order, to bid them heartily welcome, in her Name, and to felicitate them upon their Arrival.

The Chief of the Embassy met the said Privy-Counsellor at the Stairs Foot, and when he had deliver'd his Message, in the Name of her Imperial Majesty, and receiv'd their Compliments in Return, he retir'd, and was conducted again by the said Ambassadors to the Stairs Foot.

CEREMONIALE observ'd at Moscow, January 26, 1731, the Day on which the Chinese Ambassadors made their Publick Entry.

ON the Day appointed for their Excellencies Publick Entrance, the State Coaches design'd for the Ceremoniale assembled together before the *Kremel*, (a large spacious Place) nine in Number; and first, that of her Imperial Majesty, then the eight belonging to the chief Officers of State. Soon after which the Counsellor of State *Alexei Sibi* arriv'd there, and entering into her Imperial Majesty's Coach, went to the House where the chief Ambassador lodg'd, and was receiv'd at the Stairs in the great Hall, and entering their principal Apartment, acquainted their Excellencies, that her Imperial Majesty having graciously resolv'd to admit them to Audience, she had sent her own and other Coaches to attend them; upon which their Excellencies enter'd the several Coaches, and the Cavalcade proceeded in the following Order:

First march'd a Serjeant of the Guards, a Corporal, and 12 Grenadiers on Horseback.

Then came the Presents of his *Bogdichanian* Majesty to the Empress of *Russia*, consisting of 18 large Chests of Drawers of the finest *China* lacquer'd Ware, adorn'd with Locks and Keys of exquisite Workmanship; each Chest was carry'd by three or four Soldiers, and the Drawers by two Soldiers, guarded by 20 more, headed by their proper Officers.

Next to them came the Ambassadors, to wit, in the Coach of the Privy-Counsellor *Knjas Jurgel Jurgitz Trubetskoi*, *Mungale Mandarin Sangin Gurufap*.

In the Coach of Field Marshal *Knjas Iwan Furgitz Trubetzkoi*, the *Mungale Ungai*, having in his Hand the Letter of his *Bogdichanian Majesty*.

In the Coach of General *Gregoreii Petrowitz Tschernischew*, the *Mungale Prince Tai Shi Gungutsch Uwar*.

In the Coach of the Privy-Counsellor *Knjas Alexei Michailowitz Tscherkaski*, the *Mungale Mandarin Sangin Gambuzirin*.

In the Coach of General Count *Paul Iwanojitz Jaguschinski*, the *Chinese Mandarin Sangin Asch Chai*.

In the Coach of the Vice-Chancellor and Privy-Counsellor Count *Andrei Iwanowjitz Osterman*, the *Chinese Mandarin Sangin Mandai*.

In the Coach of General Field-Marshal *Knjas Wasilei Wolodimirytz Dolgorucki*, the third Ambassador, *Dsalin Sangin Waisan*, having on his left Lieutenant-Colonel *Ilia Tschirikow*, who all along had defray'd the Charges of this Embassy.

In her Imperial Majesty's Coach, the chief Ambassador *Affchani Amba Tufchi*, having on his left the Counsellor of State *Alexei Sabin*.

In the three Coaches of the other Ambassadors sat those Gentlemen who received them on the Borders or Frontiers, together with Interpreters, to be at Hand to give Answer to any Question they should ask during the Cavalcade.

Before her Imperial Majesty's Coach were led ten fine Turkey Horses, adorn'd with very rich Accoutrements, and as many Grooms led them. Before and after rode a Riding-Master; then again six Grooms belonging to the Court; on the Side of the Coach two Heyducks, two Running Footmen, four Lacqueys, and twelve under Officers of the Guards; behind the said Imperial Coach, one Corporal and twelve Grenadiers of the Guard.

Upon *Kremel* (a spacious Place so call'd) were posted two Battalions of *Butire's* Regiment under Arms, with flying Colours and Martial Musick; besides those from the *Spaski-Gate* to the Castle, a Lane of Soldiers was form'd, thro' which they were to pass. At the Arrival of the principal Ambassadors upon *Kremel*, the Officers paid their Respects with their Pikes, and the Soldiers with their Pieces, Musick playing, Drums beating, &c.

From the Corner of the *Tschudowi Cloister* to the Stairs Foot of the Palace, were ranged on both Sides, two deep, the Grenadiers of the Guard, having at their Head their Major *Wasilei Neubush*, and other Officers.

As soon as the Coach approach'd the Gate, which was built on Purpose before the Imperial Palace for the Illuminations, the Ambassadors came out of their respective Coaches, and the Principal of them took the Imperial *Bogdichan's* Letter in both his Hands, and holding it before his Forehead, enter'd the Palace, where they met with the following Reception.

1. On the Outer Stairs Foot they were met by Brigadier *Foedor Polibin*.

2. On the Entrance of the Door by the Court Marshal *Schepelow*.

3. At the Door of the Audience Chamber, the Upper Court Marshal Count *Lewenwolde*.

The three Ambassadors were attended in, only by such of the *Chinefe* and *Mungales*, that rode in Coaches with them.

In the Anti-Chamber were posted the Grenadiers of the Guard, but in the next Apartment from the Door half-way, the Chevalier Guard, with their proper Arms.

Before the Entrance of the Ambassadors into the Audience Chamber, the Ladies of the Court and Distinction were admitted and ranged according to Order on the right Side of the Throne, and on the left the Field Marshals, Generals, Senators, and the Great Men of Distinction; and the Galleries were fill'd with both Ladies and Gentlemen, who were admitted by Tickets.

Then her Imperial *Russian* Majesty, in her Imperial Robes, with the small Crown on her Head, approached and seated herself, with the usual Ceremony, on the Throne; on the right of which, upon the Table, were placed the Imperial great Crown, Scepter, and Globe.

Behind the Seat of her Imperial Majesty stood the Upper Marshal General *Solticow*, and the Upper Chamberlain Count *von Biron*.

When the Ambassadors enter'd the Audience Chamber, and came in Sight of her Majesty, they stood still. At what Time the Grand Chancellor Count *Gollowkin*, (who, together with the Vice-Chancellor Count *Ofterman*, attended on the Right-hand of the Throne) kneel'd before the Empress; and having receiv'd her Imperial Majesty's Commands, descended and went to the Chief of the Ambassadors, who, as well as the above, kneeling, deliver'd to him his *Bochdichanian* Majesty's Letter, who carry'd it to the Table next to her Majesty, which was cover'd with *Drab d'Or*, and having laid it thereon, he again descended, and acquainted the Ambassadors, that

that they might approach the Throne. Accordingly they moved a few Paces forward, and then made another Stay; and then the Chief Ambassador made a Speech to her Imperial Majesty, on the Part of his *Bochdichanian Majesty*, which the Privy-Counsellor *Wafilei Stephanow* render'd to the following Effect:

Most Illustrious, most Mighty Empress, and Self-Preserver of all *Russia*,

TO your Imperial Majesty, hath his *Bochdichanian Majesty* sent us, his Ambassadors, with express Commands, to congratulate your Majesty on your Accession to your Hereditary Dominions of *Russia*, and likewise to assure your Majesty of his firm Friendship: As a Token of which, he hath sent by us, out of his Country, some Presents to be deliver'd to your Majesty.

We are order'd, moreover, by his *Bochdichanian Majesty*, to enquire after your Majesty's Health; and to give Assurance, in his Name, That his Majesty wishes nothing more, than that your Majesty may be always happy; and that your Health, like the Sun, may endure for ever.

Hereupon the Great Chancellor, in the Name of her Majesty, return'd the following Answer:

THAT her Imperial Majesty took the Embassy, &c. of his *Bochdichanian Majesty*, together with their Compliments, as a particular Mark of his Friendship; and on her Part assured his *Bochdichanian Majesty*, of her unalterable Friendship and Resolution to cultivate a good Harmony with him.

Having receiv'd this Answer by the Great Chancellor, they immediately kneel'd again, and congratulated her Majesty in their own Name, bowing themselves three Times to the Ground, and remain'd kneeling until their Speech of Gratulation had been translated by the Privy-Counsellor *Wafilei Stephanow*, in Terms to the following Effect:

WE the Ambassadors *Affchani Amba Tusch*i, and Collegues, prostrate ourselves before your Imperial Majesty's Feet, and in the most humble Manner congratulate your Majesty, thinking it the greatest Felicity that could befall us, to be appointed by his *Bochdichanian Majesty* to behold the Rays of your High Imperial Majesty's Countenance.

Hereupon

As soon as the Coach approach'd the Gate, which was built on Purpose before the Imperial Palace for the Illuminations, the Ambassadors came out of their respective Coaches, and the Principal of them took the Imperial *Bogdichan's* Letter in both his Hands, and holding it before his Forehead, enter'd the Palace, where they met with the following Reception.

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that they might approach the Throne. Accordingly they moved a few Paces forward, and then made another Stay; and then the Chief Ambassador made a Speech to her Imperial Majesty, on the Part of his *Bochdichanian Majesty*, which the Privy-Counsellor *Wasilei Stephanow* render'd to the following Effect:

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Hereupon

Hereupon the Great Chancellor descended from the Throne, and gave them for Answer, *That her Imperial Majesty took their Congratulation very kindly, and assured them of her Imperial Favour and Affection.* At the same Time the said Great Chancellor offer'd them her Imperial Majesty's Table. After which, the Ambassadors rose up again, and retir'd backwards, without turning themselves; but when they came to the Spot where his *Bochdichanian* Majesty's Letter was taken from them, they kneel'd again, and bowing themselves three Times with their Faces to the Ground, they retir'd from the Chamber of Audience, being attended back by the same Persons of Distinction as at their coming, and when enter'd into their respective Coaches, proceeded to their Apartments, in the same Order as they came; being immediately follow'd by the Court Marshal *Schepelow*, with her Imperial Majesty's Table, which he carry'd to the Lodgings of the Chief Ambassador, where they were most magnificently entertain'd, being attended by the Council of State, and Court Marshal *Sibin*, and *Specirung*, Commissary of the *Russian* Nation, who had accompany'd them thro' their whole Journey.



GREAT BRITAIN.

IN our last, we inserted his Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne at the Opening of the last Session of Parliament: Since the former Part of this Register was printed, we have procured the following Account of the Debates thereon in the two Houses.

In the House of LORDS.

HIS Majesty's Speech being reported by my Lord Chancellor, a Motion was made and seconded, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the Thanks of that House for his most Gracious Speech from the Throne; to declare, that as his Majesty had used all just Endeavours to obtain a Compliance with the just Conditions of the Treaty of *Seville*, so it was their Duty to persevere in a Zeal for his Majesty's Honour, and the Publick Faith of the Nation; and to assure his Majesty, that they would support his Majesty's Engagements,

and

and in all Events endeavour to the utmost of their Power, to enable his Majesty to procure Satisfaction to his Allies, and that whenever his Majesty should be graciously pleased to ask their farther Advice and Assistance, they would come to such Resolutions as became dutiful and faithful Subjects, tender of the Effusion of Blood, and the Expence of Publick Treasure, but unalterably Steady in maintaining the Honour of the Nation, and the Sacred Faith due to Publick Treaties.

An Amendment was offer'd by the Right Honourable the Lord *Carteret* to this Motion, and seconded by the Earls of *Winchelsea*, *Strafford*, &c. which was as follows, That they should desire of his Majesty, that in Case a War broke out, his Majesty would take Care that the same should not be carry'd on against the Emperor in *Flanders* or upon the *Rhine*. This Amendment was opposed by the Dukes of *Newcastle*, *Argyle*, &c. and after long Debates, it was carry'd against the Amendment, and an Address order'd to be drawn up in the Terms first proposed. The Arguments of both Sides were much the same as were made use of in the House of Commons, which therefore need not be here related particularly. For the Address, see *Hist. Reg.* N^o LXI. p. 81. with his Majesty's most Gracious Answer.

In the House of COMMONS.

MR. Speaker, with the Commons, being return'd to their own House, in order to constitute a Session of Parliament, a Bill for the more effectual preventing of *Clandestine Outlawries* was read, and order'd to be read a second Time. Then Mr. Speaker reported, that the House had attended his Majesty in the House of Peers, that he had obtain'd a Copy of his Majesty's Speech, which he read to the House; and thereupon a Motion was made and seconded, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the Thanks of the House for his most Gracious Speech from the Throne, to acknowledge his Majesty's Goodness in endeavouring to have the Conditions of the Treaty of *Seville* fulfilled and executed, in such Manner as might best secure a general Pacification, and be conformable with his Engagements with his Allies; to declare their entire Confidence in his Majesty's Care and Concern for the Honour and Interests of his People, and their perfect Reliance upon his Wisdom and Justice, in doing every Thing that might be necessary to procure the Sa-

tisfaction to his Allies, by such Means as shall be most desirable, or absolutely necessary ; to express their firm Resolution to continue their utmost Zeal and Vigour, in support of his Majesty and his Engagements, and to assure his Majesty, that they would give all possible Dispatch to the Publick Business, as it should from Time to Time be brought before them ; and that from a dutiful Regard to his Majesty's Honour and Dignity, and a just Concern for the true Interest of their Country, which they should always look upon as indispensable and inseparable Obligations, they would grant to his Majesty such Supplies as should be necessary for the Service of the ensuing Year ; and effectually enable his Majesty to make good his Engagements with his Allies : And in return to his Majesty's Goodness, in avoiding to bring any unnecessary Burthens upon his People, to assure his Majesty, that in Case the Circumstances of Affairs should oblige his Majesty to ask the further Advice and Assistance of that House, they would, upon every Occasion, discharge their Duty to his Majesty and those they represent, with that Chearfulness and Affection which became a *British* House of Commons, tender and jealous of the Honour of the Crown, and careful and solicitous for the Glory of the Kingdom.

Hereupon a Motion was made in the House, and seconded, for the following Amendment to the first Motion, viz. To leave out most Part of the first Motion in order to make the Address General, and to desire that his Majesty would take a Care, that no War should be carry'd on in *Flanders* or upon the *Rhine*.

This Amendment was supported by the two Mr. *Pulzeney's*, Sir *William Wyndham*, &c. and opposed by Sir *Robert Walpole*, Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, Lord *Harvey*, Sir *William Yonge*, &c. the Arguments offer'd in Support of the Amendment were, That every Gentleman in that House knew very well the great Expence of Blood and Treasure it had cost this Nation to reduce the exorbitant Power of *France*, which by the impolitick Measures of former Times had been allow'd to rise to such a Height, that it began to threaten the Liberties of all *Europe* : That our joining with *France*, and attacking the Emperor in *Flanders*, or upon the *Rhine*, would naturally throw *Flanders*, and perhaps a Part of *Germany*, into the Hands of the *French* ; by which that Monarchy would again become terrible to *Europe*, and the whole Fruits of a ten Years successful War would be entirely destroy'd.

That

That *French* Alliances, thro' the Unfaithfulness of that People, and their inveterate Malice to us, had always proved destructive to the Interest and Trade of this Nation, that the Use they had always made of a Correspondence with us, was to encourage arbitrary Designs in our Princes, and that therefore it had generally proved fatal for any King, or Ministry of *England*, to enter cordially into any Friendship or Correspondence with them: That we might learn from the Histories of former Times, what Faith could be given to *French* Promises or *French* Engagements; even at present we may see, that they have taken Advantage of the late precarious Situation of the Affairs of *Europe*, and of the Confidence we have reposed in them, and from thence have presumed to clear and restore the Harbour of *Dunkirk*, and to inroach upon our Settlements in the *West-Indies*: From their present Management we may judge, how much their Friendship is to be depended on, we may see that we must pay dear for any superficial Favours they are pleased to vouchsafe to us, or to any of our Allies.

That prosecuting a War either in *Flanders* or upon the *Rhine* in Conjunction with the *French*, could tend to nothing but the ruining of that Ballance of Power in *Europe*, which with Difficulty we had at last establish'd, after a ten Years bloody and expensive War, crown'd with many glorious Victories, and attended with a most surprizing Success: That in the present Conjunction of the Affairs of *Europe*, the Ballance of Power by our being beaten might suffer, by our being victorious, it would be entirely destroy'd, and lost perhaps for ever.

That according to the ancient Parliamentary Method, all Addresses were General; that our Ancestors never were so complaisant to declare their Sense of Things, till the Particulars came regularly before them: That the making of an Address in Terms so particular as those now proposed, look like an immediate Determination of all the Points likely to come before them, which was in Effect bringing the Business of the whole Session into the Resolves of one Day, and proceeding to determine without either Proofs or Reasons for such Determinations: As for Example, the promising now to Support his Majesty in all his Engagements, without knowing what those Engagements were, seem'd to be a determining, that they would Support him before any Reason could be offer'd for such a Determination; for no other Reason could be offer'd, than that they were all just

and reasonable, which no Man could say before he knew what they were.

In Answer to this it was urg'd, That the making of the Address in Terms so very General, seem'd to be shewing a Sort of Diffidence in his Majesty's Conduct and Management; that his Majesty, ever since he came to the Throne, had always been so careful of the Interest of the Nation, that no Member of the House had any Reason to harbour the least Suspicion of his Majesty's Measures; That as to the other Part of the Amendment relating to the War in *Flanders* or upon the *Rhine*, they agreed, that it was not for the Interest of *Europe*, that any Part of those Countries should fall into the Hands of the *French*; that his Majesty would without doubt according to his wonted Prudence, take all proper Care to prevent any such Consequence; and that the putting of such Words in the Address would look like an Inroad upon the Prerogative of the Crown, and a directing of the Operations of the future War, if any should happen, which they hoped would not, for that they had good Reason to believe, that the Measures already concerted would produce a Pacification.

That the principal Design of the great Alliance form'd against the Emperor was to convince him, that if he did not come into the peaceable Measures propos'd, he would be so powerfully attack'd upon all Sides, that it would be impossible for him to resist; which Design would be entirely frustrated, if they should declare at the Beginning, that he was not to be attack'd in *Flanders* or upon the *Rhine*, these being the only two Places in which he was vulnerable; for that in *Italy* he could make himself Superior to the whole Alliance; since he was already in Possession of that Country, and could pour in what Troops he pleas'd by unexpensive Land Marches, where by he might fill the whole Country with his numerous Body of Horse, which, being Master of the open Country, as well as of all the fortify'd Places, he might easily subsist, whilst the Troops sent by the Allies to attack him in *Italy*, in order to force him to a Compliance with the Terms of the Treaty of *Seville*, must be both transported, and supported by Sea; it being well known to all who understand any Thing of the Geography of *Italy*, that it is impossible to force a Passage by Land into that Country, when it is provided with a powerful and well disciplin'd Army to oppose the Entry of an Enemy. That therefore it would be very impolitick

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put any such Words in their Address, because it would persuade the Emperor, that the Allies had come to a Resolution not to attack him in *Flanders* or upon the *Rhine*, which, by taking away all Grounds of Fear from the Court of *Vienna*, would make them persevere in refusing to enter into any peaceable Measures, whereby those Alliances, which had been procured with so much Expence and Labour, would be render'd fruitless and of no Effect, and consequently a Pacification would become altogether impracticable.

Another Amendment was offer'd by *Thomas Wyndham*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Sudbury* in *Suffolk*, in these Words, viz. *That they would support his Majesty's Engagements, in so far as they related to the Interest of Great Britain.* This Motion was seconded by *Mr. Pulteney* and several others, and opposed by *Sir Robert Walpole*, &c. in Support of the Amendment it was said, That it was agreeable to the Act of Settlement, whereby it is expressly provided, that this Nation shall not be obliged to enter into a War for the Defence of any Dominion not belonging to the Crown of *Great Britain*; that by virtue of this Act his Majesty held the Crown of these Realms, and that therefore every Clause and Proviso thereof was to be exactly observ'd, except in so far as they had been, or should be alter'd by Parliament; and that therefore the House could not well, by Way of Address, go any further, than to say, that they would Support his Majesty's Engagements, in so far as they related to the Interest of *Great Britain*.

In Answer to this it was alledg'd, that such an Expression in their Address would seem to insinuate, that his Majesty had enter'd into Engagements that did not relate to the Interests of *Great Britain*, which would be the greatest Ingratitude that could be imagin'd towards his Majesty, who, in all his Measures, had never shew'd the least Regard to any Thing but the Interest of *Great Britain*, and the Ease and Security of the People thereof, as all those who had the Honour to serve him could testify, and upon their Honour declare; that they hoped every Member of that House was convinc'd, that his Majesty never would enter into any Engagement that was not absolutely necessary for procuring the Happiness and insuring the Safety of his People, and therefore it was quite unnecessary to confine the Words of their Address, to such Engagements as related to the Interest of *Great Britain*.

In this Debate George Heathcote, Esq; Member for *Hindon* in *Wiltshire*, spoke to the Effect following, viz. That with Respect to the Prerogative, he did not think, that the giving of Advice to his Majesty could ever be call'd an interfering with the Prerogative of the Crown, since it was the proper Business of Parliament, which was the King's great Council, to advise the Crown in all Matters of Importance; that it was what many Parliaments had done, and what they were always obliged to do.

That the acting against the Emperor in *Flanders* or upon the *Rhine* was absolutely destructive to the Interest of *England*, and inconsistent with that Political Maxim of maintaining a Ballance of Power in *Europe*, as had been acknowledg'd by all the Gentlemen who had spoke in the Debate; therefore he thought he had good Reason to believe, that no Minister would dare to advise his Majesty to concur in such a Measure; for which Reason there was no need of advising his Majesty against a Measure, which it could not be supposed he would take.

That in order to procure the long wish'd for Peace, it was necessary to convince the World, that they would join heartily with his Majesty in all proper Measures for that End, which they could not more effectually do, than by shewing an Unanimity in their Resolves at the Beginning of the Session of Parliament; such an Unanimity would certainly have its Weight Abroad, it would encourage our Allies, it would terrify our Enemies, and make both attentive to such Proposals as his Majesty should think proper to make to them; and it would testify to the World their Zeal for the Support of the present happy Establishment.

That for his Part, he look'd upon all Addresses to be in their own Nature General, and that no Words which could be put into an Address could any Ways influence the future Resolutions of Parliament; he look'd upon them only as Words of Course, and no more Obligatory than the penal Words of a Bond, which every one knows obliges the Debtor to the Payment of nothing more than the principal Sum borrow'd, with Interest and Costs of Suit: That the declaring in the Address, that they would Support the King's Engagements, necessarily implies, that such Engagements do relate to the Interest of *England*; and if afterwards it should appear, that any one of them did not, he would not at all think himself obliged

obliged by the general Words of the Address to approve of, or support any such Engagement.

That he believ'd he shou'd Vote for an Address in the Terms as at first propos'd, but that his Voting in that Way might not be construed so as to anticipate his Assent to any Thing thereafter propos'd, he thought it proper to declare, That by Supporting his Majesty's Engagements, he neither meant to agree to the continuing of the *Hessians* in the Pay of *Great Britain*, nor to approve of submitting tamely to the Depredations of the *Spaniards*, nor of allowing them to Blockade *Gibraltar*; nor did he approve of submitting passively to the Incroachments of the *French* in the *West-Indies*, or to the opening the Port and Harbour of *Dunkirk*; nor would he from thence think himself obliged to approve of any Measure, which he should not at the Time of proposing think expedient, and consistent with the real and true Interest of *Great Britain*: That by assuring his Majesty, that the House would Support his Engagements, he meant to Support no other Engagements, than such as the House should judge to be for the Advantage of the Nation; that for his Part, he was very sure that his Majesty would enter into none but such as were so, and if it should appear, that any other Sort of Engagement had been enter'd into, he would take it to be an Engagement of the Ministers, and not an Engagement of the King's, and consequently, that the Words of the Address did not oblige the House, or any Member of the House, to Support the same in any Manner of Way. For these and many other Reasons, he was of Opinion, that the Address ought to be in the Terms first propos'd. And the Master of the Rolls, and several other Members declaring, that they were of his Opinion, and that they understood Addresses in the same Manner as he did, the Question was put, and it pass'd without a Division, to Address his Majesty in the Terms first propos'd without any Amendment.

Whereupon a Committee was appointed to draw up an Address accordingly, and the same being drawn up, and reported next Day to the House, it was agreed to, and presented the Day following to his Majesty by the whole House. See the Address, *Hist. Reg. Nº LXI. p. 83, 84.* with his Majesty's most Gracious Answer.

WEST-INDIES.

BARBADOES.

THERE has been a violent Misunderstanding here between the Governor and the Assembly of this Island here, which has been carry'd to great Heights. In the present Scarcity of European Occurrences, the following Pieces may not be unacceptable to the Readers.

Votes and Proceedings of the Honourable Assembly of the Island of Barbadoes.

AT a Meeting of the General Assembly, at the House of Robert Warren, Esq; in the Town of St. Michael, on Saturday the 13th of February, 1730.

Present, the Hon. Henry Peers, Esq; Speaker.

The Speaker having attended 'till past Twelve o'Clock, and there being no Likelihood of making a House this Day, he then adjourn'd the House to next Monday, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the House of Willoughby Duffey, Gent. in the Parish of St. Michael.

At a Meeting of the General Assembly, at the House of Willoughby Duffey, Gent. in the Parish of St. Michael, on Monday the 15th of February, 1730.

Present, the Hon. Henry Peers, Esq; Speaker.

The Hon. Thomas Maycok, Esq;	George Worrall, Esq;
John Pickering, Esq;	John Brathwaite, Esq;
Gelasius Mac Mahon, Esq;	Hurdis Jordan, Esq;
Samuel Palmer, Esq;	Philip Scott, Esq;
Othniel Haggatt, Esq;	Francis Ford, Esq;
James Thorne, Esq;	John Bignall, Esq;
John Wallcott, Esq;	John Cobham, Esq;
	James Bruce, Esq;

The House being sate, a Member from the Committee appointed to prepare a Representation of the Grievances of this Island, laid the Report of the said Committee touching the same before the House.

Ordered, That the same be read; and the same was read accordingly, and is in the Words following, viz.
Barbadoes.

Barbadoes.

To the Honourable the Speaker, and other the Honourable and Worshipful Members of the General Assembly.

The REPORT of the Committee appointed to prepare a Representation of the Grievances of this Island.

THE said Committee report, That the Clerk of this House, according to Order, laid before them, a Copy of the Petition of the General Assembly of this Island to his Majesty, which pass'd the House on the 25th Day of July, 1728, and at the same Time assured them, that he had not, nor ever had, in his Custody, any Papers or Proceedings whatever relating thereto; and the said Committee say, that they cannot learn whether the said Petition was ever preferred, or not: But they are inform'd, that it was transmitt'd to *Great Britain*, in order to be preferred to his Majesty, and miscarry'd for Want of proper Agents to solicit the same.

The Committee beg Leave to represent to the House, that the said Petition set forth, That in the Year 1722, when his Excellency *Henry Worsley*, Esq; took the Administration of this Government upon him, and for many Years before, the Gentlemen of the Island having been harass'd with Parties and Divisions, in hopes to put an End to the same, and to obtain the Redress of several Grievances, were wrought upon to submit to a Settlement of 6000 *l.* Sterling *per Annum* on the said Governor during his Residence here, in the Quality of his late Majesty's Governor; a Settlement so very extravagant, and so much more than what the Country could afford, that the Inhabitants could not long support themselves under the same; but which, however, they had cheerfully submitted to for several Years; and yet notwithstanding that the Island had been so far from reaping any Advantage from their indiscreet Generosity, that, on the contrary, the Publick Good had been entirely neglected, and no Measures taken to redress the Grievances of the Island: But his Excellency and his Creatures had thereby been the better enabled, and more at Leisure to oppress the Inhabitants; the Militia had been totally neglected, the Forts, Breast Works and Batteries were gone to Ruin, the Publick Stores were embezzled and wasted, and all Persons in Office under his Excellency busy'd in nothing but how to raise Fortunes from

from the Ruins of the People, by inventing new Fees and Perquisites, and encreasing the former Fees and Emoluments of their several Offices. And the said Petition further set forth, That the Freeholders of the Island, moved at last with a just Sense of their Danger and ill Usage, had, in the Month of *July*, 1727, chosen such Persons to represent them in the Assembly as might enquire into, and attempt to procure Redress of some of their most crying Grievances; and that when the said Assembly were Sitting about that Affair, with all the Calmness and Moderation imaginable, and with due Deference and Regard to his Excellency, he had sought all Occasions to exasperate, mal-treat, insult and abuse the Assembly, who, however, resolved to overlook all Indignities for the Good of their Country; and that the said Governor, finding that he could not provoke them to return the ill Treatment they met with from him, had, on the 5th Day of *October* then last past, commanded them to adjourn for four Weeks; and tho' upon the Application of the Assembly (who upon that Occasion humbly represented to him, that several Bills and other Affairs of great Consequence to the Publick were then depending before the House, and therefore pray'd the Adjournment might not be for so long a Time) he had been pleased to shorten the Adjournment by the Space of two Days only; yet before the Time of their Meeting came, he had prorogued them to the 9th of *December*, and from thence by the several repeated Prorogations, to the Month of *June*, 1728, and then dissolved them, apparently to prevent any Enquiry into, or Representation of his Mal-Administration.

(To be continued in our next.)

F I N I S.

T H E

Historical Register.

N U M B E R L X I I I .

W E S T - I N D I E S .

B A R B A D O E S .

Continuation of the Report of the Committee of the General Assembly, from p. 164, of the last Register.

AND the said Petition further set forth, that the aforesaid Representation of the Grievances the Island then labour'd under, and of the Mal-Administration of the said Governor, would appear from many Instances; but particularly from the following.

1st, The said Governor had not hitherto review'd the Militia, nor any of the Forts, or other Fortifications of the Island, (*Needham's Fort* only excepted, situate a short Mile from his House) and had suffer'd several of the Regiments to be without Officers ever since his Arrival here; and on the common exercising Days, such of the Militia as met, had not been exercised for Years together.

2^{dly}, The said Governor had permitted the Powder, without which there was no defending the Island, to be imbezil'd and wasted; and Money to be accepted in lieu thereof; so that, instead of 800 Barrels, which was wont to be the usual Quantity of Powder in the Grand Magazine, there was found there about eight Months before, (at which Time the Person who had long held the Office of Store-keeper under his Excellency was turn'd out, and a new one chosen by the Assembly) no more than 87 Barrels; and what made that Charge the

Y more

more heinous and heavy, was, that the Trust, Care and Custody of the Magazine, had been notoriously known for four Years then last past, to have been in the Hands of one of his Excellency's Domesticks, *William Webster Esq*; Deputy Publick Secretary of this Island, and also his Excellency's Secretary and principal Agent, on whom he had moreover bestow'd the following Places and Offices, *viz.* those of Major of the Guards, Master of the Guards, Master in Chancery, Captain and Chief Gunner of the principal Fortifications in the Island, Supervisor of the Fortifications, Surveyor General, and Captain and Commander of the Magazine Guard; and the Petitioners begged Leave to observe on that Head, that the Offices of Store-keeper and Publick Secretary were incompatible to be held by one and the same Person, the Secretary being the only Check and Comptroller of the Store-keeper; and that in Case of a War, there was no Possibility of purchasing in this, or any other his Majesty's *West-India* Colonies, Powder sufficient for the Defence of this Island.

The said Governor had encouraged and countenanc'd and continu'd to encourage and countenance several of the Officers in the Island, and particularly the Deputy Secretary, and Deputy and Provost-Marshal, in taking most exorbitant and illegal Fees, to the great Oppression and Impoverishing of the Inhabitants of this Island who had hitherto complain'd thereof in vain.

And the said Petition further set forth, that the said Grievances, and many others, tending to the Impoverishment and Ruin of the Island, were still the most insupportable from the dismal Apprehensions his Majesty's Subjects here lie under, in Case of a War, the Forts and other Fortifications of the Island having gone to Ruin, the Breast-Works and Batteries being broken down, the great Guns dismounted, and without Carriages, Warlike Stores of all Kinds necessary for the Defence of the Island being wholly wanted, and there being no Possibility, in Case of a War, of purchasing in this, or other his Majesty's *West-India* Colonies, a sufficient Quantity of Powder or other Stores, and the Inhabitants not in a Condition of bearing the necessary Charges either of buying Powder sufficient on any Occasion (were the same to be purchased) or repairing the ruinous Condition the Forts and Fortifications were therein, while the heavy Tax which they had for so many Years paid, chiefly for his Excellency's Use, was continu'd

continu'd; by which Tax, almost all the current Cash of this Island was annually brought together, and hoarded in his Excellency's Coffers, Trade was stagnated, and the Value of the Produce of the Island was very considerably lower'd, to the vast Damage of the distress'd Inhabitants, who were forced to part with their Goods at any Price, to raise their *Quota* of a Tax, not only heavy in itself, but much more so in Regard of the ill Effects it had upon Trade, and the Markets in the Colony.

And the said Petition further set forth, that the Petitioners were ready to prove the Truth of the Allegations of the said Petition, on any Enquiry which his Majesty shall please to direct.

And therefore they most humbly pray'd his Majesty, to take the miserable State of this Colony into this Royal Consideration, and to do what to his Majesty in his great Wisdom should seem proper for the Relief thereof.

And the said Committee say, that they have seriously consider'd the said Petition, and on the strictest Enquiry are humbly of Opinion that the Allegations thereof were true.

And they observe, with much Satisfaction, that tho' the said Petition miscarry'd, as to any Redress being granted thereon in *Great Britain*, yet it was not without some good Effects here, since his Excellency has since been pleased to get together, from *Curaço*, and elsewhere, Powder to supply the Place of what was wanting in the Magazine, and to take the Office of Chief Gunner out of the Hands of the Secretary, whose Office of Secretary was incompatible with it, as his Excellency seems to have thought, tho' his Council resolved otherwise.

Thus some of the Grievances complain'd of by that Petition have in some Measure ceased; but the rest still remain, and particularly the heavy Tax for his Excellency's Use.

The Committee cannot but take Notice, that the Gentlemen who submitted to that pernicious Settlement, besides the Inducements thereto set forth in the recited Petition, had this further Inducement, *viz.* his Excellency's Promise that he would be satisf'd with that Settlement, and make no other Demands upon the Publick during his Government here; but instead thereof the Committee find that his Excellency (far from being content with that Settlement) has all along had not only his House-Rent paid for him by the Publick, and

his Wines Duty free, (as other Governors who had far less Appointments have on that Consideration usually had) but demanded from the Publick, and had actually paid him at once, upwards of two thousand Pounds, for supposed Repairs of his House and Garden, a Sum sufficient to have bought them. And no Arts or Means have been omitted, that might any wise improve his Excellency's Advantages over the Publick: Considerable Sums of Money have been demanded and paid under Colour of the Gardner's and Cooper's Salaries, and very lately a Demand has been made upon the Publick of no less a Sum than 950*l.* 3*s.* as due to the Deputy Secretary, *William Webster*, Esq; for Services pretended to be done by him for the Publick; and at the same Time his Excellency has refused to let the House (who humbly address'd to him to have a Copy of the said *Webster's* Account laid before them) know what those Services are. This the Committee the rather mention, because it is generally agreed, that Mr. *Webster* holds his Office under *Francis Whitworth*, Esq; the Patentee at a certain Rent, in Trust for, and to the Use of, his Excellency.

The Committee now proceed to represent to the House some other Grievances that the Island now lies under, such, indeed, as apparently tend not only to the impoverishing, but the utter Destruction of this Colony, viz. the late prodigious Increase of the *French* Sugar Colonies, and the vast Trade they now carry on to our Northern Colonies, and *Ireland*, while our Power and Trade daily decrease.

The exorbitant Power of the *French*, at our very Doors, threatens us with instant Destruction in Case of a War; for not only *Martinique*, and the other Islands belonging to the *French*, are now full of Men, Arms, and Money; but they possess, and have considerable Bodies of Men on *Dominique*, *St. Vincent*, and even *Santhia Lucia*, all of them within his Excellency's Government, by the express Words of his Majesty's Commission; who has however, under Pretence of some Political Reasons, however destructive to his Majesty's Subjects in the *British* Colonies, thought fit of late, to disclaim his being Governor of the last mention'd Island, and utterly refused, in the Case of Mr. *Batt*, a Merchant of this Island, to grant a Register for a Vessel built there by him, tho' that Gentleman produced to his Excellency the Opinion of his Majesty's Attorney-General in *Great Britain*, that such Register ought to be granted by him.

Thus

Thus the *French Power* in the *West Indies* increases, while ours daily decreases, and their Trade flourishes, while ours languishes, and they have Vents for their Sugars, while ours confined to *Great Britain*, lie there perishing in the Warehouses.

But these are Grievances for which no Remedy can be had but from his Sacred Majesty, whose paternal Care extends to all his Dominions, and will not suffer the least of them to perish, if a right and timely Application be made for Relief; but such is the unhappy Fate of this Colony at present, that we only of all his Majesty's Colonies are not permitted to have Agents in *Great Britain* to represent our Grievances to the best of Princes.

His Excellency indeed was pleas'd some Time since to let the Assembly know, that he was extreamly sorry to hear that the Trade carried on from the Northern Colonies to the *French* and *Dutch* Plantations was so very prejudicial to the Sale of the Product of this Island, and that it was necessary a Law should be made to appoint Agents to be employ'd at the Publick Expence for the negotiating of all the Publick Affairs of this Island in *Great Britain*; and that he would not be backward in relation thereto, whenever it was proposed in a Way agreeable to the usual Practice, and consistent with the just Privileges of every Branch of the Legislature.

The House relying on this Assurance, lately passed an Agent's Bill every Way agreeable to the usual Practice, and consistent with the just Privileges of every Branch of the Legislature, and sent it up to the Council for their Concurrence; but the Fate of that Bill is too well known: The Council instantly upon the first Reading sung it out, and that without giving any Reason whatever for so doing: But this the Committee are not at a Loss to account for: His Excellency (though the World is to believe that he takes no Notice of any Bill 'till it passed the Council, and comes to him for his Allowance or Disallowance) presides in the Council when any Bill comes to be read there, and rules the Debate; and hardy must the Man be, who dares vote contrary to his declar'd Sentiments.

The Committee find themselves upon this Occasion under a Necessity of representing to the House, though with much Pain and Reluctance, the avowed Behaviour of some of the Gentlemen of the Council, who, far from making the Laws of the Land, and the Good of their Country the Rules of their Conduct, have acted of late

as if they looked upon themselves indispensably obliged to concur with his Excellency, in every Attempt of his on our Liberties and Properties. Those Gentlemen therefore act as they are directed by his Excellency, sign whatever Addresses he procures to be ready drawn for them, endeavour by all Ways and Means to get his Creatures return'd Assembly Men, and Vestry Men, and upon these Occasions they menace, terrify and mal-treat the sober and substantial Freeholders, many of whom are denied their Votes, whilst others no wise qualified are encouraged and suffered to Poll; and this notorious Partiality appears not only upon Elections of Assembly Men and Vestry Men, but also in their returning of Juries for the Grand Sessions, consisting of the meanest of the People, and out of these are prick'd by his Excellencies Favourite Judges, occasionally made for the Purpose, such Grand Juries as twice a Year, in their Panegyricks on his Excellency, rail at all those that happen to be of Sentiments different to theirs.

But this Evil will continue as long as Gentlemen of little visible Interests of their own, and who are of no other Consideration than what his Excellency's Recommendations would seem to entitle them to, compose the Majority of that Body, and the Fear of an immediate Suspension in Case of Non-compliance with his Excellency's Interests or Passions, frequently influences them all to the meanest Submission.

The Committee beg Leave to offer it as their Opinion to the House, that of all the several enumerated Grievances and Dangers that this Island feels or fears (though all of them require a due Regard) that of the Increase of the French Power and Trade, and the Decrease of our own seems to demand the most serious Consideration and the most immediate Care of this House, and that it will be proper forthwith to prefer an humble Address to his Most Gracious Majesty for Relief therein.

The Committee know, that a Petition of many of the principal Inhabitants of this Island to his Majesty, representing the present unhappy State of this Island, and praying Redress, has been some Time since transmitted, and presented to her Majesty, and that the same is carried on by them at their private Expence; and the Committee know too, that that Petition has been opposed at the Board of Trade by his Excellency, and that his Agent Mr. Sharpe now opposes the same.

The Committee cannot but approve of those Petitioners laudable Zeal to serve, or rather to save their Country; but at the same Time are of Opinion, that an Application from the whole Legislature here (if that may be obtained) or otherwise from this House alone, may have more Weight than can possibly be supposed to be had from any private Application.

Order'd, Thereupon, that *John Pickering, Francis Ford, Samuel Palmer, John Walcott* and *John Brathwaite, Esqrs.* or any three of them, be a Committee to prepare an Address from this House to his Majesty upon the Subject Matter of the said Report, and that they lay the same before the House at the next Sitting.

Order'd, That *James Bruce* and *Francis Ford Esquires*, attend his Excellency to know his Excellency's pleasure to what time his House shall adjourn, and they accordingly went to attend his Excellency.

Then *John Brathwaite* and *John Walcott Esquires*, withdrew with the Leave of the House.

Then the Members appointed to attend his Excellency, return'd and acquainted the House, that they had attended his Excellency according to Order, and that it is his Excellency's Pleasure that the House do adjourn to next Friday four Weeks.

And then the House. (about Six o'Clock in the Afternoon) adjourn'd to next Friday four Weeks, by Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the House of *Willoughby Duffoy, Gent.* in the Parish of *St. Michael*.

Vera Copia examinat. per

Robert Warren, Clerk of the Assembly.

To enable the Reader to form the better Judgment of this Difference, it is proper to add the two following Pieces on the other Side.

The Speech of his Excellency Henry Worsley, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief of Barbados, and the rest of the Caribbee Islands to Windward of Guardaloupe, &c.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the Assembly,

AS I am at present to apply to you in your Legislative Capacity, I know nothing more suitable to the Occasion, than to observe the Advantage you enjoy, in having so great a Share in making Laws for the good to Government of this Island, and thereby put you in Mind of

of the Duty you always owe your Sovereign, in the Exercise of that Power, which is derived merely from the Royal Favour.

Gentlemen of the Assembly,

As the Excise Bill will soon expire, I must recommend it to you, not to lose any time in the preparing a new one; it is unnecessary for me to tell you, that the Support of this Government chiefly depends upon it. I must likewise recommend to you, the ruinous Condition of the Fortifications and Guard Houses, and that some Provision may be made for the repairing them.

I am now to inform you, that I have receiv'd an Order of Council, dated the 15th of *August* 1728, in relation to *Francis Whitworth, Esq;* his Majesty's Secretary of this Island, that Gentlemen having, by Petition to the King, with an Account annex'd, represented, that the Government here is considerably indebted to him, for making Copies and Duplicates of the Minutes of Council, and Acts of Assembly, for his Majesty's Secretary of State, and for the Lords Commissioners for Trade, as likewise for other publick Services, from the Second of *April* 1719, to the 1st of *March* 1726. His Majesty was graciously pleas'd to order, that the Governor or Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Island of *Barbados*, for the Time being, do, with the Council, examine and settle the said Account; and that his Majesty's said Governor do earnestly recommend to the assembly of the said Island, the immediate Payment of what should be found due to him, upon proper Vouchers, according to the usual and accusom'd Fees given upon the like Occasions; and also the taking Care to pay for the future, whatever shall become due to the Secretary for such Services as shall be perform'd by him or his Deputy for the Publick. In Pursuance to this Order, I have caus'd the said Account to be strictly examin'd before me in Council, and find, by the proper Vouchers and other legal Evidence, there was justly due to the said *Francis Whitworth*, on the 1st Day of *March* 1726, the Sum of 1080 *l.* 10 *s.* according to the usual and accusom'd Fees.

I have also receiv'd another Order of Council, of the same Nature, and with the like Directions, dated the 18 of *August* 1729, in Favour of the Lord Viscount *Mickelthwait*, whose Account, from the 24th of *April* 1714, to the 1st of *April* 1719, has been examin'd, as the former was, and on which there appears to be due to him the Sum of 793 *l.* 3 *s.* 9 *d.*

I have

I have jointly with the Council, in Obedience to the said Orders, in the same Manner examin'd what is due to Mr. *Whitworth*, for Services done the Publick by *William Webber*, Esq; the present Deputy Secretary of the Island, from the 1st of *March* 1726, to the 26th of *March* 1729, and do find the Sum amounts to 95 l. 3 s.

As the Money is manifestly owing for Business actually done for the publick, after having told you his Majesty had commanded me earnestly to recommend to you the immediate Payment of what should be found due, I need no further Arguments to persuade you to make speedy Provision for the Payment of it.

I must not forget to observe, what is but too notorious to every body, That the Royal Order, touching the Act for supporting the Honour and Dignity of the Government, has not hitherto had the due Effect, which so sacred an Authority ought to have produc'd; and altho' some Doubts were formerly started, with respect to the Validity thereof; they are now, you are sensible, intirely remov'd by the said Order, which in explicit Terms declares it to be in full Force.

As for what is past, I am willing to believe that Mistakes and Misapprehensions (to which every Body is subject) may have been the Occasion of it; and therefore, to rectify the Errors that may have been committed in the Execution of the Laws, I would not reject or oppose any Thing that may be proper for me to lay before his Majesty, for his most gracious Commands thereon.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the Assembly,

By what I have just now said, I would not have it understood, that I presume to dispence with the Execution of this Law, for in the mean while, I must do my Duty, the Law must take its Course, and all Persons concerned therein, must yield due Obedience thereto, as they will answer the contrary.

To his Excellency Henry Worsley, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief of Barbadoes, and the rest of the Charibbee Islands to Windward of Guardaloupe, &c.

The humble Address of the Members of his Majesty's Council in this Island.

May it please your Excellency,

YOUR Excellency's Speech at the first Meeting of the present General Assembly, being directed to us, as well as to them, we think it a Duty incumbent on us to acknowledge our entire Concurrence with your Excellency in what was so candidly and so justly offered on that Occasion; and at the same time we humbly presume to declare our Opinion, that nothing but the most perverse Spirit of Opposition can ever be capable of misconstruing it so far as to infer any Intention that is not perfectly consistent with the true Interest of the Island.

We are fully sensible of the Advantage we enjoy in having a Share in making Laws; and as that Power is solely deriv'd from his most Sacred Majesty, we, for our Parts, shall be particularly careful in the Exercise of it, that nothing derogatory of the Royal Authority pass this Board, altho' colour'd with the most plausible Pretences, or back'd in the most popular Manner; being well satisfied, that the only Way to protect the People in their just Privileges, is inviolably to support the Prince in his undoubted Rights: According to the Rule it is that we have hitherto constantly reject any Bill that has come before us, or amended such Clauses in it, as in our humble Apprehensions, had the least Tendency to encroach on the Prerogative of the Crown; and we beg Leave to assure your Excellency, that our future Conduct shall be inflexibly the same in all Instances of the like Nature.

As the Support of this Government does in a great Measure depend upon the Excise Act, which long Experience has found the easiest Method to raise Money for that End, it must appear to every one that wishes well to his Country, highly necessary that the same should be renewed in due time; which being accordingly done we could heartily have wish'd too, that all proper and customary Uses had been mentioned therein; and we confess it seems somewhat extraordinary to us, that

tho' the ruinous Condition of our Fortifications and Guard Houses (so often recommended by your Excellency) is universally known, yet no Provision at all has been made for the repairing them, while the Want of it has notwithstanding been for some Years past made the trite Subject of Complaint.

This brings us to take Notice of the Royal Orders in Favour of *Francis Whitworth*, Esq; and the Lord Viscount *Micklethwait*, with relation to Money due to them from the Government here, for making Copies and Duplicates of the Minutes of Council, and Acts of the Assembly, for his Majesty's Secretary of State, and for the Lords Commissioners for Trade and other Publick Services, the Accounts whereof were directed to be examin'd and settled by the Governor and Council. As we are Witnesses of the Care and Circumspection with which your Excellency caus'd those Accounts to be examin'd, by insisting on the strictest Proof, both in regard to the Business done, and the *Quantum* of the several Charges, it is the greater Surprize to us, that any Objection should possibly be made to the immediate Payment of what is due thereon. Nothing surely is more reasonable, than that Services done the Publick should be rewarded by the Publick, since no private Person is oblig'd to do it; and as this has been always used, and is now constantly practised, even with respect to the Officers of the General Assembly, who are annually paid out of the Treasury for their Services, we think it equally just that such as are of the Nature of those above specified, should be also punctually discharg'd out of the same Fund; To which purpose we entreat your Excellency to believe that we shall always be ready, with the greatest Chearfulness, to do our Duty in that Particular, as well as in Behalf of *William Webster*, Esq; the present Deputy Secretary; and we are also willing to hope, that on further Consideration it cannot meet with any Obstacle elsewhere.

The Contempt of Laws is a Crime of a very heinous Nature, and of the most dangerous Consequence; but when to that is added Disobedience to the immediate Commands of the Supream Lord of this Place, and our most gracious Sovereign, grounded too on a Law of our own making, we tremble at the Thoughts of it. 'Tis with unspeakable Concern, therefore, that we find the Royal Order touching the Act for supporting the Honour and Dignity of the Government, has not had the due Effect which so sacred an Authority ought to have

duced, and which might well have been expected from it: We must, however, in Justice to the generality of the Inhabitants, acknowledge, that till some superficial Doubts concerning the Validity of the said Act were artfully raised, and with no less Industry dispersed by a few of superiour Rank, they freely and honestly complied with the Duties thereby requir'd, as they would otherwise unquestionably have done to this Day: And 'tis a sad Reflection to us, that notwithstanding those Doubts are now entirely remov'd, the like Arts and Industry should be still employ'd to evade, and, as far as may be, render ineffectual the same Law, which they were not able at once to destroy, while yet the levying the Penalties and Forfeitures by that Means voluntarily and obstinately incurr'd, is very gravely represented as an Intolerable Grievance. But we have the Satisfaction to observe, that those Penalties and Forfeitures (when they come to be levied) will justly fall on such only as are well able to bear them, and not on the poorer Sort of People, who are plainly discharg'd by the express Words of the Law it self, tho' it has been speciously insinuated as if they were to be the unhappy Sufferers on that Account.

The Willingness your Excellency has shewn to impute (what we fear may be too truly call'd) past Faults and Miscarriages to mere Mistakes and Misapprehensions, is altogether agreeable to the humane and generous Principles you so often practise on other Occasions; and we sincerely wish it may have the Influence it deserves. But be that as it will, we cannot conclude this Address, without declaring our unanimous Resolution (whatever may have been taken by others to the contrary) to exert the utmost of our Power towards rendering the future Part of your Government as advantageous as the Law which was pass'd on your first coming to it manifestly intended it should be, during the whole Time of your Residence amongst us: And this we are necessarily prompted to, from a thorough Persuasion that your Excellency will continue to do every Thing on your Part, that may conduce to the real Happiness of our Country.

*Read and agreed to, Nemine Contradicente, the
7th of December, 1730.*

William Webster, Deputy Clerk of the Council.

To which Address his Excellency was pleas'd to give the following Answer.

Gentlemen of the Council,

I Thank you for this Address. It is the greatest Satisfaction to me, to find that my Sentiments are supported by yours. Your just Regard to his Majesty's Orders in Council, and the Zeal you express for the due Observance of a Law of this Island, by which the Duties imposed are granted to his Majesty, his Heirs, and Successors, tho' appropriated to particular Uses, and which has been enforc'd by her Majesty's Order in Council, is highly commendable.

As to my self, I am extreemly oblig'd to you for your unanimous Resolution, to exert your utmost Power to make my Government as advantageous to me, as it was intended it should be; and I do assure you, how different soever the Conduct of others may be, as it is my Duty, so it is my Inclination and Resolution, to do every Thing that is in my Power to promote the true Happiness of this Island.

In the Address of the Assembly it being mention'd, that the Sugar Plantations of the French are in a very flourishing Condition, while our own are in a declining State; it may not be amiss to give some more particular Account of that Matter, from a Treatise lately publish'd, entituled, *the Trade and Navigation of Great Britain consider'd*.

The Sugar Trade was originally in the Hands of the Portuguese, who supply'd most part of Europe with their Brazil Sugars; which were at first sold (that is the white Sugars) from seven to Eight Pounds per Hundred. But as the English Plantations increas'd in making Sugars, they brought the Price of those of the Brazils to Fifty Shillings or Three Pounds per Hundred; and since that Time we have beat them out of almost all that Trade on this Side the Streights Mouth. But before this could be done, our Planters of Barbadoes and other Islands, were forc'd to sell theirs at Six, Seven, or Eight Shillings per Hundred; by which the Portuguese in Brazil being discourag'd from going on, the Trade was left in our Hands, in good Measure; and the Consumption of Sugars increasing, gave us an Opportunity of raising ours exceedingly.

The late King of France, among his other Schemes for making himself Sovereign of Europe, was very attentive

to the Affair of Commerce, as knowing that to be the surest Way of bringing in that Wealth which is call'd the Sinews of War. He gave all imaginable Assistance to those who were capable, and disposed to carry it on; and being possess'd of *Martinico*, *Guardalupe*, and other Islands in the Gulph of *Mexico*, he set the People at work to raise Sugars there; and from those Places *France* had not only a sufficient supply for their own Consumption, but brought a considerable Treasure into that Kingdom. This success put the *French* upon seizing Part of the Island of *Hispaniola*, which being very fertile, and proper for Sugar, inclined the Planters to settle there; but wanting Stocks to transport themselves, and to erect Works, the King, as 'tis said, paid the Passage of all such as were willing to settle themselves and Families in those Colonies, with an Allowance for Provisions, and other Necessaries for maintaining them a whole Year after their Arrival, besides other large Encouragements; this soon put them upon making such Quantities of Sugar, that they have of late Years generally underfold us in the Markets of *Hamburg*, *Holland*, *Flanders*, &c. which about 35 or 40 Years ago were chiefly supplied by us. Besides this, the Island of *Barbados* is very much worn out, and does not afford the same Quantity of Sugars it did heretofore; yet the Planters live in great Splendor, and at a vast Expence; while the *French* in the Island of *Hispaniola* live very frugally; which, with other Advantages, enables them to undersell us.

Thus far the Substance of what that penetrating Writer says upon this Subject.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Speech of his Excellency Robert Johnson, Esq; Governor of South Carolina, at his first Meeting the General Assembly there.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

THE King our Royal Master having been pleas'd to appoint me his Governor of this his Province, I took the first Opportunity (after receiving his Royal Commands) to repair hither; where, on my Arrival, finding an Assembly newly elected which had never sat to do any Business, considering how short a Time there will be for a Session before the Season of the Year will make you desire to be at your several Plantations; and

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how much Time a new Election would require, and trusting entirely in the good Disposition you would meet in, to do what should be found necessary for settling and promoting the good of the Province, I chose rather to meet you at this time, not in the least doubting but you will confirm my good Opinion of you, by cheerfully and unanimously proceeding, in Conjunction with his Majesty's Council, to concert such Measures as may effectually put this Province in a flourishing Condition, which is capable of being, under his Majesty's Influence and Protection, one of the most Considerable on the Main Land.

Gentlemen of the Council and Assembly,

His Majesty, out of his great Goodness and Fatherly Care of you, and at the earnest Request and Solicitations of yourselves, has been graciously pleased at a great Expence to purchase Seven Eighths of the late Lords Proprietors Charter, whereby you are become under his immediate Government; a Blessing and Security we have been long praying for, and solicitous of; the good Effects of which we daily experience by the Safety we enjoy, as well in our Trade, by the Protection of his Ships of War, as by Land, by an independent Company maintain'd purely for our Safety and Encouragement. The taking off the Enumeration of Rice, * is a peculiar Favour, therefore if we obstruct not our own Interest, we may be a happy People, and which, I am persuaded, you will think obliges us to a cheerful and ready Obedience to his Majesty's Commands, which are only calculated to improve this Colony, and you will return your humble and unfeigned Thanks for his particular Care and Concern for you.

His Majesty has been graciously pleas'd to grant me sufficient Powers to join with you, and consent to such Laws as may best contribute to this good End, and I doubt not but that as I am very well known to you all, you will have so just an Opinion of me, as not to doubt but I shall so do, though it were not my own Interest by so great a Part of my private Fortune being here; which, though it may very reasonably be thought some Engagement, yet I take this Opportunity to assure you, is the least Motive to induce me to do all in my Power to further the Prosperity of a Province in which I have pass'd so great a Part of my Life, and which, in my private Capacity, I have always done both by my self

and

* *Vide Historical Register N^o LX, page 39.*

' and Friends whom I happily engaged, and did interest
 ' themselves in a very particular and distinguishing Man-
 ' ner, in procuring the Good and Interest thereof; and
 ' if any Persons desire to oblige me, the most effectual Way
 ' will be by doing what in them lies to promote the Pub-
 ' lick Welfare, establish the Publick Credit, paying the
 ' Provincial Debts, now near four Years in Arrears, and
 ' in the best Manner provide for its future Welfare and
 ' Security, and (if any do still subsist) forget all former
 ' Animosities, and contend only for the future who shall
 ' shew themselves the best and most grateful Subjects to
 ' his Majesty, the best Patriots and the most disinterested
 ' in any thing but the Peace, Good and Prosperity of
 ' the Province.

' As I have his Majesty's Royal Commands, so I must
 ' enjoin you in your several Stations, to see that all the
 ' Laws now in Force against Immorality and Impiety, be
 ' strictly put in Execution, and if there be any Defect
 ' in the Laws already made for this Purpose, you shall
 ' not want my Assistance to enact such others as may best
 ' conduce to this desirable End. And that Principles of
 ' this Nature may be inculcated and transmitted to our
 ' Posterity, I cannot omit putting you in Mind of taking
 ' particular Care to promote and encourage the Publick
 ' Schools of this Province, particularly that near *Charles*
 ' *Town*, for the Edification of our Youth. I am desi-
 ' rous to give you the earliest Assurances, that I shall be
 ' always ready to lend my helping Hand to any Encou-
 ' ragement you shall think necessary for such laudable
 ' Foundations.

Gentlemen of the Lower House,

' I have order'd the King's Treasurer to lay before you
 ' a State of the Debts of this Province, as far as they are
 ' come to his Knowledge, the Payment of which I
 ' must now again recommend to you to provide for, and
 ' I shall be ready to concur with you in the most ef-
 ' fectual Way of so doing: I must also desire you to pro-
 ' vide for the ordinary and contingent Expences of the
 ' Current Year.

' I have given Directions to the Clerk of his Majesty's
 ' Council, to lay before you an Authentick Copy of the
 ' 32 and 33d Articles of the Instructions I have had the
 ' Honour to receive from his Majesty, to be communicated
 ' to you at your first Meeting, relating to the Support of
 ' his Governors and other Officers in this Province.
 ' From the entire Confidence I have in your Loyalty
 ' and

and Gratitude to his most Sacred Majesty, I doubt not but it will have its due Weight with you, and therefore I hope I have no manner of Occasion to say any thing more to enforce it.

The ruinous Condition of the Fortifications of *Charles-Town* and *Johnson's Fort* and others, require your immediate Attention to put in Repair: I was not wanting in my Applications to his Majesty, to be supply'd with necessary Stores of War for this Province, and such Progress was made in it before I departed, that I have Reason to believe his Majesty will add that Favour, to the many others he has in a particular and expensive Manner bestow'd upon *Carolina*.

His Majesty was graciously pleas'd to order the Right Honourable the Lords of Trade, &c. on his Behalf to settle Articles of Peace and Friendship with the *Cherokee Indians* in Behalf of the whole Nation, whom by his Majesty's Order I brought safe back, with a considerable Present to engage them in Friendship and Obedience to this Government; they are on their Way home with the Present, and protected in the Manner they themselves desired; the Treaty shall be laid before you, we cannot be too careful to keep the *Indians* our Friends.

I have further to add to you, that his Majesty has been pleas'd to instruct me to encourage, as much as in me lies, the Improvement of such Manufactures as may be advantageous to this Province, and useful to the Kingdom of *Great Britain*: The Parliament has given a Bounty on Hemp already, and I should think by some additional Encouragement by a Law of this Place, it might be brought to good Perfection, as might also Silk; if any thing else may be found necessary for the Advantage of this Province, you shall not want my Assistance and Concurrence.

January 22, 1730.

ROBERT JOHNSON.

Mention being made in this Speech of the raising Hemp and Silk in this Colony, it may not be unpleasant to the Reader, to give him the Thoughts of the above Author* on the great Benefits that may arise to our Country

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* The Trade and Navigation of Great Britain consider'd, &c.

try from a due Care had of the Cultivation of those useful Commodities in our Plantations, and the Advantages we are possessed of for that Purpose ; the rather, since his Work has been well receiv'd by the Publick, and had the Honour to engage the Attention and Regard of their Majesties in particular.

As to Silk, he says,

' If Care was taken to cultivate and improve the raising of Silk in our Plantations, *Carolina, Virginia, Maryland* and *Pensylvania*, they would produce the best of Silk, and as fit for Organzine as any in the World ; for these Countries produce vast Numbers of white and other Mulberry Trees, which grow wild, and spring up almost every where in great Abundance ; which looks as if Nature had called us thither to propagate that Manufacture ; and if put on Foot, would in Time be of as great Advantage to this Nation, as any Employment in the Plantations ; for, as I have already observ'd, the Manufacture of Silk is a most profitable Undertaking, where the Land and Air is proper for raising it.

' The vast Riches of *China* by this Manufacture is sufficient to demonstrate the great Advantage thereof ; and the extraordinary Treasure the Duke of *Savoy* draws into his Country by Silk, which is made in that little Principality of *Piedmont*, as I have already observ'd, is also another Instance ; we may judge, if he draws above Two hundred thousand Pounds a Year from *England*, what his Profits are which he draws from *Holland*, and other Places where the Manufacture is carried on to a very great Degree.

' We are inform'd, the very Land for planting of Mulberry-Trees in many Parts of *Italy*, is worth from three to five Pounds an Acre ; and Gentlemen there, as well as in *Sicily*, sell their Mulberry Leaves to the Poor, for half the Silk they make, and the Money is equally divided between them upon Sale of the Silk ; and that the Leaves of a Tree there hath yielded three or four Pounds. Now, if the Manufacture of Silk, and the planting of Mulberry-Trees have rais'd the Land to be so valuable, and some Gentlemen receive such considerable Revenues from their Crops of Leaves, very great Things may be expected by our encouraging and promoting the Manufacture of Silk in our Colonies, where as much Land may be had for Sixpence, as in *Italy* for Five Pounds. And if great

' Numbers

Numbers of Mulberry-Trees were planted among the Indian Nations bordering on our Settlements, and some skilful good Temper'd Persons employ'd to instruct them in the proper Seasons for gathering Leaves, and feeding the Worms, and rewarding them bountifully for their Pains, those People might be brought to be very profitable Subjects to this Nation.

And again,

It may be noted, that very few Places are agreeable to the Silk Worm, and no Part of the World better than in our Colonies; no Silk clearer, more glossy, of a better Body, nor fitter to answer the Use of fine Thrown Silk we have from *Italy*, than the small Quantity of Silk that has been imported from thence.

It is generally observ'd, that all those Countries that produce the best Silk, border upon the Sea, and lie pretty near the same Latitude; our Plantations, the Province of *Gilon* and *Nanking*, and *Chekiam* in *China*, all border upon the Sea, and are pretty near the same Latitude. Those Places in *Turkey* that produce Silk, border upon the Sea, and *Italy* and *Sicily* are in a Manner environ'd by the Sea; and the Provinces of *Granada*, *Murcia*, and *Valencia* in *Spain*, the Places that produce the best Silk, as well as *Languedoc* and *Provence* in *France*, all lie upon the Sea; *Canton* in *China*, and *Bengal* in *India*, lie Ten Degrees more to the Southward, the Air of which Countries being hotter, is supposed to be the Reason why the Silk is of a baser Sort.

As the great Advantages that arise to *Portugal* and *Spain*, as well as to us in our Sugar and Tobacco Plantations, is by the cheap Labour of Negroes or Slaves, the same Cheapness of Labour might be of most prodigious Advantage to us, if employ'd in our Colonies, in producing and making of Silk; and when that is over, may turn their Hands to raising and dressing of Hemp and Flax, the Charge being little more than their Cloathing from *England*; for the Earth there produces Provisions in Abundance.

We are told by Gentlemen of good Intelligence, the whole Charge of making a Pound of Silk in *China* does not stand in above Five Shillings, and almost any Person, Man, Woman, or Child, may work at it; and a Man or Woman, with a Child to assist in directing the Thread of the Silk, may, with a proper Machine, reel from the Cocone or Silk Bag, one Pound in a Day.

‘ Where they have Land for little or nothing, and Labour perform’d as above, it is not reasonable to suppose that Silk can stand in so much. Now a Manufacture of this Kind might be brought in a little Time to so great a Degree of Perfection, and such Quantities rais’d, that I should think the Labour of Slaves employ’d in this Work, would produce above twice as much as those that are employ’d in planting either Sugar or Tobacco; and as this Nation very much inclines to the wearing Silk Garments in Imitation of the *French*, to the great Discouragement of our Woollen Manufacture, the Manufacture of Silk from our Plantations would not only enable us to supply ourselves, but to be capable of exporting very great Quantities of Silk fully manufactured.

We now go on to what he says on the other Article.

‘ Hemp and Flax are so useful in Navigation and Trade, that we cannot possibly do without them; the first for Cordage of all Sorts, the latter for making Sail Cloth, as well as for the Linnen Manufactures that are carried on in this Kingdom; and the Czar of *Muscovy* being sensible we must have our Supply of Hemp &c. from him, has, in a Manner, made a Monopoly of it; and what he sells, will have his own Price for in ready Money or Bills of Exchange, and the rest in such Goods as he thinks fit. The Necessity we are under for those Commodities, ought to put us upon all imaginable Care and Study how to provide them, lest we should happen to be under the same Necessity for them, that we were in the Year 1703, for Pitch and Tar, when the Government of *Sweden* absolutely refused to let us have them for our ready Money, otherwise than in their own Shipping from their Tar Company here, at their own Price, and only in such Quantities as they thought fit. Upon that Disappointment, the Government, by allowing a considerable Encouragement for carrying on the Manufacture of Pitch and Tar, had sufficient Quantities from our own Plantations; and it is greatly to be desired the like Encouragement was given for raising Hemp and Flax, for since we have Plantations where Hemp and Flax, and all Sorts of Naval Stores may be rais’d, with so many and so great Advantages to this Kingdom, it would be unaccountable to leave us dependent and at an Uncertainty for them, and to be supplied only by a Prince that will be paid for them just as he pleases.

‘ It is very well known, that our Land is too dear for raising Hemp and Flax, and what is grown here (though it is tough and makes strong Linnen) neither drestes so kindly nor whitens so well as that which grows in warmer Climates. In *Russia* the best Hemp and Flax grow in the Southermost Parts of the Kingdom, where the Summer is hot and the Air clear, and yet the Flax is not accounted so good as that which grows in *Egypt* or *Italy*.

‘ *Egypt* has always been esteem’d for its Linnen, and now supplies *Leghorne* with Quantities, and the Coast of *Syria*, *Asia Minor*, *Smyrna*, *Constantinople*, and other great Cities have a Supply of Hemp and Flax from thence. All our Colonies (which run twelve or fourteen Hundred Miles in Length, and all the Way border upon the Sea) have very hot Summers, the Southermost Parts of them lie near the same Latitude with *Egypt*, and the North Part much about the same with *Ancona*, or *Bologna* in *Italy*, where excellent Hemp and Flax grow; therefore we have the greatest Prospect to receive mighty Supplies of Hemp and Flax from them. Part of the Land in the Colonies is very rich, and of so small Value, that there will be Opportunity of breaking up fresh as often as there is Occasion to change the Ground, which if laid down, will recover itself again without the Charge of manuring, as we do here, to the very great Damage of our ploughing Lands. Nothing impoverishes Land more than Hemp and Flax, and though it is manur’d, that alone will not do so well, for the Land ought to be changed after three or four Crops, and generally the finest and fattest Pieces are converted to that Use.

‘ Those great Conveniencies of having Land so very cheap, and so fine a Climate, which we know produces excellent Hemp and Flax, so commodiously situated along the Sea Coast, with such Numbers of large Rivers running up the Country to the most inland Settlements, where Provisions may be raised at so small a Charge, and where Work may be done by the Labour of Slaves, almost as cheap as it is in *India*, give Ground to hope that we may manufacture Linnen here cheaper than any Part of *Europe* can import them upon us; and the Colonies be as profitable to us, by raising rough Materials to carry on the Linnen Manufacture, as the *Sussex* and other Downs are for supplying Wooll for that Manufacture.

‘ Now

‘ Now as the Woollen Manufacture, especially the
 ‘ course Part, has spread itself of late into several Parts
 ‘ of the Kingdom, which has exceeded the Demand,
 ‘ and caused great Stocks to lie by, if those rough Ma-
 ‘ terials of Hemp and Flax were prepared in our
 ‘ Plantations, the People in *North-Britain, &c.* would
 ‘ soon find the Advantage of falling upon that Manu-
 ‘ facture, the laborious and course Part being perform’d
 ‘ abroad, the rest would invite not only the Poor and
 ‘ Necessitous, but People of better Circumstances to em-
 ‘ ploy their Time in it.

‘ If these Propositions are heartily put in Practice,
 ‘ we may hope, that by providing the aforesaid rough
 ‘ Materials, we should have the delightful Prospect of
 ‘ seeing Trade flourish; for as the Silk and Linnen Ma-
 ‘ nufactures, where brought to Perfection, are altogether
 ‘ as profitable to those Nations, as the Woollen now is
 ‘ to us; and as we increase in our Linnen Manufac-
 ‘ tures, those of *Silesia*, and all the Emperor’s Heredi-
 ‘ tary Countries, from whence we take such Quantities,
 ‘ must abate of Course; their People will also resort
 ‘ to us, and help to carry them on; for it has always
 ‘ been observ’d, where new Manufactures are set up,
 ‘ and take away Part from another Country, the Ma-
 ‘ nufacturers will likewise remove; this was the Case
 ‘ of the *Flemmings* when Queen *Elizabeth* gave such great
 ‘ Encouragement to have the Woollen Manufacture re-
 ‘ moved hither, and ours, when we had that Inundation
 ‘ of *China* and *India* wrought Silks, our Weavers went
 ‘ to *Holland, Flanders, France, &c.* and several Streets in
 ‘ *Spittlefields* were almost desolate; and when those Silks
 ‘ were prohibited, the Manufacturers return’d again.

‘ It is supposed the *Russians* export to *England* and all
 ‘ other Parts, in Hemp and Flax, above the Value of a
 ‘ Million a Year. If Hemp and Flax be so valuable
 ‘ a Product for Merchandize with them, there seems to
 ‘ be a much greater Prospect of enriching ourselves by
 ‘ raising them in our Plantations.

1. Because they will not be subject to any Land Car-
 ‘ riage, but shipp’d immediately from the Place of
 ‘ Growth.

‘ 2. Because Land is much cheaper in our Plantations
 ‘ than in the South Parts of *Russia*.

‘ 3. The Climate being equal with that in *Egypt* and
 ‘ *Italy*, is supposed to produce Hemp and Flax prefe-
 ‘ rable to theirs.

‘ Sir *Josiah Child* says, That in the Plantations of Sugar and Tobacco, every white Man there employs four Persons at home; he means, we suppose, in providing Cloaths, Part of their Food, and all Sorts of Utensils for carrying on their Business. If Sugar and Tobacco employ such a Number of Hands at home, certainly every Person employ’d in the Plantations in raising and dressing Hemp and Flax, must by his Labour there return more than twice the Advantage that can be produc’d by Sugar and Tobacco, for they are manufactur’d in the Plantations, the refining the Sugar, and cutting Tobacco, with the little Quantity that is rolled, excepted; whereas Flax and Hemp are Materials for employing all idle Hands; and of Consequence the Poor’s Rate will soon be abated, and the Nation will find in a little Time what they save yearly thereby will be more than sufficient to encourage the People to begin that Employment.

‘ I mention Part of the Poor’s Rate, because they must be maintain’d by our Lands if Employment is not provided for them; and Abundance are thrown upon the Parishes for want of Work; others make that a Pretext for their begging from Place to Place: But where Workhouses have been built, tho’ Materials for employing the Poor are scarce, yet some publick spirited Men have there maintain’d them for half the Expence they were at before those Workhouses were erected: This shews what good Oeconomy can do, and the Happiness it is to those Places who have such Gentlemen to direct and assist them.

‘ And if once we come to be supplied with Hemp and Flax by the aforesaid Methods, every Place will be filled with Flax-Dressers, and the Overseers of the Poor of every Parish, where the Wooll Spinning Trade is not carried on, may very easily come at Hemp and Flax, which they will find as profitable to them, as the Woollen is to the other; and the more distinct the Employment is, the better, for many Inconveniences have attended one Manufacture interfering with another; besides, there will be an Intercourse of Trade created by one Part of the Kingdom supplying the other with their distinct Manufactures; this will give full Employment to the whole Kingdom, and an universal Chearfulness to every Body: For the Poor are never happier, nor their Minds easier, than
‘ when

‘ when they have full Employment; and when they are employ’d, Riches are diffused over the Nation.

‘ It is a common Opinion, that we have above a Million of People in the three Nations destitute of Work; but if those rough Materials (*so often mention’d in this Discourse*) should come to be raised in our Plantations, there need not be one idle Person. Now suppose that One Million of People were put upon manufacturing those rough Materials, and each Person earn’d but one Penny a Day, and allowing but three hundred working Days in a Year, it would amount to 1,250,000*l*. Now since as I have already said, the Importation of foreign Linnen, *Flanders* Lace, and Naval Stores, amount to more than all our Woollens exported, it is astonishing, that so wise a Nation as this does not take Care to regulate those Matters, and have the greatest Part of those Linnens made in the three Kingdoms. All other Nations of *Europe* are so wise as to make Linnen enough for their own Use, *Portugal*, *Spain*, and what is imported into *Italy* excepted; and if the Government does not take Care to put those poor People into proper Regulations and Employments, they must continue in Misery and Want.

He farther observes, ‘ That Silk, Hemp, and Flax, may be carried on by the same Hands, and not interfere one with another; for after the sowing of Hemp and Flax, the Mulberry-Leaves come to be in Perfection for feeding the Silk-Worms; and the Silk Harvest (as it is called) is over before Hemp and Flax are ripe; thus the Persons employ’d in the Silk, may turn their Hands to that of Hemp and Flax, the breaking and dressing of which may be Work for them all the rest of the Year. The Stocks and Utensils to be employ’d in them, will cost but a small Matter; but the Care of the Government to supply them with Flax and Hemp-Seed, at their first Beginning, as well as Seed for producing Silk-Worms, to be deliver’d to the Planters at the proper Seasons, will be absolutely necessary, and to renew the same if there should be Occasion; and when once got into proper Methods, the Charge will be over. If such a publick Spirit prevailed now for promoting the general Interest of the Nation, as did in our Nobility and Gentry upon the first settling of our Plantations, we may raise sufficient Quantities of rough Materials for carrying on all our Home Manufactures.

NEW ENGLAND.

IN the *Historical Register* N^o LXI, we gave an Account of the Assembly's standing out against a fixed Salary on the Governor, and of their Dissolution. Another Assembly was summon'd to meet on *Feb. 10*, at which Time, the Governor made the following Speech.

The Speech of his Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New-England;

To the General Assembly of the said Province, met at Boston on Wednesday the 10th Day of February, 1730.

Gentlemen of the Council, and House of Representatives,

AT my last Meeting of the late Assembly, I suggested to them those Things which I judg'd would most of all advance the Publick Weal: But the unhappy Temper they manifested, with respect to his Majesty's Royal Instruction for fixing a Salary on me and my Successors, brought me under an indispensable Necessity of dissolving them, and so prevented their deliberating on those Things, which, I believe, might lay a Foundation for some Laws, that would greatly promote the Happiness of this People, and of which, you will now have Opportunity to consider.

By the late Dissolution, I have given the whole Country the Opportunity of sending such to represent them, as may put an End to the Broils and Confusions in which you have been so long and so unhappily involv'd; and I hope you are now come together, to be the happy Deliverers of your Country from the Troubles and Difficulties that still hang over it. I must desire you to look back on all I said to the last Assembly, upon the King's easy and reasonable Demand for the Support of his Governor, and then your true Love to your Country will discover itself in nothing more, than by acting in this critical Juncture, with great Calmness and Caution; for, upon your present Determinations depends much of the future Peace and Welfare of this People. I can't help repeating, how vast has been the Charge, and what a Loss this Province has suffer'd in
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their Disputes with the Crown: It has been with Indignation, that I have sometimes heard without Doors, That we must act as is we had a bad King and a bad Governor. How great is such Ingratitude, while we are happy under the Government of the best Monarch upon Earth, in the full Enjoyment of all our Liberties Religious and Civil! And for the little Time I have had the Honour to be the Representative of the King's Royal Person among you, I flatter myself the worst of my Enemies can't tax me with the least Mal-Administration.

Again, consider the King's Grace and Favour to you, in his Officers absolutely reserved to his own Appointment in the Royal Charter, and all those he has given you from among yourselves. What could be more kind and indulgent? Certainly then there must be some Return of Duty and Obedience to so much Goodness.

I doubt not but you will act above the Insinuations of those, who would fill you with Fears of what may happen hereafter from evil Governors; for you can't forget the recent Instance of speedy Redress from the King, upon your humble Application.

As it is one of his Majesty's shining Characters to protect his Subjects in all their just Rights and Liberties, you may most sacredly depend he will never suffer any of his Governors to prostitute his Authority and Honour, by making their arbitrary Will and Pleasure a Rule of Government for his Subjects.

Should you oblige me to put in Practice that Part of my Duty to the King, of making another Voyage to *Great Britain*, there to represent to his Majesty and his Ministers your final refusing to support his Governor in the Manner he has requir'd, it must produce such Consequences to this People, as I am sure they will wish you had prevented.

I must further observe to you, that the longer you delay this Matter, the heavier it grows; for most of you must remember, that in the Course of a few Years past, the Support of your Governors is got from 500 to 3000*l.* a Year; that doubtless, the sooner you fix a Salary, the better; for I don't suppose there is a single Instance in all the Plantations, of its being augmented by any further Orders from the Crown, where they have once settled it in Obedience thereto.

I therefore hope, Gentlemen, upon your wise and sedate Consideration of this Matter, in its present Situation

tion and Circumstances, you will at last chearfully answer the King's just Expectation ; and how happy shall I think myself, to be the Instrument of putting an End to this long Strife and Contention, and of thereby restoring you to his Majesty's Favour and good Opinion.

*Gentlemen of the Council and House
of Representatives,*

If upon our Meeting in general Assembly from time to time, any Laws may be projected for the better Supporting and countenancing Piety and true Religion among us, I shall look upon it as an Omen of the best Good to this Country, and shall always gladly give my Consent thereto.

If we have still any Captives among the *French* or *Indians* that are recoverable, methinks a Christian Compassion to their Souls, as well as good Policy, Justice, and Honour, should oblige us to endeavour their Redemption and Return to their native Country and Friends.

And while, as a Fruit of his Majesty's great Wisdom and steady Government, we are in a perfect Peace and Tranquillity with all the World around us, would it not be wise and prudent to be gaining the Knowledge of our own Country ? I mean to employ a Number of capable active Men (at a good Encouragement from the Government) to traverse the Wilderness, and make themselves well acquainted with the more remote and distant Parts of the Province, as well as to lay out and make commodious Roads on the whole Length of the Frontiers ?

As the Establishment at *Castle William* is near expiring, I shall depend on your speedy Care and Encouragement for a new and larger Inlistment.

I am sorry to tell you, that I have lately had Complaints of unreasonable Extortion practised by those who let their Money at Interest ; I therefore think it will well become the Wisdom of this Legislature, to bring forward some stricter Law, in Addition to that already made, restraining the taking excessive Usury.

As the advancing Year will require a more immediate and constant Attendance on your Husbandry and Trade, I hope it will put you upon proceeding in the publick Affairs with good Agreement and Unanimity, from which you will find the best Dispatch and Success, and you will always be sure of my doing every thing in my Power that may contribute to his Ma-

jeſty's Honour, and to the Welfare and Proſperity of this Country.

Feb. 10, 1730-31.

J. BELCHER.

But the Aſſembly continu'd as inflexible as before; which is no Wonder, as being compos'd of almoſt the ſame Perſons; the Stream of the People running violently againſt ſuch Compliance. They paſs'd ſeveral Acts; not neceſſary to be here particularly ſpecified, as relating only to the private Concerns of the Province; but nothing was done on that great Article. This univerſal Stiffneſs ſeems to have wrought on the Governor, who when he came to give his Aſſent to the Bills prepar'd for him, touch'd that Matter more lightly than he formerly uſed; as appears by the following Speech.

Boston, in New-England, April 11.

The Speech of his Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Eſq; to the General Aſſembly *April 2. 1731.*

Gentlemen of the Council and Houſe of Representatives.

THE Reason of my calling you together at this Time, was that the whole Legislature might be preſent at the giving my Aſſent to ſeveral Bills paſſed by you in this Session.

And I have thought fit at the ſame time, to ſay to you, Gentlemen of the Houſe of Representatives, that it is with Concern I find the preſent Session run out to ſuch a Length, while you have done nothing to anſwer the main End of your coming together.

I am fully perſuaded your Proceedings in this Session can never turn out to your Advantage, or perſuade the King into a favourable Opinion of your repeated Profeſſions of Duty to him, while he finds them in the Event to be only Words of Courſe and which you yourſelves ſeem to think no Obligation upon you, and that you may at Pleaſure go from your own Votes and ſolemn Affurances.

And (among others) one plain Inſtance of this, which I think myſelf once more oblig'd to mention to you, is your Denial of Juſtice, in withholding from Governor Burnet's Children what you have been ſo long indebted to them.

I alſo

I also take this Opportunity to tell you, that I shall always be ready to give my Consent to what may be for the Good and Welfare of this Province; and am at the same time firmly resolv'd most cautiously and strictly to conform myself to my Royal Master's Instructions; and what I now say, arises from the Difficulty you make in the Supply of the Treasury, and in the Establishments of his Majesty's Garrisons in this Province. All your Attempts to do these things otherwise than may be conformable to the King's Royal Instructions, which I have communicated to you, will be vain and fruitless.

And to give you the plainest Understanding of them, I must inform you, that for the future, All accompts of Service done for this Province, are to be brought directly to the Governor and Council, and to them only, for passing and paying.

And as to the Bills of Credit now out on this Province, they must be call'd in and sunk, according to the Periods and Provisions of the respective Acts, by which they were issued, so that by the End of the Year 1741, all the Bills of Credit now out standing must be paid into the Publick Treasury, and what are emitted for the future, it will be best to lay upon those Years that have the least Burden; and the Matter must be so order'd from Time to Time, as to answer the good End I have told you; and upon the Expiration of the Year 1741, if then the Support and Service, or the Government shall so require, there may be an Emission of Thirty Thousand Pounds without any Breach upon the present Instruction.

I now expect you will take speedy Care to make a proper and sufficient Supply of the Treasury for the necessary Support of the King's Government in this Province, and for the Protection and Preservation of the Inhabitants within the same. You are sensible there has been no Money in the Treasury for many Weeks past, and that it is not possible for the Government to subsist without.

The Establishment of the King's Forts and Garrisons is also of absolute Necessity, and in a particular Manner that of *Castle William*, the last Inlistment thereof be- (as you well know) now expir'd.

After what I have said, I think no Blame can lie at my Door as to these things, which are of the highest Importance to his Majesty's Government and the safety of this People.

Gentlemen

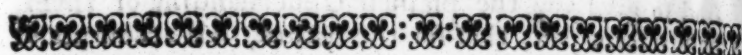
Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives.

Upon the whole, I heartily recommend to you Harmony and Unanimity in what still remains to be done in this Session, and that you would study to approve yourselves to the King, in advancing his Honour and Service, and the true Welfare and Happiness of your Country,

April 2, 1731.

J. BELCHER.

On the 17th of April the Assembly dissolv'd, and a new one call'd to meet on the 5th of May.



G R E A T B R I T A I N.

Journal of the Proceedings and Debates of last Session of Parliament continu'd.

UPON the 22d Day of January, a Petition was presented to the House of Commons, by several Inhabitants, Traders, and Proprietors of Land within the Town of Manchester in the County of Lancaster, setting forth, that the said Town was very large and populous, and the Poor thereof very numerous and burthensome; that the chief Inhabitants Traders and Proprietors of Land there, had agreed to contribute and give 2000 *l.* towards erecting a Publick Workhouse for the better Maintenance and Employment of their Poor, which would very much tend to the lessening the Poor Rates within the said Town, and to the making the Labour of the Poor more beneficial to the Trade thereof; and therefore praying that Leave might be given to bring in a Bill for the erecting a publick Workhouse in the said Town, for the Purposes aforesaid, with such Provisions, Powers and Authorities as to the House should seem meet.

This Petition was referr'd to a Committee, and a Bill was brought into the House, which we shall give an Account of in its proper Place.

Upon the 26th, the House agreed, *Nemine Contradicente*, with the Resolution of the Committee, That a Supply be granted to his Majesty. After which they order'd the proper Estimates and Accounts to be laid before the House; the most important of which (being a State of the National Debt) may be found in our last Register.

Upon

Upon the first Day of *February*, the House order'd that Leave be given to bring in a Bill for making more effectual the Laws in Being for disabling Persons from being chosen Members of, or Sitting or Voting in the House of Commons, who have any Pension during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, or any Office held in Trust for them. In pursuance of this Order a Bill was next Day accordingly brought in, which was so favourably receiv'd by the Members within Doors, and so universally applauded and desired by the Voice of the People without, that it passed the House of Commons without any Opposition.

Upon the 2d of *February*, two Petitions sign'd by many of the principal Inhabitants, Traders, and Land Owners in the Town of *Manchester* were presented to the House, setting forth, that there was already a convenient Workhouse hired for the Maintenance and Employment of the Poor, in pursuance of the present Laws, by common Consent, at a publick Town Meeting: That there was no Occasion for any other, and that a Workhouse as intended by the Petition depending in the House (praying a Bill for that Purpose) would prejudice the Trade and Interest of the Town, and render the Rights and Properties of the Inhabitants precarious and uncertain, and that the Terms proposed for building the Workhouse petitioned for, were disagreeable to the Town in General, and had been rejected at a publick Meeting; wherefore they prayed to be heard by themselves or their Council before any Bill be brought in; which two Petitions were referr'd to the Committee, to whom the first Petition was referr'd, and it was order'd, that both Parties be admitted to be heard by themselves or Council.

Upon the same Day the House was (according to Order) call'd over, and the Names of such Members as made Default were taken down, and order'd to be again called over, which was accordingly begun, but before they were called over a Motion was made for adjourning the Call 'till that Day Fortnight; this Motion was warmly opposed by the Members who are so virtuous as to think, that every Man, in every Station, ought to attend his Duty, more especially when his Absence may happen to be the Occasion of the Ruin of his Country; and their Arguments were so strong, and the House so thin, that upon the Question's being put, it passed in the Negative, whereupon the House went thro' the

the List of Defaulters, and order'd such of them as were not excus'd to attend again certain Days then respectively appointed, or otherwise to be taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending the House.

Upon the 3d Day of *February* the House (according to Order) resolv'd itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of the Supply granted to his Majesty; and the Estimate of the Charge of the *Hessian* Troops being referr'd to the said Committee, there ensu'd a hot Debate, whether or no those Troops should be continu'd in the Pay of *Great Britain*. The Party in the House generally known by the Name of the *Country Party*, were against the continuing of those Troops in our Pay, because they could not, as they said, be of any Service to *Great Britain*, for that as we were surrounded by the Sea, our Fleet was our only real and proper Security; and therefore we had no Use for the maintaining of standing Armies either at Home or Abroad, more particularly at a Time of perfect Tranquillity: They said, that if the Apprehension of a War being speedily to break out should be made an Argument for keeping Foreign Troops in our Pay, we could never be without them; for *Europe* never was, nor ever could be in such Circumstances, as that it could be said, there was no Reason for having any Apprehension of a War: That many Wars might happen upon the Continent with which we had nothing to do; and if we should at any Time have the Misfortune of being involv'd in any War, it was then time enough to take Foreign Troops into our Pay, but 'till then there was no Necessity for it, for we would always find Troops enough in *Europe* to hire, whenever we had Occasion for them; therefore the keeping of such Troops in Pay at present, when we had no Occasion for them, was a wasting of the Publick Money, which every Man who has any Regard to the Interest and Welfare of his Native Country, ought to prevent as far as lies in his Power. This was the principal Scope of all the Arguments made use of by that Party.

The other Party, call'd the *Court Party*, said in Answer to this, that tho' we were disjoin'd by the Sea from the Continent of *Europe*, yet as long as we had any Trade or Communication with any of the Countries upon the Continent, we could not help being involv'd in some of their Quarrels, as well as having Quarrels of our own with some of them: That by
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Means of our Influence upon the Affairs of the Continent we had got a great many Advantages in Trade, and in order to maintain those Advantages we had got, we were obliged from Time to Time to interfere in the Quarrels among Foreign Princes: That some of the Countries of *Europe* had so little Communication with the Sea, that they were entirely out of the reach of our Fleet, and therefore, in Case they laid the Trade of our Subjects in their Dominions under any Hardships or Inconveniencies, or offer'd us any other Injury or Indignity, we had no other way of righting or revenging ourselves, but by getting some of their powerful Neighbours and Rivals upon the Continent to engage in our Quarrel, which we could never procure without engaging in some of theirs: That this Consideration first brought on the Treaty of *Hanover*, and obliged us to take the *Hessian* Troops into our Pay: That such Measures prevented the fatal Effects of the Treaty of *Vienna* between the Emperor and *Spain*, and at last brought about the Treaty of *Seville*, by which *Spain* was effectually disunited from the Emperor; but that in order to do this, we were obliged to enter into some new Engagements with *Spain*, by which we had bound ourselves to see 6000 *Spanish* Troops introduc'd into *Italy*, to secure the eventual Succession of the Infante Don *Carlos* to the Dutchies of *Tuscany*, *Parma* and *Placentia*: That the Emperor not only refused to consent amicably to the Introduction of those *Spanish* Troops, but had fill'd *Italy* with his Troops, in order to repel the *Spaniards* by Force, in Case we and our Allies offer'd to introduce them without his Consent: That we had already seen the good Effects of having those *Hessian* Troops in our Pay; and the continuing of them might probably have such an Influence upon the Emperor, as at last to induce him to agree to reasonable Terms; whereas, if we should now dismiss them, it would free the Emperor from all Fears of being attack'd upon that Side; thereupon he would become more obstinate; and his Obstinacy would certainly involve *Europe* in a general War, which would cost us a great many Millions; so that they could not but look upon dismissing the *Hessian* Troops at that Time as a very unreasonable and foolish Piece of Thrift, because we thereby run the great Risk of losing Millions, for the Sake of saving a Year's Subsidy to those Troops.

At last the Committee agreed to the continuing of the *Hessian Troops in the Pay of Great Britain*, and resolv'd, that a Sum not exceeding 241,259 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the Expence of 12,000 *Hessians* taken into his Majesty's Pay for the Service of the Year 1731.

Upon the 10th Day of *February*, the House resolv'd itself again into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of the Supply granted to his Majesty, when a great Debate arose about the Subsidy payable to the Duke of *Wolfenbittel*. The Country Party insisted strongly upon it, that all those Subsidies were of no Service to *Great Britain*; and that they were paid only for the Sake of protecting his Majesty's Foreign Dominions which (as some of them insinuated) was contrary to the Act of Settlement; one Clause of which is in the Words following: *In Case the Crown shall come to any Person not being a Native of England, this Nation shall not be obliged to War for Defence of Dominions not belonging to this Crown*.

To this the Court Party answer'd, that all the Quarrel we had with the Emperor was upon Account of the Interest and Trade of *England*, and not at all on Account of any of his Majesty's Foreign Dominions; so that if they should be involv'd in a War, it would be so far from involving *Britain* in any War upon Account of them, that the Case would be directly the contrary, they would be involved in a War for Defence of the Trade and Commerce of *Great Britain*: That since we had a Quarrel with the Emperor, who was a very powerful Prince upon the Continent, we had no Way of revenging this Quarrel, but by engaging as many Princes upon the Continent as we could on our Side; and that therefore it was necessary to continue those Subsidies till we could bring the Emperor to our Terms.

The Committee likewise agreed to the continuing of this Subsidy, and resolv'd, that the Sum of 25,000 be granted to his Majesty, for one Year's Subsidy to the Duke of *Brunswick Lunenburgh Wolfenbittel*, pursuant to a Treaty dated the 15th of *November*, 1727.

Upon the 11th Day of *February*, two Petitions were presented to the House, from the Quarter Session of the Peace held for the East and the North Ridings of *Yorkshire*, complaining, that the obliging Grand Jury Men at the Sessions of the Peace make their Presentments in a Language, which few of them understood, and the suffering in any

the Proceedings of the Courts of Justice, or in any of the Transactions of the Law, (whereby the Person or Property of the Subject may be affected) the Use of a Language not intelligible, and of a Character not legible, but by the Learned in the Law, were great Occasions of the Delay of Justice, and gave Room to most dangerous Frauds; That Special Pleadings, by their Intricacy and Dilatoriness, render'd the Prosecution of the Rights of the Subject difficult and expensive; and that the Recovery of small Debts, as the Law then stood, was impracticable, and the Number of Attornies excessive; and praying the House to take these Grievances into Consideration, and to give such Remedy as to the House should seem meet.

These Petitions were severally order'd to be referr'd to a Committee; and a Committee being appointed for that Purpose, they brought in a Bill accordingly for remedying those Inconveniencies, which, with some Amendments being pass'd into a Law last Session of Parliament and printed, we need not therefore insert any Account of it here.

While this Bill was depending in the House, some Opposition was made to it within Doors, and a great deal by the Lawyers without. The principal Arguments insisted on both within and without against it were, that if the Language and Writing of the Law should be alter'd, and made according to the Modern Way of Speaking and Writing, no Man would ever be at the Pains to study that ancient Language and Writing which most of our old valuable Records are wrote in, so that the use of them would in a few Years be entirely lost.

That the Method of distributing Justice was now establish'd according to a most concise and regular Form, which must be entirely alter'd, if the Language and Methods of pleading should be chang'd; and this they said would necessarily produce such a Confusion, that it would cost many Years painful and troublesome Application, before the new Forms could be settled in a certain and regular Course of Proceeding; so that the making of those Alterations would occasion greater Delay of Justice, give more Room to dangerous Frauds, render the Prosecution of the Rights of the Subject more difficult and expensive the Recovery of small Debts more impracticable, and the Number of Attorneys more excessive than heretofore.

To this it was answer'd by the Gentlemen who were for the Bill, that tho' both the Language and Writing of the Law should be alter'd, there would be no Danger of losing the Use of our ancient Records; because, as long as we have any such, there always will be some Men, who either out of Curiosity, or for the Sake of Gain, will make it both their Business to understand both the Language and Character in which they are wrote, in the same Manner as we find among us now, several Gentlemen who make it their Business to learn to understand the Language and Character of Manuscripts, much antienter than any of our Records: That a very few of such Law Antiquarians will suffice, considering the little Occasion we have in any Law Proceedings to have Recourse to any very ancient Records; and that when they are made use of, they often do more Harm than Good; it being necessary for every Nation to have private Property determined and ascertained by a continued Possession for a moderate Term of Years.

As to the set Forms of the Law, they said we had already too many of them, and that they were of Opinion that nothing so much perplex'd and retarded the Proceedings of the Courts of Justice, as a too nice Observance of the establish'd Forms: That such Forms are generally brought, for the Sake of new Fees, to such a Bulk by the Lawyers of all Countries, that every Country have found it necessary from Time to Time to curtail and abridge them: Justice they said was generally the most speedily, and the most impartially distributed in those Places where the fewest Forms were observ'd; and therefore they thought that the Destruction of our Law-Forms was a good Argument for the Bill, in Place of being one against it; because it would take up a considerable Time, before the Lawyers could again perplex the Course of Justice, with a Number of useless Forms and Ceremonies.

On the 15th of February, the *Royal African Company* presented a Petition to the House setting forth, that the House having in the last Session upon full Examination and Consideration of the State of the Trade to Africa, granted the Sum of 10,000*l.* towards the Maintenance of the *British* Forts and Settlements there, belonging to the Petitioners, the said Sum had been applied accordingly: And it having appear'd to the House that the said Forts and Settlements cannot be supported, and the Trade preserv'd without the Aid of Parliament, the Petitioners

tioners therefore pray'd, that such further Provision might be made in the Premises as to the House should seem meet.

And his Majesty having consider'd the great Advantages that may accrue to this Nation by the Increase and Improvement of that Trade, did by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, recommend it to the Consideration of the House to make further Provision in the Premises as to the House should seem fit.

The Petition was order'd to lie on the Table, and the Company were order'd to lay before the House, the Establishment for their several Forts and Settlements on the Coasts of *Africa*, with the Charges thereof for the Year 1730; distinguishing how much of the same is on Account of Trade, and how much was for the Maintenance and Defence of the said Forts and Settlements; and also an Account how the Money granted in the then last Session of Parliament, towards the Maintenance of the said Forts and Settlements, had been disposed of. Which Establishment the Company presented to the House the next Day; and the Members being all thereby convinc'd, that the Company had faithfully discharg'd their Trust, and employ'd the Money they had before receiv'd for the Support of our Trade to *Africa*, the like Sum was in the Course of Proceedings granted to them for this Year without any Dispute.

But on the 6th, a Petition was presented which occasion'd much warmth and high Debates, which was a Petition of the Merchants and others of the City of *Bristol*, trading to and from his Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in *America*, complaining of the great Interruptions of their Trade to the said Colonies, and Depredations of the *Spaniards* for several Years past, who, notwithstanding the Resolutions of that House, and his Majesty's most gracious Endeavours to obtain for his Subjects just and reasonable Satisfaction, still continu'd their Depredations, and had lately taken and plunder'd several Ships and Vessels belonging to *Bristol* and other *British* Ports, and had treated such as had fallen into their Hands in a very barbarous and cruel Manner, and therefore the Petitioners pray'd the Consideration of the House, and such timely and adequate Remedy as to the House would seem fit.

This Petition was referr'd to a Committee of the whole House, and that Day Fortnight was appointed for the House, to resolve itself into a Committee thereupon.

On

On the 17th it was order'd, that the proper Officers should lay before the House an Account of the Produce of the several Land-Taxes for ten Years last past, with the Charges of Interest and other Deductions which have been made thereout. This Account was accordingly laid before the House, and is to be found in our last Register.

S C O T L A N D.

Journal of the Proceedings of the last General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland.

Edinburgh, May 6.

THE General Assembly met this Day, and after choosing of Mr. Smith one of the Ministers at *Edinburgh*, as their Moderator, the King's Commission to the Earl of *Loudon*, also his Majesty's Letter to the Assembly, together with his Royal Warrant for 1000 l. Sterling for Maintenance of Itinerant Missionaries, Preachers and Catechists in the Highlands, were read, and Committees for Overtures and Bills as usual were named, and then adjourn'd 'till To-morrow for Prayer.

May 8. The Assembly met this Day, and unanimously approv'd of a Draught of an Answer to his Majesty's Letter, which was formerly prepar'd by a Committee appointed for that Purpose, and transmitted by the Committee for Overtures.

An Overture from the late Commission for securing the Presbyterian Church of *New York* in *America* to Posterity, was read in Assembly, and a Deed of Conveyance of the Fabrick of that Church by the Congregation there, to a Committee of the Assembly, was order'd to be recorded in the Books of Assembly, and a Declaration of Trust by them to the 'foresaid Congregation was appointed to be drawn up and register'd for Preservation, and an Extract to be sent to *New York*, the said Fabrick being built by a late Collection through *Scotland* for that Effect.

Processes for Transportation of Mr. *Andrew Robinson* from *Far*, to be Minister of *Kiltearn*, and of Mr. *John Robertson* from *Contane* to *Killearnan* were tabled, and a Hearing appointed against Monday next.

Edinburgh

Edinburgh, May 10.

His Majesty's most Gracious Letter to the General Assembly.

GEORGE REX.

RIGHT Reverend and Well beloved, we greet you well. We do most willingly countenance this your present Meeting, with our Royal Approbation and Authority; being fully persuaded that you come together with the same good Dispositions, that have so eminently appeared in former Assemblies, to direct all your Consultations to the Honour of God, the Advancement of true Religion and Virtue, the suppressing of Prophaneness and Vice, and preventing the Growth of Popery: And as we are perfectly satisfy'd of your Zeal, Loyalty and Affection, for our Person and Government, and for our Royal Family, so you may be entirely assur'd of our fix'd Resolution to maintain the Church of Scotland, establish'd by Law, in the full and free Enjoyment of all its Rights and Privileges.

You may also depend upon our Concurrence in any Measures that may effectually answer the great and good Ends for which you are convened; and as your Success will, under God, chiefly depend upon the Wisdom, Moderation and Charity, with which your Debates will be conducted; we must earnestly recommend it to you to proceed upon the Business proper for your Consideration, with that Unanimity and Brotherly Love, which may with the greatest Reason be expected from so venerable a Body.

We have again appointed our Right Trusty and entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, *Hugh Earl of London*, to represent our Royal Person in your Assembly, who being perfectly well qualified for the Discharge of so great a Trust, by his Zeal for our Service, his affectionate Concern for the Church of Scotland, his Abilities and long Experience, we doubt not but our Choice of him will be very acceptable to you, and that he will have your most hearty chearful Assistance in bringing this your Meeting to a happy Conclusion. And so we bid you heartily farewell.

Given at our Court at St. James's the 30th Day of March, 1731, in the fourth Year of our Reign.

By his Majesty's Command,

HOLLIS NEWCASTLE.

Thursday

Thursday last his Grace the Commissioner to the General Assembly, after his Speech to them, gave in his Majesty's Letter to that Venerable Body, with an Order for Payment of 1000 *l.* Sterling towards the Maintenance of Itinerant Preachers and Catechists: And after a Speech by the Moderator to his Grace and appointing Committees, *Friday* was order'd to be spent in Prayer.

Edinburgh, *May 11.*

Proceedings of the General Assembly.

THIS Day the Process for Transportation of Mr. *John Robertson* Minister from the Parish of *Constance* to that of *Killearnan* was called, and after hearing Parties, the Assembly did unanimously transport him to *Killearnan*, and appointed his Admission there to be some Time betwixt this and the first Sabbath of *August* next.

The Assembly also took under Consideration the Affair of *Cushney*, and by a Vote affirm'd the Settlement of Mr. *Alexander Orem* as Minister there.

A Competition of Calls by the Heritors, &c. of *Teal-line*, to two Candidates for the Ministry in that Parish, was tabled, and, of Consent of Parties, the Cause was referr'd to be decided by the Commission in *August*.

May 13. This Day died Mr. *John Dundas* of *Philpston*, Advocate, Procurator for the Church of Scotland, principal Clerk to the General Assembly thereof, a Gentleman of exemplary Piety and great Virtue; he was chosen Clerk in *Anno 1703*, and did officiate with great Diligence, and the Approbation of the Church, and Mr. *William Grant*, Advocate, Son to the late Lord *Collen*, is elected for these Offices: He is a Gentleman of good Accomplishments, and who it is thought will sufficiently supply that Post.

The Assembly upon hearing Parties in a Process against Mr. *John Cuming* Minister at *Humbie*, at the Instance of the Laird of *Humbie*, and others, absolved Mr. *Cuming* from the Accusation, and affirm'd the Interlocutor of the Presbyterie of *Haddington*, anent some Points of Relevancy in the Libel brought against Mr. *Cuming*.

An Appeal from the Sentence of the Synod of *Lothian* and *Tweeddale*, settling *Thomas Findlater* Minister at *Lintoun* was moved, and after hearing Parties, the Assembly affirm'd the Settlement,

Processed

Proceſſes for planting of the Pariſhes of *Kinroſs* and *Kettle*, now tabled, and reſolv'd to be heard with firſt Conveniencey.

May 14. References are made to the Commiſſion, empowering them to judge and finally determine in any References or Appeals that may be made to them, anent planting a Vacancy in *Edinburgh*, another in *Dundee*, and a third at *Markinch*.

The Aſſembly by a Vote approv'd of the late Commiſſions Proceedings, with a Reſervation of their Decisions ſettling *Balfrone* Pariſh, and reponing Mr. *Francis Archibald* to his Miniſtry.

The General Aſſembly approv'd of an Overture tranſmitted to them from the Committee of Overtures, with relation to the planting of vacant Pariſhes, viz. ' That the Heritors and Elders being Proteſtants, ſhall have the Right of electing a Miniſter (when the *jus devolutum* falls in the Hands of the Presbytery) and that the Congregation are to approve or diſapprove of the Perſon elected, and the Diſapprovers to offer their Reaſons to the Presbytery of the Bounds to be judged by them; and the Call and Election in Royal Burghs is to be by the Magiſtrates, Town Council and Kirk Seſſion only, except when a Part thereof is Landward, in which Caſe the Heritors are to join therein; and when Application is made within ſix Months after the Vacancy, for ſupplying thereof by the Conſent of the Patron and others concern'd, Presbyteries are ordain'd forthwith to proceed to plant the Vacancy in the Manner above ſpecified: And it is recommended to all Members of that Church, not to encourage any Method in planting Pariſhes contrary to this Rule.

The above Overture is tranſmitted to the ſeveral Presbyteries for their Opinion, as to the Expediency of paſſing it into a ſtanding Act of Aſſembly, and it is appointed in the mean Time to be obſerv'd as ſuch.

May 17. The Aſſembly referr'd the Proceſſes for Settlement of the Pariſhes of *Kinroſs* and *Kettle*, in the Synod of *Fife*, to be judg'd by the Commiſſion at their Meeting in *Auguſt* next.

The Complaints of the late Commiſſion's Sentence, ſettling Mr. *George Sinclair* in that Pariſh, was heard; and ſome Steps of the Commiſſioner's Conduſt in that Affair were diſproven, but the Settlement was allow'd to ſubſiſt.

The Complaint of the Synod of *Angus* and *Mearns* against the late Commission's Sentence, reponing Mr. *Francis Archibald* late Minister at *Gutherie* to the Ministry, was discours'd of and the Grand Assembly for want of Time, left that whole Matter as it now stands, and remitted to their Commission to give the forefaid Synod Advice, anent Mr. *Archibald's* disorderly Practices since the forefaid Sentence, and for the future.

May 20. On *Tuesday* last, the Venerable General Assembly rose, having remitted the planting of the Parish Kirk of *Kinross*, (which has been vacant above these five Years, through the Stubbornness of some of the Parishioners) and that of the *West Kirk*, to their Commission.

The following exact List of the Royal Navy being publish'd lately, we believe it will not be unacceptable to our Readers, if we add it to this Article.

A List of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels of the Royal Navy, with their Rates, Tonnage and respective Complements of Men and Guns, made up by Authority, and dated Nov. 1. 1730.

	Ships Names.	Tonnage.	Complement of Men.		Guns.
			Highst.	Lowest.	
1 st Rate.	Royal Anne.	1870	780	680	100
	Britannia.	1900			
	Royal George.	1801			
	London.	1711			
	Royal Sovereign.	1883			
	Victory.	1870			
	Royal William.	1918			
2 ^d Rate.	Barfleur.	1565	680	585	90
	Blenheim.	1557			
	Duke.	1551			
	St. George.	1567			
	Prince George.	1586			
	Marlborough.	1567			
	Namure.	1567			
	Neptune.	1572			

2^d Rate.

	<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Complement of Men.</i>		
			<i>Highst.</i>	<i>Lowest.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
2d Rate.	Prince.	1482	680	585	90
	Princess Royal.	1570			
	Ramellies.	1396			
	Sandwich.	1573			
	Union.	1578			
3d Rate.	Princess Amelia.	1353	520	440	80
	Boyne	1301			
	Princess Carolina	1350			
	Cambridge	1286			
	Chichester	1278			
	Cornwall	1350			
	Cumberland	1308			
	Devonshire	1305			
	Dorsetshire	1283			
	Lancaster	1366			
	Newarke	1283			
	Norfolk	1393			
	Ruffel	1350			
	Shrewsbury	1314			
	Somerset	1350			
	Torbay	1296			
	Berwick	1147	440	380	70
	Bedford	1073			
	Bredah	1128			
	Burford	1147			
	Buckingham	1128			
	Captain	1131			
	Elizabeth	1104			
	Essex	1090			
	Edinburgh	1119			
	Prince Frederick	1111			
	Grafton	1133			
	Hampton Court	1137			
	Ipswich	1142			
	Kent	1130			
	Lenox	1128			
	Monmouth	1115			
	Nassaw	1104			

	<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Complement of Men.</i>		
			<i>Highst.</i>	<i>Lowest.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
3 ^d Rate.	Northumberland	1133	440	380	70
	Royal Oak	1106			
	Orford	1099			
	Revenge	1104			
	Suffolk	1129			
	Sterling Castle	1138			
	Yarmouth	1111			
4 th Rate.	Canterbury	964	365	320	60
	Centurion	1001			
	Deptford	951			
	Dunkirk	951			
	Dreadnought	938			
	Defiance	949			
	Exeter	949			
	Kingston	919			
	Lyon	914			
	Princess Mary	914			
	Medway	914			
	Montague	920			
	Nottingham	928			
	Pembroke	951			
	Plymouth	954			
	Rupert	930			
	Rippon	1023			
	Sunderland	951			
	Swallow	951			
	Superbe	1023			
	Tilbury	951			
	Windfor	951			
	Warwick	951			
	York	987			
	Advice	714	280	240	50
	Assistance	750			
	St. Albans	687			
	Antelope	684			
	Argyle	764			
	Burlington	756			
	Bristol	704			

4th Rate;

		Complement of Men.		
		Tonnage.	Highest.	Lowest.
				Guns.
4th Rate.	<i>Ships Names.</i>			
	Chatham	756	280	240
	Colchester	756		50
	Chester	704		
	Dartmouth	712		
	Dragon	704		
	Faulkland	776		
	Falmouth	761		
	Greenwich	756		
	Gloucester	756		
	Guernsey	707		
	Hampshire	690		
	Jersey	677		
	Litchfield	756		
	Leopard	762		
	New Castle	756		
	Nonsuch	687		
	Norwich	703		
	Oxford	767		
	Portland	772		
	Preston	682		
	Panther	716		
	Ruby	707		
	Romney	756		
	Rocheſter	719		
	Salisbury	756		
	Severne	683		
	Strafford	756		
	Sutherland	676		
	Tyger	712		
	Weymouth	714		
	Woolwich	760		
	Wincheſter	711		
	Worceſter.	719		
5th Rate.	Angleſea	601	200	180
	Adventure	598		40
	Diamond	595		
	Dover	604		
	Enterprize	531		
	Folkſtone	595		

6th Rate,

		Complement of Men.			
		Tonnage.	Highst.	Lowest.	Guns.
5th Rate.	<i>Ships Names.</i>				
	Fowey	528	200	180	40
	Feversham	595			
	Gosport	530			
	Hastings	534			
	Hector	607			
	Kinsale	607			
	Ludlow Castle	595			
	Looe	553			
	Larke	598			
	Princess Louisa	603			
	Lynn	554			
	Mary Galley	595			
	Pearle	595			
	Portsmouth	595			
	Roebuck	595			
	Saphire	534			
	South Sea Castle	553			
	Torrington	595			
	Mermaid	421	155	135	30
6th Rate.	Tartar	420	140	130	22
	Aldborough	373	130	120	20
	Blandford	375			
	Biddeford	372			
	Deal Castle	375			
	Durley Galley	372			
	Dolphin	375			
	Flamborough	377			
	Fox	375			
	Gibraltar	375			
	Greyhound	371			
	Garland	375			
	Lowestoff	378			
	Lime	376			
	Phoenix	375			
	Rose	377			
	Rye	372			
	Scarborough	376			

6th Rate

		Complement of Men.			
	<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Highest.</i>	<i>Lowest.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
6th Rate	Sea-Horse	375	130	120	20
	Shoram	379			
	Squirrel	377			
	Seaford	375			
	Sheerness	375			
	Winchelsea	415			
	Lively	279	115	110	20
	Port-Mahon	282			
	Solebay	272			
	Success	275			
Fireships	Bridgewater	411	55		8
	Griffin	264	45		8
	Pool	382	55		8
Bombs	Salamander	283	40	Car.	6
				Swiv.	8
				Mort.	2
	Terrible	263	40	Car.	6
				Swiv.	8
				Mort.	2
Thunder	254	40	Car.	4	
			Mort.	1	
Store-Ship.	Success	547	90		20
Sloops.	Bonetta	6	40	Car.	4
		6		Swiv.	4
	Cruizer	100	45	Car.	6
				Swiv.	4
	Drake	207	100	Car.	4
				Swiv.	10
	Ferret	67	40	Car.	4
				Swiv.	4
	Happy	114	80	Car.	10
				Swiv.	16
	Hawke	100	45	Car.	6
				Swiv.	4
Sloops.					

	<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Sloops.	Otter	91	45	{ Car. 4 Swiv. 4
	Sharke	124	80	{ Car. 10 Swiv. 4
	Spye	103	45	{ Car. 6 Swiv. 4
	Swift	93	45	{ Car. 6 Swiv. 4
	Spence	207	80	{ Car. 6 Swiv. 10
	Tryal	142	100	{ Car. 8 Swiv. 6
	Weazle	102	45	{ Car. 6 Swiv. 4
Yatchts.	Carolina	195	50	10
	Charlott	153	30	8
	Dublin	148	40	12
	Fubbs	151	40	8
	Katharine	161	30	8
	Mary	160	30	8
	William and Mary	151	40	10
Small Yts.	Bolton	43	7	6
	Chatham	60	6	4
	Drake	68	4	{ Car. 6 Swiv. 4
	Pertsmouth	50	5	4
	Queenborough	46	7	6
Hoys.	Forrester	125	7	
	Heyling	117	7	
	Lyon	108	11	4
	Navy Transport	109	11	
	Plymouth Transp.	110	12	4
	Supply	122	10	{ Car. 2 Swiv. 2
	Sheerneys Water Bo.	94	5	
	True Love	76	7	
	Old True Love	58	3	
	Unity	130	7	
	Woolwich Transp.	65	7	2
				Smicks.

	<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Smacks.	Royal Escape	39	4
	Mary	38	
Long-boat.	Sheernefs	27	7
	Buoy Boat	13	
Lighters.	Deptford	71	3
	Woolwich N ^o 1.	86	
	Ditto N ^o 2.	57	
	Good Will	74	
Hulks.	Berwick	1090	6
	Buckingham	1065	43
	Chatham	714	7
	Gloucester	896	15
	Plymouth	556	28
	Somerset	1262	19
	Sunderland	915	6
	Southampton	636	32
	Thunderbolt Pr.	530	5

An A B S T R A C T.

Rate.	N ^o	Tonnage.	Complement of Men.		Carriage Guns.	Swivel Guns.
			Highst.	Lowst.		
1st	7	12953	5460	4760	700	
2d	13	20131	8840	7605	1170	
3d	40	16	21166	8320	7040	1280
		24	26887	10560	9120	1680
4th	64	24	22829	8760	7680	1440
		40	29086	11200	9600	2000
5th	25	24	13890	4800	4320	960
		1	421	155	135	30
6th	29	1	420	140	130	22
		28	10250	3580	3320	560
Fireship.	3	1057	155		24	
Bombs	3	780	120		16	16
Storesh.	1	547	90		20	
Sloops	13	1516	990		78	78
Yachts	7	1119	260		64	
dit. small	5	267	29		26	6
Hoys	11	1114	87		12	2
Smacks	2	77	4			
Long-Boat	1	27	2			
Buoy-Boat	1	13				
Lighters	4	288	3			
Hulks	9	7664	159			
Total	238	174502	64514	55409	10082	102

HOLLAND.

H O L L A N D.

We took notice in our last, that the Accession of the States to the Treaty of *Vienna*, met with Opposition. To remove this, some Persons, who were Friends to it, publish'd the following Letter, which, as it gives an Account of the Reasons on which that Treaty is founded, will be, perhaps, not unwelcome to our Readers.

A LETTER from a Gentleman at *Utrecht* to his Friend at the *Hague*, concerning the Treaty concluded at *Vienna*, the 16th of March, 1731.

SIR,

I Am very much obliged to you, for being so good as to communicate to me the Treaty of Peace signed at *Vienna*, between the Emperor and the King of *Great Britain*; and I heartily thank you for the Remarks and Objections you was pleased to subjoin thereto, desiring my Sentiments of that Matter.

You seem to me not free from Apprehensions, that the Engagement proposed to their High-Mightinesses to enter into, to guaranty the Succession of the Emperor's Territories in favour of the Eldest Arch-dutcheß, may be attended with dangerous and troublesome Consequences for the Republick.

I own to you, Sir, that I cannot conceive the Ground of your Apprehensions, and that I cannot excuse them in any but such as consider the Engagement in question only in a superficial Manner, or such as regarding nothing but the present Situation of the Republick, forget all past Dangers, and do not concern themselves about those it may be exposed to for the future.

But if you compare the Engagement proposed to us, with the constant Maxims which the Republick has always observ'd, and with the different Situations in which she has found her self, and in which she may again find her self; I am persuaded, you will agree with me, that there is nothing in it, which ought to give us the least Uneasiness; but that on the contrary, it will procure us such real Advantages, that we ought to come into it without Loss of Time.

E c 2

1. Because

1. Because it is so far from being dangerous to enter into this Engagement, that it is very necessary for our own Safety.

2. Because we are thereby offer'd an easy Method of extricating our selves out of the anxious and uncertain State, in which we have been involv'd for some Years.

3. Because, of all the Measures that can possibly be taken, none will be found so proper to prevent a War after the Emperor's Death.

I flatter myself, that it will be no difficult matter to prove all this.

1. As considerable as this Republick is in herself, it cannot be deny'd but she owes her Peace and Tranquillity principally to the Maintenance of a sort of *Equilibrium* between the Two Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*. She was so well persuaded of this, and so apprehensive that the Ruin of either of those Powers would inevitably lead to her's at the long Run, that she neglected nothing in her Power to preserve that *Equilibrium*. The Three last Wars, which she maintain'd at so great an Expence, and with so much Success and Reputation, are manifest Proofs of what I say. If you consult History, you will find, that most of the Wars, for these Two Centuries and more, owe their Original to the too great Power of one or other of those two Houses, and to the Necessity of keeping them within due Bounds. This a judicious * Author has so clearly explain'd in few Words, that you will not be displeased with me for communicating to you a Passage, which will serve to recall to your Mind, and to illustrate several Ideas, which you will acknowledge to be a *propos* to the Subject we are upon. It is this:

The Revolution which happen'd in *Spain* towards the Close of the XVII. Century, just now ended, furnishes Plenty of Materials for the History of the new Century we are now entering upon. Those that come after us, will see the Consequences of that great Event, which was brought on by several Degrees to the Point in which we now view it. We cannot help casting our Eyes back upon what went before. We have already taken Notice of some Occurrences in the Year they happen'd. We will now go a little higher with regard to the Century, to point

* *Monsieur T. Du Breuil*, in his Extraordinary News from Amsterdam, of Jan. 3, 1710.

point out the Rise and Progress of them. Every Age is a Lesson for that which succeeds it.

Though the Dismembering of the *Roman Empire* sap-
ped the Foundation of a new Monarchy, it nevertheless
in process of Time occasion'd the Elevation of Two great
Powers in the West, which were look'd upon, as the
Duke de Rohan said, as the Two Poles, from which descend
the Influences of Peace and War upon the other States. And
by this Maxim the Interests of Princes have hitherto been
regulated, for keeping the Ballance equal between those
two great Monarchies.

That of *Spain*, like a great River, had spread itself
far and wide, quite to the new World, under the specious
Pretence of spreading the Catholick Faith, according to
the Concession of Pope *Alexander VI.* A Source of im-
mense Riches this, and at the same time of the most a-
bominable Villanies and Cruelties, through the Avarice
of those to whom that Expedition was committed.
Whereupon the famous Bishop Don *B. de las Casas* pre-
sented to the King a Wise and Christian Remonstrance,
which may be seen in his History; wherein, after ha-
ving told his Majesty, how the Cries of the Poor and
Unfortunate draw down God's Wrath upon Prince and
People, and that such horrible Cruelties could not but
bring Calamities upon the whole Monarchy, he adds,
that those who come after us, will see this Prophecy too tru-
ly verified.

The Emulation of the House of *Valois*, assisted by the
common Interest of some other Powers, was a Dam to
the Valour and Progress of the Emperor *Charles V.* who
inherited those vast Dominions: But the Lustre of that
House, so fruitful in Princes, one of whom she gave
to *Poland*, was tarnish'd by bloody Tragedies, and at last
became suddenly Extinct, to make Room for the House
of *Bourbon*, which mounted the Throne, though remote
to the 10th or 11th Degree, of which they had never
had an Example in *France*.

Henry the Great was a Protestant when he came to
the Crown; but he ceas'd to be so, to maintain it against
the Designs of the famous Catholick League. He put an
End to the Horror of the Civil Wars, the Remains of
which he gather'd together; and being mindful of those
who had supported him, he restor'd Peace at Home
and Abroad, put the Kingdom in a few Years into a
flourishing State, and was capable in his turn of rende-
ring himself formidable to his Enemies.

History

History has preserv'd the great Projects he had formed in the Beginning of the last Century, under the specious Pretence of *reducing the House of Austria within the Bounds of Spain and its Hereditary Dominions* : But just as this great Project was upon the Point of breaking forth into Action, it was quash'd all at once by a deplorable Accident, which put a Period to that great Prince's Life.

Louis XIII. his Son, could not immediately resume that Design, by reason of his Minority, cross'd by the Ambition of the Grandees and Favourites. Every thing was suspended by the Conclusion of a double Marriage between the Two Crowns. *Spain*, where the *Salique Law* does not prevail, requir'd a Renunciation of the *Infanta Anne* of *Austria*, to keep up the *Equilibrium* between those two Rival and incompatible Crowns; a feeble Rampart, as the Consequences proved. The Cardinal *de Richlieu*, being fix'd in the Ministry, soon shew'd what a great Genius was capable of undertaking and executing. He humbled the Grandees, rais'd the Royal Authority; and then turning his Views against the House of *Austria*, he excited that great Motion which was then seen throughout *Europe*, and notwithstanding the Briars that obstructed his Passage at Court, he clear'd the Way to all that we now behold. But his Death, follow'd by that of the King, changed the Face of Affairs for a Time.

Louis le Grand, coming to the Crown very young, under the Regency of the Queen his Mother, and the Ministry of Cardinal *Mazarin*, the early Auspices of a Glorious Reign were nipp'd in the Bud, and interrupted by a Civil War, which endanger'd his Crown, and gave the Protestants an Opportunity of signalizing their Fidelity, tho' in the End it could not preserve them from Ruin. The Peace of *Munster*, which put an End to the Troubles of *Germany*, and strengthen'd the United Provinces, was follow'd a few Years after by that of the *Pyrenees*, and the Marriage of the Most Christian King with the *Infanta Maria-Teresa*; a Source of new Pretensions, and of new Broils, of which we cannot yet see the End. *Spain* then believ'd she had shut the Door with the Seal of a solemn Renunciation; but she soon saw it open again upon the Death of *Philip IV.* *France* had Time to gather new Strength; the Face of Affairs in *England* was chang'd by the Restoration of *K. Charles II.* after a terrible Catastrophe: The most Christian King's Power

Power in his own Dominions had no Bounds but his Will and Pleasure ; and the Conjuncture favour'd on all Hands the Execution of his Grandfather's great Designs. Thus nothing appear'd impossible to the Grand Monarch ; no, not even the making all *France* Catholicks ; a Reunion, which, in the Judgment of Monsieur Talon in the *Arret* of Jan. 23, 1688, appear'd not only to the Politicians, but even to Persons of the greatest Piety and Zeal, a Project equally dangerous and chimerical, and which had indeed deserv'd immortal Praise, had the Spirit of the Gospel directed the Plan and Execution of it, in those who were entrusted with it, instead of the Revocation of the Edict of *Nantes*, and so many crying Methods, as were practis'd to make Conversions which at this Day have nothing but the Name.

The Consequences have shewn, in the Course of almost 40 Years, what have been the Effects, of which that great Power has made the others sensible, and how many Efforts, they were oblig'd to multiply, in proportion to the Delay, to restore the *Equilibrium*. The Storm was no sooner dispersed in one Place, but it gather'd in another, &c. [Thus far M. T. Du Breuil : Now the Letter-Writer proceeds.]

I come now to examine the Situation in which the Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon* find themselves at this Instant. Is there that Equality of Strength and Power betwixt them, which can establish the Safety and Tranquillity of the Republick ?

I see, on the one Hand, *France* equally formidable, both for the Extent of her Commerce, the Fertility and Riches of Country, and for her Situation and Form of Government, absolutely Despotick : She has above 200,000 Men on foot, and upwards of 200 Millions of Livres Revenue : She is the only Power that has any Ways improv'd the Peace we have enjoy'd these 17 Years, by redressing her Finances, which she has done to so good purpose, that the Annuities upon the *Hotel de Ville*, and all her Expences for the Maintenance of her Troops, her Navy, &c. are punctually paid, and several Millions sav'd every Year. Add to this, that the present King's Age, who is already provided with Successors, (morally speaking) secures this Kingdom from the Troubles that generally attend a Minority.

I see on the other Hand, that the House of *Austria* is indeed possess'd of a vast Extent of Countries, but without any Commerce or Shipping, and so little Wealth, that
the

the Revenues of them are hardly sufficient to maintain the Troops necessary for their Defence. Nay, their very Situation renders the keeping of them Difficult, because they are at a great Distance from each other, and besides, one Part of them is continually exposed to an Invasion of the *Turks*. I agree, that the Emperor has now 160,000 Men on Foot; but do you not know, *Sir*, how dear such an Effort has cost him? how many Millions he has been forc'd to borrow? and the Impossibility of his continuing that Expence?

I could say a great deal more to make you sensible of the great Disproportion of Power between those Two Houses. [*Austria and Bourbon.*] How many Miracles were wanted, at the Beginning of the last War, to save the House of *Austria*, though the Two Maritime Powers had join'd all their Forces with hers and the Empire's? This is enough to convince you, that far from contributing to lessen the House of *Austria*, already so inferior to her Rival, it is our Interest to fall in with all proper Measures to establish and maintain the Succession to his Imperial Majesty's Dominions entire in one and the same Person. Can you then think it dangerous for the Republick, *Sir*, to enter into an Engagement of this Nature? Is it not, on the contrary, absolutely necessary for her Security? Have I not often heard you say, it would be the greatest Happiness that could befall *Europe*, for the Emperor to have an Archduke? Now this Want is supplied; and we obtain the same Advantage in some measure, by preventing the Partition of the Emperor's Dominions.

2. But supposing our Safety did not so much depend upon it, the Guaranty proposed opens to us an *easy Way to extricate ourselves out of a fluctuating and painful Situation*. It must be said with some Sort of Reason, that since the Treaty of *Utrecht*, we have had a Peace without Quiet, and a War without a Rupture: In what a Condition are we, in particular, since the Treaty of *Seville*? Obligated on the one Hand to put that Treaty in Execution, upon Forfeiture of the Friendship of *Spain*, and consequently the Advantages of our Commerce; we found ourselves, on the other Hand, under an Impossibility of executing it, by Reason of the Difficulties and Inconveniencies which are very well known, and with which no Person is better acquainted than yourself, *Sir*, who have seen the Plans which were proposed, and which would inevitably have engaged us in a general War.

Happy

Happy is it for us, therefore, that the Emperor has the Guaranty of the Succession to his Dominions so much at Heart, that he condescends, for the sake of an Engagement every way conducive to our own safety, to remove such substantial Difficulties, and to give us by that Means an Opportunity of extricating ourselves out of the Toils in which we find ourselves entangled.

To make this appear yet plainer, let us for once suppose the Emperor to be dead. Should we look, like indifferent Spectators, upon the Wars that would arise between the Pretenders to the Succession of his Imperial Majesty's Territories? Should we not hastily run in to hinder the Dismembering of a Power, which has already much ado to maintain the Ballance of *Europe*! What do we grant now by the Guaranty demanded of us? Nothing but what (whenever the Case happens) we should give without any Engagement, and for our own Interest; Do not you perceive this remarkable Difference? What we should then do out of Necessity, and without any Certainty of reaping the great Advantages that are offer'd us, we can now do very serviceably for our selves in particular, and attain at the same time all the Ends of the Alliance of *Hanover* and of the Treaty of *Seville*.

The Republick, no doubt, foresaw, according to her usual Wisdom, the Advantages that would accrue from the Guaranty propos'd; for when the Emperor first demanded it, and it was rejected by *France*, she order'd her Ministers at *Paris* to declare, that she thought that Proposition was not at all out of the Way, but that they ought to treat upon that Foot. Soon after, she offer'd to the Emperor, in Conjunction with *England* and *France*, the Guaranty of all his Territories in *Italy*; a Guaranty in which, of all others, we are the least concern'd. Since we would engage, therefore, to guaranty that Part of his Imperial Majesty's Dominions, have we not certainly much stronger Reasons to guaranty the other, which comes nearer Home to us?

3. I alledged in the third Place, that the Engagement in question was one of the properest Methods of preventing a War after the Emperor's Demise.

And in Effect, is it not reasonable to suppose, that those who upon the Demise of his Imperial Majesty, would be for appropriating his Territories to themselves, or for dividing them at least, will not take a little Time to consider before they recur to Force of Arms, when they know that they shall thereby draw upon themselves

the immediate Resentment of the Maritime Powers. But put the Case, that it were impossible to avoid a War, must we look upon it as the Effect of our Guaranty? By no means, because we should be engag'd therein by stronger Ties than those of a simple Contract, namely, our own Preservation, as I have sufficiently prov'd.

You offer two Objections to this Guaranty, Sir, which seem to you to have a great deal of Weight, The First is, that *France* will take it in Dudgeon: The second, that we cannot enter into it without disgusting the Princes of the Empire.

As for the first, I entreat you to consider, that the Engagement propos'd to us is not contrary to those we have enter'd into with *France*: That we are at Liberty to enter into this: That no Injury is thereby done to that Crown; and that she has the less Reason to take Exception at it, because by the III. Article of the Quadruple Alliance she her self guaranty'd to his Imperial Majesty, and to all his Descendants, without Distinction of Sex, all his Countries and States, &c. The Firmness of the Court of *Vienna*, and the Forces she sent into *Italy*, rais'd the outward Idea of her Power to a great Pitch; but it is very well known, she was encouraged thereto by the Inconveniencies the Allies found to act on their Side as they might have done. The Emperor and the King of *Great Britain* were at last tired with the Prospect of being the only Powers exhausted by their great Preparations for War, whilst *France* lay still, and contented herself with the Way of Negotiation, to procure for *Spain* the Execution of the Engagements entered into by the Treaty of *Seville*: Now, as *Spain* has every thing she can ask for in that of *Vienna*, why should I not conclude that *France* ought to be content, unless she had conceiv'd other Views than to procure Satisfaction for *Spain*? And if *France* be not content, will she not give ground to believe she has really had other Views, which she did not care to own? The bare Suspicion of which, I am persuaded, she would take as an Affront.

With regard to the second Objection; there are only the Electors of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, that can pretend to find Fault with our Guaranty: Nor can they do it with any Reason, since they have, in the most solemn Manner, renounc'd all Pretensions to the Emperor's Succession, and have since guaranty'd to his Imperial Majesty all the Hereditary Countries, &c. For what concerns the other Princes of the Empire, they ought to be very glad of this

this Guaranty, because it tends altogether to the Support of the Dignity of the Empire.

The other Difficulties you make, are rather, give me Leave to say, the Refinements of a Critick, than the Objections of a Politician. Do you think it possible to draw up any Treaty in such Terms, that a Rigid Critick cannot find any thing to say against it? Has it not been always a Rule, that in Affairs of Importance, Regard ought principally to be had to the great Points on both Sides, and real and substantial Interests ought not to be postpon'd, much less sacrific'd to Trifles, or Things of no Account. An ancient Historian relates, that the scrupulous Bigottry of the *Egyptians* made them erect a Fly into a Deity, and to sacrifice Oxen to it. Let us not follow their Example.

I conclude, Sir, with ballancing the Account of what we shall gain by this Treaty on the one Hand, and what we shall lose on the other, by engaging in it.

We obtain all the Ends of the Alliance of *Hanover*, and avoid the Dangers of it at the same time.

The *Ostend* Company is abolished for ever: The Affairs of *East Friesland* are terminated to our Satisfaction. The perillous Execution of the Treaty of *Seville* is made quietly; and we avoid a War, of which we have shewn the Difficulties, and even the dangerous Consequences.

Spain has already declar'd, that she will be content: We have Reason to believe *France* will be so too, and that we shall once more see our Trade flourish: And what can we desire more?

But what do we concede to, or how far do we engage ourselves by this Guaranty? Only to hinder the Ruin of the House of *Austria*; that is to say, to maintain the Ballance of *Europe*, upon which our Safety depends. All that can be objected against the Guaranty, is the Apprehension that it may sooner or later engage us in a War; but I have already demonstrated, that our own Interest would then involve us in it, independently of our Guaranty. Do not let us, by refusing to give it now, run the Hazard of losing, or not obtaining hereafter the Advantages above-mention'd; see *England* alone enjoy all the Trade, (which, in my Opinion, merits a great deal of Attention) and remain expos'd besides to a near and more dangerous War, than that at a Distance. Is it not more natural to lay hold on so favourable a Juncture which secures her future Peace and Commerce? I think,

Sir, that every good Patriot ought to wish it, and that you can no longer disagree with me in that respect.

I am, &c.



GERMANY.

VIENNA.

ON the 22d of July N.S. a new Treaty was sign'd here, between the Emperor, the King of Great-Britain, and the King of Spain, tending to confirm and strengthen the former; which we shall here insert at length.

A Treaty concluded on between the Emperor, the King of Great Britain, and the King of Spain, concluded at Vienna the 22d of July 1731, and the several Declarations relating thereto, viz.

*In the Name of the most Holy and Undivided Trinity,
Amen.*

BE it known to all and every Person to whom it does or may belong; That divers Troubles having risen, by which even the publick Tranquillity has been threaten'd, on Account of the Introduction of *Spanish* Garrisons into the strong Places of *Tuscany*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*, which his Catholick Majesty judg'd proper to have guarded by his own Troops, instead of Neutral Forces, as they were to have been, according to what had been regulated by the Quadruple Alliance: In Consequence thereof his Imperial Majesty and the King of *Great Britain*, in order to prevent the Troubles which might result therefrom, agreed upon the 3d Article of the Treaty concluded and signed at *Vienna* the 16th of *March* this present Year, and upon two Declarations which are hereunto annex'd as appears evidently by the Tenour of the said Articles, and the said Declarations, of which the following are exact Copies:

The Third Article of the Treaty concluded the 16th of March 1731.

AND whereas it has been often represented to his Imperial Majesty, with Expressions full of Friendship on the Part of the King of *Great Britain*, and the States General of the United Provinces, that there was no Means more certain for establishing the publick Tranquillity so long desir'd, and to attain the same as soon as possible, than to secure still further the Succession of the Dutchies of *Tuscany*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*, to the Infante Don Carlos, by introducing immediately 6000 *Spaniards* into the strong Places of the said Dutchies; his said Imperial Majesty desiring to enter into those Views, and to second the pacifick Desires of his *Britannick* Majesty and the States-General, will not on his Part oppose in any Manner the peaceable Introduction of the said 6000 *Spaniards* into the strong Places of the Dutchies of *Tuscany*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*, in Consequences of the Promise made by his *Britannick* Majesty and the States General. And his Imperial Majesty judging it necessary that the Empire do give also its Consent thereto, promises at the same time to neglect nothing, that the said Consent may be given within the Space of two Months, or sooner if it can be done: And in order to obviate more speedily the Troubles which threaten the publick Peace, his Imperial Majesty further promises, that as soon as the mutual Exchange of the Ratifications shall be made, he will notify the Consent which he has given, as Head of the Empire to the said peaceable Introduction, to the Ministers of the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, and Duke of *Parma*, both resident at his Court, and where-ever else shall be thought proper. His said Imperial Majesty further promises and assures, that he is so far from raising or bringing any Impediment directly or indirectly to the receiving the *Spanish* Garrisons into the Places above-mention'd, that he will, on the contrary, imploy his good Offices, and interpose his Authority, for removing all Obstacles, Difficulties, or, in short, every Thing that might oppose the said Introduction, and by Consequence that the 6000 *Spaniards* may be introduced quietly, and without any Delay, into the strong Places both of the great Dutchy of *Tuscany*, and those of the Dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, in the Manner afore mention'd.

Declaration

Declaration concerning the Succession of Parma.

UPON an Apprehension that the unexpected Death of the Serene Prince *Anthony Farneze*, late Duke of *Parma*, and *Placentia*, may occasion some Delay or Retardment to the Conclusion of this Treaty, as it happen'd at a Time when it was on the Point of being concluded; His Imperial Majesty, by Virtue of the present Act, declares and engages, that in case the Hopes which are of the Pregnancy of the Dutchess, Widow to the said Duke *Anthony*, comes to be confirm'd, and that that the said Dutchess be deliver'd of a Male Infant, all that has been regulated in relation to the Introduction of *Spanish* Garrisons into the strong Places of *Parma* and *Placentia*, as well by the 3^d Article of the Treaty concluded this Day, as by the Act of Declaration aforementioned, shall take Place, as if the sudden Death of the Duke had not happened: But that if the Hopes which were conceiv'd of the Pregnancy of the said Widow Dutchess happen to vanish, or that she is deliver'd of a posthumous Daughter, then his Imperial Majesty declares and engages, that instead of Introducing the *Spanish* Garrisons into the fortified Places of *Parma* and *Placentia*, the Serene Infante *Don Carlos* of *Spain*, shall be put in Possession of the said Dutchies in the same Manner as was agreed on with the Court of *Spain* by the Consent of the Empire, and according to the Letters of the Eventual Investiture, the Tenor whereof shall be look'd upon as repeated and confirm'd in all its Articles, Clauses and Conditions, provided, however, that the said Infante of *Spain* shall make good all former Treaties, of which the Emperor is a Contracting Party, with the Consent of the Empire. Moreover, the Imperial Troops having been placed, after the Death of the said Duke *Anthony Farneze*, in the fortified Places of *Parma*, and *Placentia*, not with a View to bring any Impediment to the Eventual Succession, according as it is secur'd to the Infante *Don Carlos*, by the Treaty of *London*, commonly call'd the *Quadruple Alliance*: But in order to prevent all Enterprizes which might disturb the Tranquillity of *Italy*, his Imperial Majesty perceiving that by the Treaty concluded this Day, the publick Peace is re-establish'd and secur'd, as much as is possible, pursuant to his pacifick Intentions, declares afresh, that by putting his Troops into the fortify'd Places of *Parma*, and *Placentia*, he has no Intention but to secure, as much as
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it was in his Power, the Succession of the Infante Don Carlos, accordingly as it is secured to the said Infante by the Treaty of London, and that far from opposing the said Succession, in case that the Male Line of the House of *Farnese* be entirely extinct, and also far from being desirous to oppose the Introduction of the *Spanish* Troops, if the said Dutchess is deliver'd of a Daughter; his Imperial Majesty, on the contrary, declares and promises to give his express Orders to draw his Troops from thence, so that the Infante Don Carlos may enter into Possession of the said Dutchies, pursuant to the Tenour of the Letters of Eventual Investiture, and that the *Spanish* Garrisons may be introduc'd quietly, and without any Opposition whatsoever: But that these Garrisons shall not serve any other Purpose than the securing the Succession to the Infante Don Carlos, in case the Male Line of the House of *Farnese* be intirely extinct.

A Declaration concerning the Spanish Garrisons which are to be introduc'd into the fortify'd Places of Tuscany, Parma, and Placentia.

Whereas his Imperial Majesty is desirous to have all these Securities, before he consents to the third Article of the Treaty concluded this Day, which regulates the immediate Introduction of the *Spanish* Garrisons into the fortify'd Places of *Tuscany*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*, pursuant to the real Views and Intentions contain'd in the Promises made and sign'd in the Treaty of *Seville* the 21st of *November* 1729, his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, and the High and Mightv Lords the States General of the United Provinces in the Low Countries, have not only, *Bona Fide*, exhibited the Promises which are hereunto annex'd, to his Imperial Majesty, but further, do not scruple to assure in the strongest Manner, that when they agreed to the Introduction of the *Spanish* Garrisons into the strongest Places of *Tuscany*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*, they had no Intention to depart in any Manner from what is regulated in the 5th Article of the Quadruple Alliance, concluded at *London* the 2^d of *August*, 1718, either in Regard to the Rights of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, the Security of the Kingdoms and Dominions which his Imperial Majesty is actually possess'd of in *Italy*; or, in a Word, for the Preservation of the Repose and Dignity of those who were at that Time the lawful Possessors of those Dutchies: For which Purpose his *Britannick* Majesty and

and the States General of the United Provinces have declared, and do declare, that they are disposed and ready to give to his Imperial Majesty, as they do by this present Act, all the Promises, Assurances, or, as they are commonly called, Guarantees, in as strong and solemn a Manner as can be desir'd, as well in Relation to the chief Points afore mentioned, as to all the other Points which are contain'd in the said 5th Article of the Treaty called, *The Quadruple Alliance*.

A Specification of the Engagements in the Treaty of Seville.

THAT the Introduction of Garrisons into the Places of Leghorn, Porto Ferrajo, Parma, and Placentia, to the Number of 6000 Men, of the Troops of his Catholick Majesty, and in his Pay, shall be forthwith put in Execution, which Troops shall serve for the greater Assurance and Preservation of the immediate Succession of the Infante Don Carlos to the said Dominions, and to be in a Condition to resist all Enterprizes or Oppositions which may be rais'd, to the Prejudice of what has been regulated in Relation to the said Succession.

That the Contracting Powers shall immediately use all the Endeavours which they shall think consistent with the Dignity and Repose of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the Duke of Parma, to the End that the Garrisons may be receiv'd with the greater Tranquillity, and without any Opposition, as soon as they shall shew themselves in Sight of the Places wherein they are to be introduced.

That the said Garrisons shall take an Oath to the present Possessors, to defend their Persons, Sovereignty, Estates, Dominions, and Subjects, in every Thing that is not contrary to the Right of the Succession reserved for the Infante Don Carlos, and the present Possessors shall not ask or require any Thing which is contrary thereto.

That the said Garrisons shall not concern themselves directly or indirectly, under any Pretence whatsoever, with the Affairs of the Political, Economical, or Civil Government, and shall have most express Orders to pay to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the Duke of Parma, all the Respect and Military Honours which are due to Sovereigns in their Dominions.

That the Design of the Introduction of the said 6000 Men of the Troops of his Catholick Majesty, and in his Pay,

Pay, being to secure the Infante Don Carlos the immediate Succession of the Dominions of *Tuscany, Parma and Placentia*, his Catholick Majesty promises both for himself and his Successors, that as soon as the Infante Don Carlos his Son, or any other Person who in the Right of him, shall be in quiet Possession of the said Dominions, and in Security against all Invasions or other just Grounds of Fear, he will cause to retire from the Places of those Dominions, the Troops which are his own, and do not properly belong to the Infante Don Carlos, or to him who shall have Possession in his Name, so that the said Succession and Possession thereby remain secure and exempt from all Events.

That the contracting Powers engage themselves to establish, according to the Rights of Succession which have been stipulated, and to maintain the Infante Don Carlos, or who shall act by his Right, in the Possession and Enjoyment of the Dominions of *Tuscany, Parma and Placentia*, when he shall have been once settled therein, to defend him from all Insults against any Power whatsoever, which should intend to disturb him, and declare themselves Guarantees for ever of the Right, Possession, Tranquillity and Repose of the said Infante and his Successors to the said Dominions.

That in regard to the other Particulars or Regulations concerning the upholding of the said Garrisons, when once establish'd in the Dominions of *Tuscany, Parma and Placentia*, as it is to be presumed that his Catholick Majesty, and the Grand Duke, and the Duke of *Parma*, will settle the same by a particular Agreement, the other contracting Powers promise, that as soon as the said Agreement shall be made, they will ratify it, as well with regard to his Catholick Majesty, as to the Grand Duke and the Duke of *Parma*.

Now his Majesty the Catholick King having had the said Article and the Declarations which depend thereon communicated to him, according as he had desired; having also perceiv'd that the said Articles and Declarations tend only to secure more and more to the Infante Don Carlos his Son, the Eventual Succession of the Dutchies of *Tuscany, Parma and Placentia*: In short, his said Catholick Majesty seeing that the Engagements enter'd into between him and his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, have been entirely answer'd, and that they have been explain'd in the Declarations inserted as above, was not willing to be

wanting on his Part to what might still more strongly secure the publick Tranquillity.

For this Purpose, on the Part of his Sacred Imperial Majesty, the most noble Prince and Lord *Eugene*, Prince of *Piedmont* and *Savoy*, Privy Counsellor to his Imperial Majesty, &c. &c. also the most illustrious Lord *Philip Louis*, Count of *Zinzendorf*, &c. as likewise the most excellent Lord *Thomas Gundacre*, Count of *Stahremberg*, &c. and the most noble Lord *Joseph Lothaire*, Count of *Koenigsberg* and *Rothenfels*, &c. &c. On the Part of the Catholick King, the most noble *James Francis Fitzjames*, Duke of *Lyria* and *Xerica*, Grandee of *Spain*, &c. And lastly on the Part of his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, *Thomas Robinson*, Esq; Member of Parliament of *Great Britain*, and Minister to his Imperial Majesty; all these Ministers being furnished with full Powers, after having conferr'd among themselves, and exchang'd their said full Powers, have agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions.

Article I. His Catholick Majesty having well examined the 3d Article of the Treaty of the 16th of *March* 1731, and the Two Declarations in Consequence thereof, has declar'd that he entirely acquiesces therewith: For this End, his said Catholick Majesty has declar'd, that the Treaties of Quadruple Alliance and that of the 7th of *June* 1725, between *Spain*, the Emperor and the Empire, are hereby renew'd and confirmed, except the Alterations made in the first by the 3d Article of the Treaty of the 6th of *March* last, and the Two Declarations in Consequence thereof: His Catholick Majesty promises, for him and his Heirs, to perform every thing which has been regulated in the said Treaties, and in the Eventual Investiture of the 9th of *December* 1723, with relation to the Successors of *Tuscany*, *Parma* and *Placentia*.

II. Their Imperial and *Britannick* Majesties engage to the Catholick King, to stand by the Dispositions in the 3d Article of the new Treaty of *Vienna*, and the Declarations consequent thereto, in favour of the Infante and the Queen of *Spain*. The Emperor and the Empire accept the Renewing of the Peace of the 7th of *June* 1725, and promise and oblige themselves reciprocally to fulfil the Engagements which those Acts lay them under.

III. Whatsoever has been hitherto resolv'd upon, by the mutual and irrevocable Consent of the contracting Parties.

Parties, shall serve as a Rule, either with regard to the Introduction of the *Spanish* Garrisons, or to the putting the Infante Don *Carlos* in Possession of the Dutchies of *Parma*, and *Placentia*; upon Condition that the said Infante, or his Successor, be put in the said Possession upon the Foot settled by the Letters of Eventual Investiture of the 9th of *December* 1723.

IV. The Contracting Parties oblige themselves, as soon as this Treaty is signed, to use their Efforts to prevail with the Great Duke to consent to the Introduction of the Garrisons, and to every Thing that has been regulated by the Treaties, Conventions and Declarations above-mention'd, in favour of the Male Issue of the Queen of *Spain*; upon Condition, nevertheless, that in Case of the Great Duke's Consent, all that has been agreed, as above, shall not take Place 'till after the Exchange of the Ratifications.

V. The three contracting Parties declare, that having nothing more at Heart, than to see the Great Duke consent to all the Measures taken by the Treaties above mention'd, as well for his Dignity and Tranquillity, as for that of his Subjects, and the Security of his Dominions, do promise and oblige themselves to accomplish all the said Dispositions.

VI. The contracting Parties have judg'd it necessary for the Publick Tranquillity, to invite the Great Duke, in the most obliging Manner, to accede to the present Treaty.

VII. The present Treaty shall be ratify'd by the Three contracting Parties within the Space of two Months, to be computed from the Day of Signing; and the Ratifications shall be exchange'd at *Vienna*.

Separate and Secret Article.

Though mention is made in the Beginning of this Treaty, only of the Engagements formerly enter'd into by the Kings of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, concerning the Introduction of *Spanish* Garrisons, it has nevertheless been agreed between the Parties that made this present Treaty, that with respect to the other Engagements attributed to the Emperor separately, and annexed to the present Article, the Tenor of the 3d Article of the Treaty of the 16th of *March* last, and of the two Declarations in Consequence thereof, shall take Place, as if that Secret Part of the Engagement

were inserted Word for Word in the Beginning of this Treaty.

Secret Part of the Engagements between their Britannick and Catholick Majesties, in Relation to the Spanish Garrisons.

THEY are the two first Separate and Secret Articles of the Treaty of *Seville*, about the Conditions of the Abode of the *Spanish Troops* in *Tuscany* and *Parma*; namely, the Oath that they are actually to take for the Security and Delivery of the Places; and the Manner that shall be settled, that the Rights of the Infante may no ways be prejudiced: That in the Places the Troops of the Possessors shall be two Thirds less than those of his Catholick Majesty: That those that die or desert may be freely replac'd: And that in Default of obtaining the said Dispositions, the Contractors shall cause the same to be executed by Force, his Catholick Majesty obliging himself to pay and maintain the said Troops.

Another Separate and Secret Article.

IF after the two Months agreed upon to require the Great Duke's Consent to all the Dispositions above-mention'd, the obtaining it should still seem doubtful, his Imperial Majesty will no ways oppose the full and entire Effectuation of all the Engagements enter'd into between their *Britannick* and *Catholick Majesties*, above recited in the Secret and Separate Article, and exhibited to the Emperor, and explain'd by the Declaration between *England* and *Spain* concerning the said *Spanish Garrisons*.

The following Decree having been lately publish'd by the Emperor in Relation to the Protestants of *Hungary*, is here inserted; as it gives us a View of the State of that unhappy People, and the Oppressions they lie under.

The Imperial DECREE, dated March 21, 1731.

CHARLES, &c.

Most Reverend,

AN humble Report has been made to us, of the Acts of the 20th Article of the Commission which was appointed in the Year 1715, and begun in 1721, in

in our Free and Royal City of *Pest*, but resum'd and finish'd the Year following, in our Free and Royal City of *Presburg*: And having well and duly weigh'd and examin'd the Matters which are especially and at large treated of in the said Acts, we have been pleas'd, of our special Grace, and for this once, to communicate to you our Resolution, in Manner following.

I. The Gracious Resolution of the late Emperor and King *Leopold*, of Blessed Memory, and our most Honoured Father, printed *April 2, 1721*, and duly published, is to be look'd upon as an Explanation on the Part of the King, concerning the 25th and 26th Articles of 1681, and the 27th Article of 1687: Which Articles were confirm'd by the said 20th Article of 1715. Now, according to this Resolution, and in the Sense of the said 25th Article, all the Inhabitants of the Kingdom of *Hungary*, who follow the *Augsburg* or the *Helvetick* Confessions, are allow'd to exercise their Religion privately, throughout the said Kingdom: And in pursuance of the 26th Article they are allow'd the publick Exercise thereof, in some certain Places only: In Consequence whereof,

II. There shall be no Ministers, except in the Places specified in the said Article, for the publick Exercise of Religion of those of the said Confessions who actually live in those Places, or of those that go thither from other Places; and in those Places there shall be no more Ministers than are necessary, and the Number of the Flock requires: Moreover they shall be obliged to prove that Necessity, and to obtain the Royal Consent and Approbation for that Purpose. Lastly, they shall be obliged to suffer others to go and visit the Sick and Prisoners in the said Places, to comfort and assist them in their Wants and Necessities.

III. But in the Places which are not specified in the said 26th Article, even the Common People shall not be forbid to have in their Houses, Books of their Confessions, and to read them in their Families, by Way of private Exercise: Provided, however, that they do not admit other Inhabitants of the same Place into their Houses for that Purpose. And though in the said Places, not contained in the Article, the Non-Roman-Catholicks be under the *Roman* Catholick Curates, as much as those that are Catholicks, in what regards the Parochial Dues; yet the Curate shall not exact from
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the former greater Stole-Dues than he does from the *Roman* Catholicks.

IV. The Rights of the Temporal Lords having been secured, as well by the Articles as by the Explanations aforesaid, this is so to be understood, that if the Temporal Lords in our said Kingdom of *Hungary* should have a Mind to make any Innovation or Change in Matters of Religion, they shall be obliged, in the first Place, most humbly to represent to us their Designs in that Respect, together with the Motives which induc'd them to establish such or such a Thing, as to their Temporal Sovereign and Defender of the Faith; and having so done, to wait our most Gracious Disposition and Order therein.

V. Superintendants, or Superiors shall be admitted to have the Inspection over those of the *Augsburg* or *Helvetick* Confession; but this shall be only in such Places, and so far as those of one or other of those Confessions shall earnestly desire us to allow them such Superintendant or Superior. And those Superiors shall make it their Business to watch over the Conduct of the Ministers that are under them, and even to punish Delinquents according to the Nature of their Crimes. But in the other Cases, the Ministers of the Non Catholicks shall be subject in Temporals to the Secular Magistrate, who shall also have the Liberty to inform themselves, whether the said Ministers administer Baptism in the Form required, or whether they be sufficiently instructed to administer it validly. Moreover they shall be subject to the Visitation and Examination of the Catholick Archdeacons. For what regards Matrimonial Causes, they being (according to the Decision of the principal Dioceses) absolutely subject to the positive Laws of the Kingdom, the said Archdeacons shall see whether the Marriages perform'd by those of the *Augsburg* and *Helvetick* Confession, were done according to these Principles; from whom Appeals shall lie to the Archbishop.

VI. Apostates, and particularly such as shall leave the *Augsburg* or *Helvetick* Confession, to embrace the Catholick Faith, and afterwards have a Mind to abandon it, shall be severely punish'd at the Discretion of the Secular Magistrate: But in the mean Time, exact Informations of all these Cases shall be sent to our most August Court before the Punishment to which they shall be condemn'd, shall be inflict'd.

VII. Persons

VII. Persons of different Religions, either in the Places named in the Article, or in those which are not named, may lawfully contract, and be married by the Catholick Curate of the Place.

VIII. The Holidays of the Catholicks shall be observ'd, as to the exterior and publick Form, by the Non-Catholicks themselves; and the Artificers among these last shall, by virtue of their Privileges, be obliged to assist at the accustomed Processions.

IX. As for the Oaths which shall hereafter be required of those who profess the *Augsburg* or *Helvetic* Confession in our said Kingdom of *Hungary*, we have so far condescended, as to order, that such of them as shall be invested with any Office of Judicatory, as that of an Advocate for Instance, shall swear, for the present, and until we have made further Provision herein, according to the settled Form, to wit, by calling to Witness the *Virgin Mother of God and the Saints*: But as for those that are called to be Witnesses, their Oaths shall be taken in the usual Form, lest the Course of Justice, both Civil and Criminal, should be obstructed for Want of it.

For the rest, all past Contraventions in point of Religion, shall be forgotten for this once and no more: But at the same Time, if either of the Parties, or any particular Inhabitant of the Kingdom, be he who he will, shall hereafter, of his own private Authority, presume to act contrary to our present Gracious Ordinances and Dispositions in relation to the said Matters of Religion; if a Catholick should dare to disturb or molest a Non-Catholick; or if, on the contrary, a Non-Catholick should disturb or molest a Catholick, he shall be punish'd without Mercy, according to the Heinousness of his Offence, and that at the Instances of the King's Attorney General. And therefore, if any private Person thinks himself injured, under Pretence or upon the Score of Religion, he may make his Application to his Royal Majesty and to no other Person, to obtain Redress; but he must do it in his own particular Name, and never in common.

We send you this our Gracious Resolution, as to faithful Subjects, that it may be register'd by all the States of the Kingdom; and that being publish'd, it may

may come to the Knowledge of every one, and serve him for a Rule to govern himself by.

Given at Vienna,
March 21, 1731.

CHARLES, &c. &c.

Sign'd also,

Com. Lud. de Bottyani.
Elias Wanyecy.

In our last we gave the Emperor's Commissorial Decree to the Dyet of *Ratisbon*, desiring their Consent to the Treaty of *Vienna*. They have since return'd that desir'd Consent in the following Words.

TO his Excellency the Lord *Frobenius Ferdinand*, Landgrave and Prince of *Furstemburg*, &c. Knight of the Golden Fleece, Privy Councillor to the Emperor, and his Principal Commissioner to the Dyet of the Empire: *Be it known to your Highness*, That having seen and maturely considered, in the Three Colleges of the Empire, the Imperial Commissorial Decree, the 3d Article of the Treaty concluded between his Imperial Majesty and the King of *Great Britain*, and two Declarations concerning the Succession of *Parma*, and the Introduction of 6000 *Spaniards* into the strong Places of *Tuscany*, *Parma* and *Placentia*, signed at *Vienna* the 16th of *March* this present Year, and communicated to the Dyet by publick Dictature the 21st of *May* last; and having well weigh'd every thing according to the Importance of the Matter, and the Circumstances of Affairs; it has been resolv'd and agreed, most humbly to thank his Imperial Majesty on the Part of the Empire, not only for the paternal and indefatigable Care he has taken (even by postponing the private Interest of his August House, and that after so great Expence) to preserve and maintain the peace and Tranquillity of all *Christendom* in general, and of our dear Country in particular; but also for communicating the said Treaty and Declarations: The rather because in maintaining the said Peace, his Imperial Majesty pursu'd the Advice of several Electors and Princes of the Empire, and reserv'd the Consent of the Empire to the Dyet, which doth hereby consent accordingly to the Introduction of 6000 *Spaniards* into the Places of *Tuscany*, *Parma* and *Placentia*, (inalienable Male Fiefs of the Empire) instead of 6000 Neutral Troops

Troops stipulated by the 5th Article of the Quadruple Alliance, for securing the Succession of the Infante of Spain Don Carlos. And so the Counsellors, Ministers and Ambassadors here present, of the Electors, Princes and States of the Empire, recommend themselves in the best Manner to your Highness. Dated at *Ratisbon*, July 14, 1731.

The *Ostend* Company being now demolish'd, the Imperial Court are taking all possible Measures to encourage the Trade at *Trieſte* and *Fiume*, for which End they have lately publish'd an Edict, of which the following is an Extract.

THE Emperor therein renews the Edict of the 11th of *November* last, confirms the Fair of *Trieſte*, and fixes the Opening thereof for the 10th of *August*, to last 'till the End of the same Month.

His Imperial Majesty grants to all Merchants Permission to import to *Trieſte*, during, or after the Fair, by Sea or by Land, all Sorts of Merchandizes, except Iron, Steel, Copper, Quicksilver, Salt, Powder, Looking-Glasses, and other Glass, without paying any Duty for Importation, Exportation, Consumption, or any Thing else.

As to what regards the Transport Duty for the Merchandizes going to or returning from *Trieſte* to *Fiume*, and passing through the Hereditary Countries of *Lower Austria*, there is join'd to this Edict a Tariff, according to which the Transport Duty is to be paid but once, so that any other Duties imposed for Support and Repairs of Bridges and Roads, specify'd in the said Tariff, are annull'd; but the Duties for the said Support and Repairs shall be paid by the Carriers, and not the Merchants.

In order to prevent and hinder Frauds in the Transport Duty, it is order'd, That it shall be paid at *Carinara*, at the Foot of Mount *Carst*, for Merchandizes coming from *Trieſte*, at *Fiume* for those that shall be carried out of that City, and at *Lubiana* or at *Gorice*, for those which shall be transported to *Trieſte* and *Fiume*.

There shall be paid for the future only two Thirds of the Duties for Merchandizes, which shall be transported over the Bridges of *Crems* and *Rottenman*, and Customs which depend on the Province of *Lower Austria*.

In Consequence, conform to what has been already order'd, the Right of each particular Custom has been examined, with regard to the Differences arisen from Time to Time between the Officers of the said Customs and the Carriers or Merchants, all Persons are forbid to exact any Duty, but Proprietors of the particular Customs are allow'd to receive, in Lieu of the ancient Duties, and 'till further Orders, four Quarantines for each Waggon Load, one Quarantine for a Horse which draws it, two Quarantines for each Ox, and one Quarantine for a Pack-Horse, which Duty is to be paid by the Carriers and not by the Merchants. Oil coming from *Italy* by Way of *Trieſte*, also Wines of the Growth of the Territories of *Gorice*, *Gradisca*, *Trieſte*, *Fiume*, and Imperial *Iſtria*, which shall be transported into *Bohemia*, shall be exempted from all Duties whatsoever.

The *Turks*, and other Subjects of the *Ottoman* Porte, may continue to transport and sell at *Trieſte* and *Fiume*, Merchandizes from *Turkey*, upon paying there Three *per Cent.* without being allow'd to be transported elsewhere, but in this Case the Buyer shall be oblig'd to pay the Transport Duty.

The Merchandizes manufactured in the Territories of *Gradisca*, *Gorice*, *Fiume*, *Trieſte* and Imperial *Iſtria*, as also the Produce of the Growth of those Territories, shall enjoy the Benefit of the new Transport Duty, which is to be paid at *Lubiana*, for the said Merchandizes and Produce which shall be transported to any other Part but *Bohemia*.

None shall be allow'd to visit or stop under any Pretence whatsoever, in the Custom-houses, the Merchandizes which shall be carried from one Place to another; but to avoid Frauds, it is order'd, that the Merchandizes shall be duly seal'd, either at the Place where they are embailed, or in the first Custom-house.

In order to prevent the Prejudice which may accrue to Commerce by Disputes between Carriers or Merchants, and the Officers of the Customs, it is order'd, that these Disputes shall be immediately determin'd on the Spot, by the Representatives of the Emperor.

The Merchandizes not specify'd in the new Tariff, shall pay provisionally; and 'till it shall be otherwise order'd, 30 Quarantines for the ordinary Duty, and two Quarantines *per Cent.* for the middle and limited Duty, &c.

DRESDEN.

D R E S D E N.

THE State of Things in this Northern Part of Germany has undergone a vast Alteration: The extraordinary Intimacy between the King of Prussia and the Court here, being chang'd into an Alliance with another Prince, not very agreeable to his Prussian Majesty; to whose Proceedings in the Electorate of Hanover [See Hist. Reg. N^o LVIII. p. 139.] some of the Articles seem to have a particular Regard. As it is very probable this Treaty will be attended with some remarkable Consequences, we shall here insert it.

Treaty of Union and Defensive Alliance between the Electorates of Saxony and Hanover, concluded at Dresden, the 3^d of August 1731.

BE it known, That whereas the Predecessors of the Electoral Houses of Saxony and Brunswick Lunenburg have from all Antiquity maintain'd a particular good Intelligence together, which did not only pave the Way to the Treaty of perpetual Hereditary Union, which was concluded between the two Houses in the Year 1687, and has been continu'd without Interruption 'till now, and transmitted down to the two Princes now reigning; but has moreover been strengthen'd by the Proximity of Blood establish'd between them, and by the personal Consideration which they mutually have for each other; and whereas both Parties have agreed, upon these Grounds and Motives, to cultivate and cement yet more that Band of Union, Friendship, Confidence and Good Neighbourhood, which have been found so advantageous hitherto; and in order thereunto, to agree together upon a new Defensive Treaty, accommodated to the Circumstances of the present Time, and to the Safety and Prosperity of their respective Countries and Subjects: For these Causes, the two Parties have agreed upon the following Articles, which have been negotiated and concluded by their Ministers furnish'd with full Powers for that Purpose.

Article I. The Design of this Convention and Defensive Alliance is not to prejudice or offend any Person, much less the Emperor and the Holy Roman Empire, but it is made only with a View to maintain the Rights and Privileges of the High Contractors; and likewise

to preserve and defend their Territories and Subjects against all Attacks and Violences ; as also against all Pretensions, Entries into their Countries, Invasions of Enemies, Passages of Troops, and Settlement of Quarters, Assemblies and Reviews of Armies, Contributions and Exactions, contrary to the Constitutions and Ordinances of the Empire, by any Person, or under any Name or Pretence whatsoever.

II. For this End, the Two Confederates will put an entire Confidence in each other, and hold themselves strictly bound to assist each other with Advice, and in Effect, to procure each other's Welfare ; to warn each other of any ill or Damage with which they may be threatned, and to prevent the same ; to communicate and consult together frequently and with Confidence, in Relation to all Events which may give Occasion to Troubles and Dangers, and in Relation to the Means of preventing them ; and, as much as possible, to take suitable Measures together, and such as may be to the Advantage of the Publick, particularly to the Service, Honour, Welfare, Liberty and Safety of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire. Moreover, the High Contractors will order their Ministers as well at the Dyets of the Empire, as at the Meetings of the Circles, and every where else, to correspond and communicate together with Confidence : And to the End that this good Intelligence may be the less interrupted, in Case any Difference should happen between the two Electoral Houses and their respective Subjects, Endeavours shall be used in the first Place to compose them in an amicable Manner, and they will not proceed to Hostilities, 'till they have previously tried all proper Methods to accommodate Matters in an equitable Manner.

III. By Virtue of the present Alliance, the High Allies reciprocally promise, that in Case either of them is attack'd by any Person whatsoever in his Countries and Provinces, and in his Rights and Privileges, against the Constitutions of the Empire ; or is incommoded, disturbed, or molested in his Countries, by Enrollments, Reviews, Quarters, Garrisons, Marches, Contributions, Demands, Provisions and Ammunition, or by any other such like Charges and Exactions ; or in Case they receive certain Advice that such Things are likely to happen, the other shall faithfully Side with the injured Party, and shall be obliged to give him really and in Effect the Assistance promised in this Alliance ; but nei-

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ther of the Allies shall be required to furnish the other with Succours, if one of them, without communicating with his Ally, and without his Consent, attacks any one as an Enemy, and with an armed Force, and by that Means is attack'd himself and pursu'd into his own Country, or in his Rights, by the Party attack'd, or by his Allies.

IV. In this Alliance are comprehended the two Electorates, and the Countries incorporated into them, as also all the Countries thereunto belonging, situate in Germany. Moreover, the Treaty of Hereditary Union of 1687, whereof Mention is made above, remains, in that and all other Respects, in its full Force, as if it was actually inserted in the present Alliance.

V. For what regards the Succours, the High Allies are agreed for this Time, without making a Precedent of it, that one of the two Parties shall aid and assist the other, the Case of Alliance existing, with 3000 Men, German Troops; to wit, 2000 Foot and 1000 Horse; but in Case the Requirer finds it necessary that there should be another Proportion of Horse, different from the former, then the Party on which the Demand is made, shall be obliged to content him, and to give him all the Assistance he can in Foot, or the Horse he desires; provided he be furnished himself with one or the other, beyond the Number stipulated in the Alliance, and can get them in Readiness; and in that Case a Trooper or Dragoon shall be reckon'd at the Rate of three Foot Soldiers: And to the End that the Difference between the Arms and their Bores, in the Operations which may happen, may not occasion any Disorder, which is frequently the Case; it has been thought fit, that whenever any Succours are sent, they shall set that Matter to rights before-hand and in good Time, and agree upon an Equality of Arms.

VI. If the Succours agreed upon by this Alliance, be not sufficient to ward off the Danger in which the Party attacked finds himself; in this Case the High Allies shall agree to make them up double, and even treble that Number; and they shall settle it in such Manner, that the Party requiring shall have always at least twice as many Troops as the Party required. Moreover, it shall be in the Option of the Requirer to demand the Whole or only a Part of the Succours stipulated.

VII. Each of the Allies is obliged to furnish the stipulated Succours, so as to be in the Requirers Country within

within four Weeks after they are demanded, without Excuse, Opposition, or Delay, under any Pretence whatsoever. Nevertheless, he shall not be oblig'd to break with the Aggressor, but shall interpose his Good Offices, and do all that lies in his Power to procure the Party attack'd a proper Satisfaction and Security : But whether his Good Offices prove effectual or not, the Party requir'd shall be equally oblig'd to furnish the stipulated Succours in good earnest, and to continue them until such time as the Party injur'd shall be entirely restored to the Condition he was in before the Invasion, and until the Damage and Wrong he had suffered, be duly repair'd ; unless he that furnishes the Succours be invaded and pursu'd himself, and have Need of all or Part of his Auxiliary Troops to defend and secure himself.

VIII. When the Troops are joined, the Officer that commands the Auxiliary Troops shall, without the least Obstacle or Hinderance, exercise the Command and Jurisdiction over them ; but he shall be oblig'd to keep good Order and Military Discipline, and to punish the Guilty in an exemplary Manner, without any Delay, Connivance, or Regard whatsoever : And in Case the Party to whom the Succours are sent, is not satisfied with the Chastisement which the General or Commanding Officer of the Party requir'd has inflicted ; that Officer shall keep the Delinquents, of what Rank or Condition soever they may be, under Arrest, 'till the High Confederates have communicated together. As for the General Command in the Field, and in Military Expeditions, it shall rest with the Ally and his General, to whom the Succours are sent ; in such manner, however that nothing of Importance shall be undertaken, 'till after a Deliberation, and a previous Resolution has been taken upon the Affair in a Council of War, in the Presence of the General or Commanding Officer sent by the Party required.

IX. The Ally who shall have Occasion for the Succours, shall make known in Time the Rank of the Officer he designs to command in Chief, that the Party assisting may govern himself thereby, and send a Commanding Officer with his Auxiliary Troops, who is not of a higher Rank than the other.

X. The Requirer is oblig'd to furnish, at his own Expence, the heavy Cannon, Ammunition, and all the Appurtenances to the Field-Artillery, that shall be needful for the Military Operations ; wherein, however,
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the Party requir'd shall be assisting to him, in Consideration of a reasonable Satisfaction and Reimbursement, if there be a Sufficiency of those Things in the Neighbourhood, and he can part with them without Prejudice to himself: The Party requir'd shall on his Part provide his Troops with Regimental Cannon, and the necessary small Pieces.

XI. He that sends the Succours, is obliged to maintain his Auxiliary Troops at his own Expence; but the Requirer shall take Care that they be furnished and supplied with what Provisions and Oats they shall want at a reasonable Price, and upon the same Foot that he can have them for his own Troops; which shall be regularly paid for once a Month; except Hay, Straw, and Pasturage, which shall be given to the Auxiliary Troops gratis.

XII. When the Succours are actually sent, the High Allies will make exact Regulations for the Maintenance of the Troops, the Forming of the Regiments, Companies, and other such-like Affairs: A perfect Equality shall be observ'd in every thing, as far as is possible; and all Confusion and Disorder shall be avoided and guarded against, in the best Manner that can be.

XIII. Neither of the Allies shall demand of the other, unnecessary Passages of Troops through his Countries; but in Case an indispensable Necessity, Regard being had to the Situation of the Country, require a Passage, they shall conform themselves in every Thing to the Regulation of the March of the Troops which was agree'd upon by both Parties the 27th of December 1687, and do nothing contrary thereto.

XIV. The two High Allies reserve to themselves expressly whatever they are obliged to do for their Houses, by virtue of the Family Compacts; and they are equally bound by the Alliances, Engagements and Regulations, by which they find themselves bound to others; and the rather, because they are of such a nature, that they will not interfere with the Performance of the Obligations of the present Alliance.

XV. This Alliance is to last three Years; and before they are expired, they will consider of the Necessity of continuing it: But if towards the Expiration of the Time fix'd, they should find themselves in real Danger, and in Military Operations, they shall continue to furnish whatever the present Alliance obliges them to, till the Danger is over.

XVI. It

XVI. It is agreed and resolv'd, that if any State of the Empire should have an Intention to accede to the present Alliance, and should signify his Desire so to do, he shall be admitted into it by Common Consent and Agreement, upon proportionable Conditions, which the two Allies will consider of, when the Case happens.

XVII. The present Treaty shall be ratify'd by the two High Contractors; and the Ratifications shall be exchange'd within the Term of Six Weeks, to be reckon'd from the Day of the Date hereof, or sooner if it can be done.

Lastly, Of all that is above contained, whatsoever has been thus treated and agreed upon, two Copies have been made; and the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of the two Parties having sign'd and seal'd each of them a Copy, those two Copies have been exchange'd. *Thus done and given at Dresden, the 3d of August, 1731.*

ITALY.

IN the *Hist. Reg.* N^o LXI. p. 73. We gave an Account of the Death of the Duke of Parma, and that his Dutcheſs had declar'd herself with Child. This was at first credited universally; but the Spaniards raising afterwards some Doubts, an Examination was perform'd at Parma with great Formality by five Midwives of different Nations, in the Presence of the elder Dutcheſs Dowager, five Ladies of the Court, three Physicians and a Surgeon; and the Examination being over, the Midwives declar'd upon Oath that the young Dutcheſs was with Child. Upon this, great Preparations were made for the Birth, and most of the Powers of Europe appointed their Ministers, and other fit Persons to be present at it. Nevertheless, after all, the Dutcheſs has at length declar'd, that she is not with Child; after having kept all Europe in Suspence during the usual Time of Women's Pregnancy; and General *Stampa*. Commander of the German Forces there, has taken Possession, with great Ceremony, of the Dutchieſs of Parma and Placentia, in the Name of the Infante Don Carlos; which unexpected Event will probably very much facilitate the Execution of the Treaty of Vienna.

The Affairs of France and Spain this Quarter afford many remarkable Particulars; but these, for want of Room, we must defer 'till the next Register.

F I N I S.

T H E

Historical Register.

N U M B E R L X I V .

F R A N C E .



THE most remarkable Occurrence in this Kingdom at present is the Discovery of a Mystery of Iniquity practis'd by Father Girard, Rector of the Jesuites at Toulon; who, under a Mask of Religion, engaged several Women, who were under his Care as a Confessor and Director, in the most abominable Lewdness. This Wickedness was first made publick by Mademoiselle Gadiere, a young Gentlewoman of Condition in that City, whom he had seduced among the rest. But the Power of the Jesuites was such, that the Discovery had like to have prov'd her Ruin: For the Circumspection of that Society, which acts by Maxims of the most deep and subtil Policy, soon alarm'd them with an Apprehension, that so enormous a Crime in a Person of some Figure among them, might reflect upon the whole Body; and as they make a great Profession and Shew of the utmost Sobriety and Regularity, they thought themselves obliged in all Haste, to suppress this Scandal. To this End they used all their Power and Influence (which are very great both in Money and Interest) to stifle this Complaint as soon as it was made, tho' with the Ruin of the injur'd Person; being too refin'd Politicians to regard the Injustice of such a Proceeding, when the Reputation of the Order was at Stake. Accordingly, as soon as they came to know that she had declared what passed between her and the Jesuit, they charged her with engaging in a Plot of Defamation against the Father, and began to prosecute her for it at Law; which

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obliged

obliged her, in her own Defence, to demand Justice against her Seducer, for the Wrongs he had done her. But the Interest of the Jesuits gave Father Girard the Superiority in all the Proceedings at Law ; and his Party talk'd of no less than punishing her with Death ; not without putting her first to the Torture, to make her discover her Accomplices. But upon her Appeal to the Parliament of *Aix*, she found a little better Justice, tho' not so complete as it ought to have been. For the Cause being there reheard, the Hardships she had undergone were so clearly made out, that the Father very narrowly escaped the Punishment due to his Crimes ; 12 Judges out of 24, voting that he should be burnt alive ; but the other 12 being for acquitting him, the Sentence, according to the Custom of *France*, passed for his Acquittal. The Particulars of this Affair we shall give the Reader in the following Pages ; beginning with the Case of Mademoiselle *Cadiere*, as it was exhibited by her Advocate *Monf. Chaudon*, in his Pleadings for her before the Parliament.

The Case of Mary Catharine Cadiere, &c.

MAdemoiselle *Catharine Cadiere*, Daughter of *Monf. Joseph Cadiere*, Merchant, of the City of *Toulon*, and of *Elizabeth Pomet*, was born the 12th of November, 1709. Her Father dy'd when she was very young, and left his Widow, with three Sons and this Daughter, an Estate suitable to her Rank. The Widow took a commendable Care to bring up her Children in a virtuous and regular Way : Her eldest Son, at his Mother's Request, marry'd ; the second took the Habit of *St. Dominick* ; the third went into Ecclesiastical Orders ; and her Daughter, who was the youngest, was always the Object of the Mother's Care and Affection. The chief Directors of her Conscience were *Monf. Girard*, Cure of the Cathedral Church of *Toulon*, a Man highly esteem'd for his Merit and Virtue ; and *Monf. d'Oulonne*, Vicar of the Parish of *S. Lewis*. Under their Direction, this young Lady was an Example of Virtue, and had such a Relish for Piety and Devotion, that she refused several honourable and advantageous Matches. All this is notorious, and has been proved in the Course of the Proceedings ; and at the Age of 18, she had yet that Holy Simplicity, and that Innocence of Manners, which is seldom found in Children turn'd of Seven.

Such

Such was Mademoiselle Catharine Cadiere, when Father John-Baptist Girard, the Jesuit, arriv'd at Toulon, in the Month of April 1728, in the Quality of Rector of the Royal Seminary of Chaplains to the Navy. The Reputation he had gain'd at Aix, by his Eloquence in the Pulpit, and by his Direction; and that Air of Modesty, Austerity, and Mortification, so visible then in his Face, and in all his Actions, soon drew to him a great Number of Penitents, and among the rest, Mademoiselle Cadiere; and what very much contributed thereto was, that Mons. d'Oulonne, who was then her Confessor, having a great deal of Business upon his Hands, she could not go to Confession so often as she would.

Mademoiselle Cadiere was under Father Girard's Direction two Years and a half. The first Year nothing extraordinary happen'd; only she observed, that he was inquisitive about the Circumstances of her and her Family; and she perceived some out-of-the-way Regards, which she then attributed to the Charity of his Direction: But the Consequence has shewn, that they proceeded from some other Cause. That Confessor often told her in the Chair, that the gracious God required something more of her; that he had great Designs upon her; that she ought to resign herself up to God; and sometimes he added, *Will you not resign yourself up to me?* This pious Outside of the Confessor, and the Simplicity of the Penitent, prevented her discovering the Poison that was concealed under those Words.

When he had been her Confessor about a Year, being one Day with Father Girard in the Jesuits Parleur, he kindly reproached her for not sending for him in a Fit of Sickness from which she was just recover'd; and then said to her, *What, will you not resign yourself up to me for once?* After which, stooping and putting his Mouth near to hers, he blew upon her, which made such an Impression upon the poor young Lady, that immediately she found herself transported with the Love of him, and cry'd out, *I will resign myself up to you.* The Confessor reply'd, that he was overjoy'd to see her in such a Disposition; and so they went by Consent into the Confessionary, where he cultivated the Sentiments he had just sown in the Heart of his Penitent, whom he order'd to receive the Sacrament every Day, but in different Churches; foretold her that she would have frequent Visions; and charged her to give him an Account every Day of the State she found herself in.

Mademoiselle *Cadiere* punctually observ'd all her Confessor's Orders ; She receiv'd the Communion every Day in different Churches : A little after, she had frequent Ecstasies and Visions : At the same Time she fell into a terrible Impossibility of Praying. She went every Day, to give Father *Girard* the History of all her Visions, and other Affections of her Soul ; and it was in these long and frequent Conferences, which were not all spent in Confession, that the amorous Jesuit found Opportunities of speaking the Language and Business of his Heart ; which, however, he took Care to wrap up in Terms consecrated to Piety and Devotion.

The fair Penitent acquainting her Father Confessor in the Chair, with her Uneasiness that she could no longer make Use of vocal Prayer, and with the violent Love with which she found herself transported for him, he gave her Courage and Consolation as to both those Complaints. Prayer, says he, *is the Means of coming to God ; but when once we are there, and united to him, it is no longer necessary. The Love you have for me, added he, ought to give you no Uneasiness ; it is the Pleasure of our good God, that we two should be united. I carry you in my Bosom and in my Heart ; you are hereafter one with me ; you are the Soul of my Soul.* However, he endeavour'd to conceal his sacrilegious and incestuous Flame, by saying to her, *Let us love in the sacred Heart of Jesus.* And in the Chair of Confession, he often made her come to him, and then would blow upon her ; which doubled her Flame, and bewitched the Heart and Soul of that unfortunate Penitent.

But she was not the only Person he had brought into this Condition. There were several other Votaries, and namely, *La Laugier, La Baterelle, La Gravier, L'Allemande, La Reboul,* and the famous *Guiol*, that partook of that Confessor's Affection.

The Jesuit grew more and more enamour'd with his Votary ; insomuch that he was tired of his fruitless Thoughts, and resolved to find some Means of reducing them to Practice : Nor was it long before he had an Opportunity. *M. Cadiere* had a Vision, wherein she saw a Soul in the State of mortal Sin, and heard a Voice which told her, that if she had a Mind to deliver it, she must be contented to be possessed for one Year. She communicated this to Father *Girard*, who was not at all surprized at it, being himself the Author of it. He told her she must accept of it ; and in spite of her Reluctan-

cy, forced her to consent. As soon as this was done, he made her repeat after him a Sort of Formulary, to this Effect: *I accept, I submit, I surrender myself to say, and do, and suffer all that is requir'd of me.*

These Fits of Possession soon obliged Mademoiselle Cadiere to keep her Chamber almost constantly, and furnish'd her Confessor with Opportunities of going frequently and making her Visits alone; when he lock'd himself up in her Chamber with her. These Visits began in December 1729, and ended in June 1730, when he thought fit to send her to the Convent of S. Clare at Ollioules, in the Manner and for the Reasons hereafter mention'd.

When Father Girard was thus lock'd up in her Chamber, and her Fits of Ecstasy or Possession took away her Senses, he improv'd those Moments to satisfy his brutal Appetites, and to commit the most infamous Crimes upon his Penitent; so that when these Fits left her, she often found herself in very indecent Postures, and her Confessor by her, with evident Tokens of the Perpetration of his Villany: And whenever these Circumstances, or the criminal Liberties he took with her, forced her to declare to him her Doubts and Uneasiness, his Answer was, that *his good God would have it so*: Abominable Language in the Mouth of a Confessor, and worthy of all the Anathemas of the Church! And if at any Time she told La Guiol, Father Girard's Confident, what he did to her; La Guiol would laugh at her, and tell her she must be very weak and silly to think there was any Harm in that. M. Cadiere told the other Penitents all that pass'd between her Confessor and herself, and they assured her they were all in the same Case; as was proved in Court. We shall not enter here into a Detail of all that pass'd in M. Cadiere's Chamber: Modesty commands us to cast a Veil over it.

Father Girard had foretold M. Cadiere, that upon such a Day she would be carry'd up into the Air in her Chamber; nor did he fail to go thither at the Time appointed, to be the single Witness of that Prodigy: He shut himself up with her in her Chamber, and sitting down before her, the young Lady, who found she was going up into the Air, had a Mind to stifle a proud Thought that just came into her Head, and took hold of the Chair to stop her Ascent. He bid her several Times resign herself up, and abandon herself to that Spirit which acted, and which he call'd, the Spirit of God;

God ; but she refusing to comply, he flew into a Passion, and immediately went away. Soon after he was gone, came *La Guiol*, to rate *M. Cadiere* for not pursuing her Confessor's Advice, and persuaded her to excuse it to him in the best Manner she could.

The first Time the poor young Lady went to Confession, Father *Girard* was not backward in convincing her of the enormity of the Crime she had committed ; and that, in Order to expiate it, he would come to her Chamber the next Day, to enjoin her a Pennance suitable to the Nature of her Sin. He went accordingly, and having lock'd her Chamber Door as usual, made her kneel before him, and holding the Discipline (a Sort of Scourge used in Monasteries) in his Hand, says to her : *The Justice of God requires of you, since you have refused to be cloathed with his Gifts, you must be stripp'd quite naked. You deserve to have the whole World Witness to this ; but it hath pleased the gracious God, that none but this Wall, and I that cannot speak, shall be Witness to it : But first of all swear Fidelity to me, that you will keep this Secret : For if you should open your Mouth of it, my Child, you would ruin me.* Being ignorant of his Design, she promis'd him Secrecy : Whereupon he order'd her to get upon her Bed, and clapping a Cushion under her Elbows, to raise her up a little, he gave her several Lashes with the Discipline ; after which, he kiss'd the Place he had scourged ; and then making her get off the Bed, and kneel before him again, he told her, the gracious God was not satisfy'd, but she must strip herself naked before him : But this putting her into a great Fright, she screamed out and fainted away. No sooner did she come to herself, but he made her undress herself to her Shift, and then embraced her. To reduce the rest of this Adventure into Writing, would not be so proper, as to leave it to the Reader's Imagination. *Concipe Animo.*

In short, Father *Girard* exercised such an absolute Mastery in his Penitent's Chamber, that one Day when she was in Bed, meeting with her Brother the *Dominican* there, he immediately, and without Ceremony, took him by the Hand, put him out of the Chamber, and shut the Door upon him ; of which, when Father *Cadiere* complain'd to his Mother, she was so prejudiced in Father *Girard*'s Favour, whom she look'd upon as her Daughter's Sanctifier, that she bid him hold his Tongue, and get out of her House.

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These frequent, or rather *daily* Visits, which the amorous Confessor made to his Votary from the Month of December 1729, in the closest Manner possible, they being lock'd up together alone, occasion'd in Time the Cessation of some Symptoms in the Lady for two or three Months. Upon this, Father *Girard* was terribly frightened; but however, he persuaded her that her Blood was on Fire, and that in order to bring it to its due Temper again, she must drink a Porringer of Water for eight Days successively, into which he would put a little refreshing Powder. She knowing nothing of the Matter, answer'd him that she would do any Thing he would have her; and thus that charitable Confessor went every Day into the Kitchen himself for a Porringer of Water, which he would not suffer the Maid, nor M. *Cadiere's* Mother herself to touch; and when he had put his Powder into it, which gave it a reddish Colour, he made her take it. Having continu'd this Course for the Space of eight Days, or thereabout, it occasion'd a very great Loss of Blood, and at last she voided a little Lump of Flesh, or coagulated Blood; upon which, Father *Girard* took the Pot twice to the Window, to see what it was; and when M. *Cadiere* bid the Maid throw it out of the Window, he flew into a Sort of Passion with her, for trusting her with such a Secret, and cry'd out, *What Imprudence!*

This having extreamly weaken'd the young *Cadiere*, her Mother would fain have sent for the Physicians and Surgeons to know what ailed her; but Father *Girard* dissuaded her from it, telling her, her Daughter's Malady was from Above, and the Physicians had nothing to do with it; for he well knew they would have discover'd the Mystery: And whether it was to prevent any Visit from Gentlemen of the Faculty, or with other Views, he persuaded his Penitent to go and make her self a Nun in the Convent of *S. Clare* at *Ollioules*; and that without her Mother's Knowledge. The Letter he wrote to the Lady Abbess of that Convent, the 22^d of May, to desire a Place for her, was as follows:

Madam.

FOR these two Years past, when the Divine Providence first sent me to *Toulon*, it has put into my Hands the Conduct of a Soul, which it now calls to your Community, and for whom I beg a Place of you. 'Tis M. *Catharine Cadiere*, who is a little known to you,

as I have heard her say ; and therefore I shall say nothing in particular of her Parts, her Humour, or her Virtue ; I shall only assure you, that she is not a common Soul, and that our Lord has a singular Predilection for her. Her Health will be as it pleases God, in order to accomplish all his Designs upon that Gentlewoman, in your House : But I will be answerable to you for the Goodness and Solidity of her Vocation, because I have incontestable Proofs of it. You will do the Girl a great Favour in admitting her into your House : At the same Time I am persuaded, that God can hardly do your House a greater Benefit in this Respect, than by granting you, and sending you such a Subject. You will easily know this in a very little while. I intreat you, *Madam*, absolutely to keep secret, with Regard to your Community, what I have the Honour to write to you ; because 'tis great Odds but this Design will take Air, and if it once reaches her Mother's Ears, she and her other Relations will do all they can to keep her at home ; tho' I know, that when once she is gone, they will submit to the most holy Will of God. I expect your Answer immediately ; and I promise myself from your Piety, your Zeal, and your Prudence, that it will be favourable. I have the Honour to be, with a profound Respect,

M A D A M,

Your most humble, and most obedient Servant,

GIRARD, *Rector of the Jesuits.*

The Lady Abbess, who was not unacquainted with the young *Cadiere's* Virtue, wrote to Father *Girard*, that she should be exceedingly glad to give her a Place ; but that the only Thing that gave her Uneasiness was, that she had not her Friends Consent. Whereupon, having the Art of persuading, he in a few Days obtain'd their Consent ; and upon the 6th of *June* following, sent *M. Cadiere* to that Convent, with a Letter to the Lady Abbess, dated the 5th, as follows :

Madam,

BEhold the Soul which Jesus Christ has reserved for your Monastery, and which I send you. I willingly resign her into such Hands as yours ; and I return you a thousand Thanks for the Favour you do me in receiving

ceiving her. She is, by the great Mercy of God, in excellent Dispositions; but had she not been so, she would soon have acquired them, when she came to live under your Eye, and your Dependence. Your Example, *Madam*, your Instructions, your Orders, and the Prayers you will have the Goodness to put up for her, will make her such as she ought to be, for the Accomplishment of our Lord's Designs in her Sanctification, and to walk faithfully in the Footsteps of the worthy Nuns, at whose Head the Divine Providence has so wisely placed you.

I dare not ask you, so very soon, the Favour of permitting *M. Cadere* to receive the Holy Communion every Day: Perhaps you will soon know that God will have it so; and that he does not think her altogether unworthy of such a singular Favour: But I beg at first you will be pleased to let her communicate a little often. A second Favour which I take the Liberty of asking you is, that this Lady may write to me, without having her Letters read; and that she may in like Manner receive my Answers, without their being seen. These Letters on both Sides shall relate to nothing in the World but the Dispositions of her Soul, and the Economy of her Inward Part. I shall have the Honour, once within a Fortnight, to come myself, and recommend to you this dear Girl, to recommend myself also to your Prayers, and to assure you of my Gratitude for your Favours, and of the profound Respect, with which I am,

M A D A M,

Your most humble, and most obedient Servant,

GIRARD, *Jesuit.*

When Father *Girard* was so lavish in his two Letters, of his Encomiums upon *M. Cadere*, and declared her a Saint, he had two Things in View: One was, to have the Glory of making a Saint, and the other was an Interest of the Heart, to render his Access to his dear Votary the easier, and to prevent the Suspicion which would otherwise naturally arise from his close and familiar Visits: But before he suffers her to go into that Monastery, he capitulates with the Abbess, and bargains that the Intercourse of Letters, which were to pass between him and his Penitent, should be a Mystery wherein her Ladyship was to have no Concern;

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And

And to persuade her to comply with a Proposal so contrary to the Rules, he assures her that those Letters should relate to nothing but the Economy of her Salvation. However, that of the 22d of July, which is the only one left in our Hands, proves the contrary; and if they had contain'd nothing but what tended to Edification, why should he deprive the Abbess of the Sight of them?

Father Girard went very soon to Ollioules, to visit his dear Cadiere; and the first Question he ask'd the Abbess, in the Presence of Madam de Lescot, Mistress of the Novices, put them both to the Blush, and betray'd his Fear, that the Draughts he had given her, had not had the desired Effect.

M. Cadiere staid in that Convent from the 6th of June 1730, to the 17th of September following; during which Time there was a constant Correspondence by Letters between them; and those he wrote to her, except two or three, which were only to delude her, and treated of nothing but a vain Morality, were not the Letters of a Confessor, but of a passionate Lover; and as he knew the Venom that lurk'd in them, he had the Caution not to sign them. To prove this material Point, we need only insert here the Substance of his Letter of the 22d of July 1730.

SEE here, my dear Child, the third Letter in three Days: Endeavour to give me Time. God be praised, it will not be long, perhaps, before I shall not be able to do any Thing but for her to whom I write. This I know, however, that I carry her every where, and that she is always with me, though I talk and act with other Persons. I render the Almighty a thousand Thanks for the Continuance of his Mercies: In return for them, my Girl, *forget yourself, and suffer any Thing*: These two Words comprehend the most sublime Disposition. Don't tell me a Syllable of what was recommended to you by my Lord; we will see one another, let them do or say what they please. He came to Town this Morning, and I have already talk'd with him about you occasionally: I don't think he will go to Ollioules; I told him, the Noise it would make, would be vastly inconvenient. I may, perhaps, find an Opportunity of speaking to him about the Holy Mass. The great Vicar and Father Sabatier will, in all Probability, make you a Visit on Monday. This last, after I had
talked

talk'd with him, assur'd me, that he would ask no Questions: But if by Chance either of them should take it into their Heads to do so, even though it were in the Name of the Bishop, or desire to see any Thing, you need only answer them, that you are strictly forbid to speak or to act. Eat Flesh when you please; I write so to you. Yes, *my dear Child*, I have need of Assurance; you shall not be the Victim of it. Have no Will, and hear no Contradiction: You will obey in every Thing, as my little Daughter, who thinks nothing difficult when 'tis her Father that commands. I have a great Desire to see you again, and to see every Thing: You know I ask nothing but my own Good; 'tis a long Time since I have seen nothing but by Halves. I shall tire you; but what if I do? Don't you likewise tire me? It is but reasonable that every Thing should go by Halves: I confide that you will grow wise at last; and that so many Graces and Counsels will not be thrown away upon you. I am exceeding glad to hear that you like the Father Guardian; I will recommend him to the good God. Do not you, on your Part, forget my sick Girl, my Sister, and the other Persons I have recommended to you: M. Guol found you yesterday half dead; to-day your Brother tells me you are well to a Miracle. You are an Inconstant; it would be worse if you should grow a Glutton; — Patience. I want to know whether you forbear Meat; Time will inform us: Always begin these Days of Abstinence with *Maigre*; if it does not go off, or if you bring it up again, eat Meat immediately: Follow this Rule; we shall discover the holy Will of our Master. If you must go out, it will be a new and a great Grief both to you and to me; but blessed be our good Master, we shall submit and be content, what will happen. Good Night, *my dear Child*; can you read my Scrawl? Depend upon it, this Letter tells you, that you always come after me, and you are in Danger never to overtake me, unless you write to me twice a Day. Adieu, my Girl, pray for your Father, your Brother, your Friend, your Son, and your Servant. Surely, here are Titles enough to engage a tender Heart!

Father Girard had so bewitched the whole Family of *Cadières*, and so infatuated them with his pretended Sanctity, and that of his Penitent, that they did not think it possible that any Ill should pass between them:

But the Confessor had been so accustomed to be alone with her in her Chamber, that he soon became sensible of the Restraint of the Grate. To get rid of this, he persuaded the Abbess to ask Leave for him to confess the young *Cadiere*, and to go into the Convent when she was sick : But lest the Abbess should not do this so soon as he could wish, he apply'd in Person to Father *Camelin*, Provincial of the *Observantes*, upon which the Monastery of *Clarists* depends ; so impatient was he to obtain it. When the Abbess had got him the same Favour, she took Care to let him know it ; upon which he sent her a Letter of Thanks, dated *June 26*, as follows.

Madam,

MAdemoiselle *Cadiere* told me two Days ago, upon her Return from *Ollioules*, that you had obtain'd Leave for me to confess her Daughter, and to go into the Monastery when she is sick ; I return you a thousand Thanks for it, Madam, I call'd upon the Rev. Father *Camelin* yesterday myself, to desire a Confirmation of that Favour ; and he granted it me with a great many Marks of Goodness and Politeness. I have the Honour to let you know it ; and you will hereafter better comprehend the great Reasons I had to desire this Kind of Singularity, which shall never be drawn into Consequence, neither shall it any Ways break in upon the Order and Regularity of your House. My Compliments to our dear Girl, whom I always heartily recommend to you.

The 6th of *July*, which was the first Thursday in that Month, *M. Cadiere* foretold, that something extraordinary would befall her the next Day ; which excited the Curiosity of all the Nuns that heard her say it, and especially of *M. de Rimbaud*, and *M. de Lescot*, Mistress of the Novices, whom Father *Girard* had charged to write down every Thing extraordinary that should happen to his Penitent, to serve, some Time or other, said he, for the Edification of the Publick. The next Morning about Four or Five o'Clock, those two Nuns went to *M. Cadiere's* Chamber, and found her immoveable in her Bed, with a bloody Crown round her Head, all her Face cover'd with Blood like an *Ecce Homo*, and her Hands also dropping Blood. They went and told the Abbess what they had seen, who immediately came to see her, as did all the Community, who were so astonish'd

nish'd to find her in that Condition, that they look'd upon it as a Miracle of Grace ; and besides, they saw Part of a Host put into her Mouth, without perceiving the Hand that put it there. The Abbess immediately sent a Porter for Father *Girard* ; but he was hardly got out of the Convent, when that Jesuit came in without meeting the Porter. They ask'd him, whether he did not see the Porter, he answer'd, no ; but that, in the Morning when he was saying Mass, his good Angel told him what had happen'd. They told him of *M. Cadiere's* Transfiguration, and what she had gone through ; he answer'd, that it was the Finger of God ; that they ought to preserve with the utmost Care, the Water with which they had wash'd her bloody Face ; that it would produce several miraculous Effects ; and he added, that *M. Cadiere* had already wrought several Miracles at *Toulon*. A Nun then said to him, *Father, we saw her Communicate miraculously at the Time of her Transfiguration* : He answer'd her, *Why, d'ye think I don't know it, when it was I myself that communicated her ? How can that be,* reply'd the Nun, *when you was at Toulon ? Don't you know there are such Things as Trances ?* said Father *Girard* ; and entring *M. Cadiere's* Chamber, who was then come to herself, he said to her in a toying Manner, *Ah, you little Glutton, will you always come and take half your Father's Portion ?*

That Morning he was shut up with her alone in her Chamber three Hours, viz. from Nine to Twelve. At Noon he open'd the Wicket, and left the Door upon the Latch ; but staid there 'till Four or Five o'Clock : However, the Lady Abbess, not happening to be much edify'd by that Morning's Work, resolved to deny him Entrance for the future ; whereby he was again reduced to the Restraint of the Grate. Love is ingenious ; it directed his Eyes to a small square Place in the Grate, that would open, and with a little Knife that he carry'd about him, he instructed his Penitent to open it ; and through this Place he put his Head, or made her put hers, to kiss her, and sometimes to give her the Discipline. To how many criminal Liberties has that Parlour been Witness ? Nay, he carry'd the Laws of Love to such a Length, that sometimes he converted the opening of the Gates between the Body of the Church and the Chancel to the same Use, tho' dedicated to One so very Holy. O ! abominable.

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That Parlour had so many Charms for Father *Girard*, that he went from *Toulon* twice or thrice a Week, and spent whole Days there with her alone. One Day, when he din'd there with her, the *Touriere* (or Maid that looks after the Turning-Box at the Grate) having set his Table at some Distance from the Grate. *What*, says he angrily, *have you a mind to part me and my dear Girl?* And taking the Table himself, he placed it close to the Grate; and that Day, before they had din'd, he was surprized holding and squeezing his Votary's Hand in his. Thus you see the Reason why he would not suffer the Table to stand so far from the Grate. And another Time, when Father *Girard* came just after Vespers was begun, and asked for *M. Cadriere*, the Abbess not thinking it proper that she should go from Vespers to see him in the Parlour, he shew'd his Resentment to the Abbess, by a cold and angry Behaviour.

During the Stay of this young Lady in the Convent of *S. Clare*, she had frequent Ecstasies and Trances, and so many other Accidents out of the ordinary Course of Nature, that at *Tou'on* and all the Neighbourhood, she went by the Name of *The Saint of Ollioules*.

Nevertheless, to get rid of her, Father *Girard* resolv'd to send her to the *Carthusians* of *Premole*, or of *Salette* near *Lyons*. In order whereunto, he had often said in the Convent at *Ollioules*, that she had edify'd enough there; and that she must go and edify somewhere else. Possibly his Ambition had by this Time got the better of his Love. In short, had she dy'd then, he would have had the Glory of making a Saint, without any Loss on his Part.

But the Bishop of *Toulon* was fir'd at the News, and exclaim'd against Father *Girard*, for offering to transplant a Sprig of Sanctity which grew up in his Diocese, and consequently of Right belonged to him. He did *M. Cadriere* the Honour to write her a Letter, wherein he forbid her not only to go where Father *Girard* was for sending her, but even to confess to him any more; and order'd her to go home to her Mother's. A few Days after, he borrow'd a *Phaeton*, and sent his Chaplain the Abbot *Carmele* and Father *Cadriere* to *Ollioules* with it, to take her away, and bring her to Monsieur *Pauque's* Country House, a little Way from *Toulon*.

As soon as Father *Girard* heard what had pass'd, and of the Bishop of *Toulon's* Disposition in that Respect, before *M. Cadriere* quitted the Monastery, being fearful
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that if ever the Letters he had written to her should appear, they would unravel all that Mystery of Love and Iniquity which had been carry'd on between him and his Penitent, he resolv'd to get them from her; and for this Purpose he sent his true and trusty Friend *La Gravier*, who was another of his Penitents, to *Ollioules*, to manage that Affair. This Lady no sooner made her Errand known to *M. Cadriere*, but she unlock'd her Trunk, and simply gave her not only *Father Girard's* Letters to her, but also the Copies of her own to him: But, as Providence would have it, the Jesuit's Letter of July 22, happen'd not to be in the Trunk.

From this Time *Father Girard* affect'd to give out, that he had refus'd to be *M. Cadriere's* Confessor any longer, because he found her to be a Cheat and Impostor. But to prove the Contrary, and that it was *M. Cadriere* that threw him off, to his great Concern, we need only insert here his Letter of the 15th of September 1730, written to that Lady two Days before she left the Convent, wherein he bids the last adieu to his Direction.

Yesterday in the Evening, upon my Return, they deliver'd me your last Letter, which had nothing in it but an Invitation to *Ollioules*. What was most particular in it, or at least appear'd so to me, my dear Girl, was the Article of a Confessor, upon the Necessity of which you insist more than once. I have consider'd of it; and as on the one Hand, your Demand is just and reasonable, because I am not at Leisure to go regularly and hear you in the Country, whither you are going; and on the other Hand, it is to be fear'd that two Confessors would hinder one another, and torment you, by throwing you into vast Uncertainties, if they should see Occasion, as very probably they might, to give you different Advice; and thus, in short, it might be necessary for one or the other to retire; after having consulted my good God, I have taken the Resolution, as it seem'd to me most proper, to give Place, and without Noise to leave the Field open to any one you shall choose, if you have not already chosen. I shall say nothing in Relation to this Change, to any Person whatsoever that shall mention it to me, but that I had not Time to go and confess you regularly in the Country; and you may stick by the same Reason yourself. This need not hinder, but if at any Time you should think my

my Advice useful or necessary, you may with all Freedom apply to me ; for I am still disposed, on my Part, to render you all the small Services that lie in my Power. Much less shall it hinder me from continuing my Prayers to God, to pour down the choicest of his Blessings, and to give you Grace to accomplish all his Designs with Fidelity and Constancy. I hope that in better Hands you will proceed with greater Safety and Speed ; and that, if I have committed any Faults with Regard to you, you will, nevertheless, remember, that I had some good Will to assist you ; and that that Thought will engage you, on your Part, to put up Prayers to our good God in my Behalf. I return you two Books which belong to you, and which I recover'd out of strange Hands where you had left them. I am, and always shall be, entirely yours in the Sacred Heart of Jesus Christ.

GIRARD, *Jesuit.*

The Bishop of *Toulon* having thus taken *M. Cadieze* out of the Hands of Father *Girard*, he put her under the Direction of Father *Nicholas*, who was just made Prior of the Convent of Barefooted *Carmelites* at *Toulon*, and said to him, *I charge you with the Direction of the Saint of Ollioules.* And Father *Girard* having persuaded her, that there was no Harm in what had passed between them, she did not only not mention it to her Director, but was sometimes observed to be in perfect Raptures for that *Jesuit*, and attempted two or three Times to get out at Midnight, to go to him at *Toulon* : This soon convinc'd the *Carmelite*, there must something more than ordinary have passed between them, and that she was ty'd to her old Confessor by some secret Charm.

Upon this the new Director sounds her Conscience ; to whom she ingenuously confessed all the Facts we have hitherto related, and a great many more : So that he saw with Astonishment, that what they had hitherto look'd upon as a Prodigy of Grace, was nothing but Illusion, and the Subtilty of the Serpent ; and in short, that all that was real in it, was a Complication of the most horrible Crimes on the Part of Father *Girard*, that a Man could possibly commit.

The Bishop, who had for some Time look'd upon *M. Cadieze* as a Saint, went to see her ; and having particularly examin'd her himself, he was amazed to hear from her own Mouth the Scene of Iniquity acted by her former

former Confessor. Then, fir'd with a just and holy Indignation, he said he would drive that ravenous Wolf out of his Fold : But the unfortunate *Cadiere*, all in Tears, threw herself at his Feet, and earnestly intreated him not to make it publick, which must necessarily disgrace her, and cover her with Shame. Her Brother the *Dominican*, who was present, ask'd the same Favour, for the Honour of her Family ; and that Charitable Prelate thereupon gave them his Word, that it should all be bury'd in Oblivion, and no more said of it. He not only exorcised her himself upon the Account of her Fits, but charged the Prior to go on to exorcise and direct not only her, but also several other of Father *Girard's* Penitents. To these Exorcisms, and her general Confession made to the Prior of the *Carmelites*, *M. Cadiere* owes her Deliverance from all her Fits, Trances, and other Diabolical Illusions ; and even from the *Stigmata*, which healed from that Time, though they have left sufficient Scars behind them, both in her Side and Hands.

Mean while, Father *Sabatier* the Jesuit, who, for a thousand Reasons (and his having been *M. Cadiere's* Confessor was none of the least perhaps) ought to have been the last Man in contributing to raise this Mystery of Iniquity out of its Grave of Oblivion, persuaded the Bishop to make it publick. In vain did all the People of Figure and Fortune in *Toulon* apply to that Prelate to dissuade him from it ; Father *Sabatier* carry'd his Point ; and by his Persuasion, the Bishop of *Toulon*, upon Nov. 10, 1730, began by interdicting Father *Cadiere*, and the Prior of the *Carmelites* ; and on the 18th of the same Month, in the Morning, he sent his Official, his Promotor, and Register, assisted by two Parish Priests, to *M. Cadiere*, to interrogate her in a judicial Manner, as to what had passed between her and Father *Girard*.

M. Cadiere was, no Doubt, surprized at such a solemn Visit. The Official told her the Occasion of it ; and she at first refused to answer ; but at last, forced by the Religion of her Oath, she generously prefer'd the Interest of Religion and the Publick to that of her Honour and Repose ; and by her Answers laid open all that Scene of Iniquity, which 'till then she had concealed with so much Industry ; and not being prepar'd for such an Attack, she in her Answers related all the Facts as they came into her Mind, without any Order of Date or Method ; which at once proves both her Surprise and her

her Ingenuity. There are some Facts, which the Official, who has all along betray'd the utmost Partiality, has not recited truly, but has alter'd in some Respect. We need not enter into a Detail of them, because they are not the Ground of our Argument; but we now leave the Publick to judge, whether this is (as they give out) a Plot of Defamation against Father *Girard*, since *M. Cadere* did not voluntarily disclose her Shame, but was forced to it by the Authority of Justice, and the Obligation of her Oath.

The Plaintiff finding how much she was dishonour'd thereby, thought it was now too late to conceal any Thing; and that since she had lost her good Name, she ought in Justice to sue for Vengeance of the Crimes her Confessor had committed upon her.

The Reader, no Doubt, will be very curious to know what Reply was made by the Jesuit to so heavy a Charge; and which Way he would defend himself. His Answer is contain'd in the following Memorial, which it will not be unpleasant to compare with the Accusation, and observe how different Turns may be given to the same Things. It is also necessary to do so, in order to form a true Notion of the real Transaction.

*The MEMORIAL of Father John Baptist Girard,
against Mary Catharine Cadere.*

IF the Accusation form'd against Father *Girard* makes so great a Noise in the World; if it is become the Subject of all Conversations, not in *France* only, but perhaps in Foreign Countries; it cannot be deny'd that this is entirely owing to the Industry and Pains with which *La Cadere* and her Adherents have propagated the Scandal. 'Tis own'd, indeed, that the Publick, naturally curious and inquisitive, about such Things especially as are singular and extraordinary, has conceiv'd a Prejudice against the principal Objects of this Affair so much the more readily, that nothing has been omitted to render them odious: But we presume to flatter ourselves, that the same Facts, related in a plain artless Manner, and supported by unanswerable Proofs, will easily re-establish, or rather confirm the great Character of Virtue, which Father *Girard* had so justly acquired by his Zeal and his Labours for the Salvation of Souls,
and

and defeat all the Stratagems which have been made Use of to lessen or destroy his Reputation.

For this Purpose, we shall follow, as near as may be, the Order pointed out to us by the Author of the Memorial for *La Cadere*. We shall first state the Matter of Fact, but so as it actually passed, and with the strictest Truth; we shall next refute the several Heads of the Charge brought against Father *Girard*; and lastly, we shall endeavour to discover the Spring of these Accusations, with the Motives that produced them; and, we hope, that from these several Parts added together, there will result such a strong Conviction of the Father's Innocence, that even those who may already be prejudiced against him, shall be forced to own it, and conceive a just Indignation against the Authors of the Calumny.

As the Person who is here to speak, or must be supposed to speak in his own Defence, is a Priest, and a Regular, one who, notwithstanding all the Reflections that have been cast both upon his Doctrine and his Morals, is firmly attached to the Principles of his Religion, and to the Practice of the severest Virtues; we shall therefore have a scrupulous Regard to our Expressions; and far from dipping our Pens in Gall and Bitterness, we shall carefully avoid every Thing that may in the least seem contrary to the most Sacred Rules of Charity and the strictest Decency.

The G A S E.

FATHER *Girard* having for ten Years resided in the City of *Aix*, where he acquir'd a distinguished Reputation, as well by his Virtue, as by his Eloquence in the Pulpit, was sent to *Toulon*, as Rector of the Seminary of Chaplains of the Navy; and arriv'd there on the 8th of *April* 1728. The Fame of his Merit had got there before him; and his Presence, added to his Sermons, very much increased the great Opinion that had been conceived of him. In a little Time, the Confessional of Father *Alexis*, the barefooted *Carmelite*, was entirely deserted, and most of the Devotees of the third Order of *St. Therese* chose Father *Girard* for their Director.

Mary Catharine Cadere appear'd one of the forwardest. That Girl, though not above eighteen or nineteen, had for some Years distinguish'd herself among her Companions;

nions ; who firmly believed her to be endow'd with extraordinary Gifts of Prayer, and favour'd by Heaven with uncommon Graces : Father *Alexis* often said she was another *St. Catharine* of *Sienna* ; and as she sometimes fainted away at Chapel, he call'd her Swoonings the *Caresses of the Divine Spouse*, and her Companions called them *Strokes of Divine Love*.

In Order to gain Credit with her new Director, and fix herself in his Esteem, above all the rest of his Penitents, she pretended to have frequent Visions and Revelations ; and declared that what had engaged her to make Choice of him for her Confessor, was, that one Day, when he was coming out of the Church of the *Carmelites*, from celebrating the Canonization of *St. John* of the Cross, our Saviour pointing to him, said to her in express Terms, and with a very distinct Voice, *That is the Man whom I have appointed to bring thee to me.* These are the Words she has always made Use of in relating this Story, and she has told it a thousand Times.

Worldly People may impute this Piece of Conduct to the Weakness of her Mind ; but it ought not to be reckon'd strange, if Persons more particularly devoted to Piety, and long train'd up in the Simplicity of the Gospel, are of another Opinion ; persuaded that the Almighty's Arm is not shorten'd, but that for his own greater Glory, and the Consolation of his Elect, he can still work the same Miracles which he hath formerly shown, they more readily give into the Belief of any extraordinary Things that are told them. Accordingly, Father *Girard* entertain'd no Suspicion of the Truth of what he heard, he contented himself with suspending his Judgment ; and tho' he determin'd nothing as to the reality of this pretended Vision, yet he thought he might make Use of it to bring this Soul to a greater Love of God, and a more perfect Self-denial ; as appears from his Letters produced in the Proceedings.

It is proper to observe here by the by, that *La Cadiere* told several Persons, particularly some of the Nuns at *Ollioules*, who must have deposed it in the Proceedings, that long before Father *Girard* came to *Toulon*, God had plainly shew'd him to her in a Vision, and told her his Name, assuring her he would one Day send him to be her Director.

The first Year of his Direction pass'd, without any Thing extraordinary in her Conduct ; but about the Month of *June* 1729, having fill'd her Head with the
Lives

Lives of Saint Theresa, the blessed Angela de Foligni, St. Catharine of Sienna, and her of Genoa, &c. which she had from other Hands than those of her Confessor, she resolv'd to imitate, and even to excel them. She went more frequently to the Sacraments, appear'd more regular and more fervent; in a little while she had intimate Communications with God; she talk'd of nothing now but Irradiations, Consolations, and signal Favours.

Father *Girard* considering her as a privileg'd Soul, and imagining, perhaps, that he now began to perceive the Effects of the first Vision, which she had communicated to him, apply'd himself more particularly to her Direction. *La Cadiere* perceiving she should find all those Qualities in her Confessor, that were necessary to make her Design succeed, begun the Part she had long resolv'd to act in the following Manner.

She had read in the *Lives of the Saints*, particularly of the Female ones above-mention'd, that before they were favour'd with Raptures and Extasies, they had pass'd thro' very severe Trials; so as to be tormented and beaten by Devils. Accordingly, before she would pretend to any Miracles, she resolv'd to pass thro' those Trials; and the better to deceive her Director, she told him, that in a Vision she had seen a Soul in a state of mortal Sin; and, that our Lord promis'd her he would have Mercy upon it, if she would suffer in its stead, offer herself a Sacrifice for it, and consent to be tormented by evil Spirits in a State of Possession, as she calls it in her Deposition.

Father *Girard*, who did not think his Penitent had either Constancy or Virtue enough to go thro' such a State, did not approve of the pretended Sacrifice; but she, willing to show her Director, that she had more Virtue and Resolution than he imagin'd, obstinately persisted in her first Design; and about the End of *November 1729*, the spiritual Consolations and sensible Graces which for some Months she had receiv'd in such Abundance, entirely ceased, and were succeeded by Dryness and Barrenness; her bright Irradiations were follow'd by a dark Night in her Soul. Soon after she complain'd, that she was haunted by the Devil, who, as she pretended, disorder'd her Imagination, render'd her incapable of Application to any Thing, especially to Prayer; fill'd her with black and dismal Ideas, and Temptations to Uncleaness: Which is somewhat difficult to comprehend, seeing she now affirms, that she does not so much as know what

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is meant by impure Ideas. Her Pains and Torments increas'd instead of diminishing; the Devil went so far as to torture her Person; she was seiz'd with Convulsions and Contortions, lost her Speech, and the Use of all her Senses, which she said was the Effect of the intolerable Pains that she was made to suffer.

Hereupon, Father *Girard* was for the first Time call'd to her House, where he, as well as her Mother and her Brothers, was afterwards frequently Witness of her deplorable Condition.

We forgot to take Notice, that she has two Brothers in the Church; one of whom is only a Secular, and the other a Jacobin: The latter having taken his Bachelor's Degree in Divinity at *Paris*, return'd to *Toulon* about two Months before *La Cadriere* began to be possess'd. They both appear'd equally concern'd at their Sister's Disorder, and frequently came to the Jesuits Convent, earnestly begging Father *Girard* would come to her.

In this Manner did *La Cadriere* pretend to be possess'd and beaten by evil Spirits from the latter End of *November* 1729, 'till the Middle of *February* 1730. About that Time Sister *Remusat*, Nun of the Visitation at *Marseilles*, whom Father *Girard* directed by Letters, dy'd in the Odour of Sanctity. This Opportunity she improv'd to get rid of her Possession, with Advantage to her Character. For she gave out, that Sister *Remusat* appear'd to her in the Midst of a Company of Angels and happy Spirits, and deliver'd her out of the Power of the Devil; and in order to insinuate the Belief of this Vision, in the most pleasing and irresistible Manner to Father *Girard*, whose great Veneration for that holy Sister was well known, she, or her Brother the Dominican, compos'd a Memoir, containing all that God had reveal'd to her touching Sister *Remusat*: And this Memoir she put into the Hands of her Confessor with the desir'd Effect.

La Cadriere's Deliverance from her Possession, by the Prayers of Sister *Remusat*, happen'd but a little before Lent 1730, which is a Season of Penance and Mortification to the generality of Christians, and prov'd to her a new Source of Miracles. This is that Lent of which she, or her Brother the Dominican compos'd the famous Journal which was produc'd in Court, and which is so very full of extraordinary Adventures. It would be necessary to copy it entirely over if we would show into what a Pitch of Extravagance a Girl will run, who is possess'd with the impious Fury of Saintship; but we shall

shall only observe, that she therein says, she passed all that holy Season without swallowing any Nourishment except Water; tho' it has been prov'd that she eat both in the Presence of her Brother who wrote the Memoir, and when she was by herself, as she has been forc'd to own: That the Consideration of the Sufferings of Jesus Christ, and of the Sins of Men, made her lose a prodigious Quantity of Blood; tho' Father *Girard* could perceive no Alteration in her Habit of Body: That she receiv'd a Wound on the left Side, by seeing the Heart of Jesus Christ pierc'd in many Places; that she communicated twice or thrice in a miraculous Manner; that two of her Ribs were rais'd considerably higher than the rest, by a Transport of Divine Love; and lastly, That on *Maundy-Thursd*ay she fell into a Trance, wherein she continu'd 'till the *Saturday* following at Eleven in the Morning, during which Time she accompany'd our Saviour in Visions, thro' all the Mysteries of his Passion; that like him, she was scourg'd, crown'd with Thorns, and nail'd to the Cross; that she dy'd, descended into *Limbo*, rose again, and ascended into Heaven with him; and that while she thought herself really in Paradise, God told her, that for his Glory she must return again to the Earth; that *St. Therese* and *St. Clare* both begged her of our Saviour, each for her own Order; that *St. Clare* having obtain'd the Favour, she awak'd from her Trance, got up, having lain upon the Bed all the Time of her Vision, eat heartily, and walk'd about without any Inconvenience from her Wounds; for she pretended, that having been crucify'd in Vision, she had actually felt all the Agonies of that cruel Death; and that the Prints of the Nails still remain'd in her Feet, much like the Stigma's of *St. Francis*, and that she should also have had them in her Hands, if she had not pray'd our Saviour not to allow it; but she did not beg the same Favour with respect to the Crown of Thorns, the Marks whereof were visible round her Head.

By this Sample one may judge of the rest of this Performance, as well as *La Cadere's* surprizing Character. It must be own'd, one cannot sufficiently admire that Father *Girard*, with all his Understanding and Knowledge, should never conceive the least Suspicion of this Girl, whose Artifice appear'd so evident from the extraordinary Nature of the Facts and Visions related by her: But alas! the pious good Man, was wholly wrapt up in Contemplation, and full of the Goodness of God to his
Creatures,

Creatures, believ'd such Things might be ; and that satisfy'd him.

Some Time after this Crowd of extraordinary Events was pass'd, she acquainted Father *Girard*, that God would manifest himself to her in a very uncommon Manner ; that she must die in order to see him as he is ; that she should lose all her Blood little by little ; that she should fall into an extreme Weakness, and be crucify'd a second Time thro' Love, as she had already been by Justice.

Accordingly, May the 7th, in the Evening, she told her Mother, that next Day she would see something extraordinary ; she put on clean Linnen, and chang'd the Sheets of her Bed, in order, as she said, to receive her Saviour's Visit with Decency.

Next Morning she sent her Mother out of the Way on some Pretence or other, who returning above half an Hour after, found her Daughter speechless, senseless, and her Face besmear'd with Blood, as formerly on *Good-Friday*. Father *Girard* was call'd, as well as her Brother the Dominican, and some Devotees ; but Father *Girard* retir'd soon after. About Ten o' Clock she repeated at Length, as her Brother the Jacobin affirm'd, the proper Service of the Day ; but the Devotees who were present, heard nothing distinctly but the Lord's Prayer and the Creed. She afterwards made Motions with her Lips as if she had been receiving the Communion, and gave the Benediction to the Company. Father *Cadiere*, who was upon his Knees at the Bed's-head during the whole Scene, told M. *Giraud*, and some other Persons that came in, that his Sister had just said Mass, gave them an Account of her Stigma's, her Trances, and her Visions ; particularly one of a Vessel that was in imminent danger of suffering Shipwreck upon the Black-Sea, on Board of which were three Jesuits, and a Man who had the Air of an Officer ; that knowing him to be in a State of mortal Sin, she earnestly pray'd our Saviour, who appear'd to her over the Vessel, that he would be pleas'd to deliver it from Shipwreck ; that her Request was granted, and that as a Proof of this Miracle, the Angels had brought her the Bills of Lading, which she had put into Father *Girard*'s Hands. 'Tis true, that when she related this Vision to the Father, and he ask'd her for the Bills, *La Cadiere* promised she would make them come into her Box ; but finding it impossible to work such a Miracle, she at last brought herself out of the Scrape by telling him, that to punish

her for some slight Faults, the Angels had carried away the Bills of Lading again; so that Father Girard never saw them.

Mean Time *La Cadiere* having told her Confessor, after Easter, that God had call'd her in the extraordinary Manner above related, to embrace the Order of *St. Clare*, could not now draw back; she therefore determin'd her Choice to the Convent at *Ollioules*, which is about a League from *Toulon*: But Father Girard, who was still in Doubt, and durst not venture to form any certain Judgment concerning her miraculous Vocation, resolv'd to try her for some Time, that he might thereby discover if her Call was really from God or no. And during this short Space of Time, *i. e.* from April 25, to June 6, that she went to *Ollioules*, happen'd the most critical Facts objected against Father Girard: But those who will take the Pains to bestow a little Attention upon the Circumstances of those Facts, and the Motives upon which he acted, will possibly forbear to censure him, and begin to pity him. He is after all a very upright Confessor, full of Zeal and Religion, who was prejudic'd in Favour of his Penitent, whom he thought a Saint on Account of the thorough Knowledge which he imagin'd he had of the Secrets of her Conscience, whose Eyes and Ears were equally struck with Numbers of Miracles, who believ'd that our Saviour took Pleasure to operate in her, but yet was not fully satisfy'd of it, and therefore endeavour'd to inform himself better. This is the Point which we intreat our Judges still to keep in View, and these are the Dispositions of Mind with which the Facts we are about to relate should be read, in order to form a sound Judgment of them.

Besides, we do not advance for Truth, a Story forg'd at Pleasure, to surprise the unwary, and vindicate Father Girard's Conduct at any Rate; the Proofs of what we say, will appear in his Letters produc'd in the Proceedings, and publish'd at the End of this Memorial.

To begin then: *La Cadiere* having assur'd Father Girard that she was losing all her Blood in a miraculous Manner, which must unavoidably cause her Death; the Father, who could not easily give Credit to the pretended Miracle, because there appear'd no Symptoms of it in her Countenance or her Habit of Body, which still continu'd the same, went to *La Cadiere's* Apartment, where she having shut the Door, shew'd him an earthen Pot, wherein was a Quantity of a reddish and blackish

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Liquor, and then put the Pot out of the Room to free him from its offensive Smell. This Fact, simple as it is, has nevertheless given Occasion to one of the grossest Calumnies that could be invented against Father *Girard*. 'Tis pretended that this Liquor was the Effect of an Abortion; that a Maid being upon the Stairs next to *La Cadiere's* Chamber, receiv'd the Pot from her, and heard Father *Girard* cry out, *What Madness!* But Father *Girard* protests, in the Sincerity of his Heart, that he saw not the Maid, nor ever open'd his Mouth to pronounce the Words which they have made him speak.

They farther alledge, that some Porringers of Water, which he gave her to drink, were the Cause of this Abortion. 'Tis true, that *La Cadiere* pretending to be very thirsty when her Confessor was alone with her, that she might have an Opportunity to prepare herself for some new Scene which she design'd to act before him, he had the Charity to go himself and fetch her some Water in a Porringer; and that Water, pure and natural as it was, have they converted into a Potion capable of producing the most horrid of all Crimes.

Hence it appears, that *La Cadiere* every Day promis'd Father *Girard* to make him Witness of some new Miracles, and remove his Doubts; sometimes she pretended that she was lifted up into the Air, and that her Wounds chang'd their Colour and Figure, according to the several Motions and Influences of Grace; sometimes that she sweated Blood, which ran from the Crown upon her Head down her Face; and sometimes she put into his Hands Caps stain'd with that Blood. At other Times she would show him a Napkin, with which she said the Angels had wip'd her Face, the Print whereof was left upon it; sometimes she would show him her Stigmas, or give him a Cross, which was miraculously brought her by our Saviour Jesus Christ. All these Facts appear, either from *La Cadiere's* Memoirs, or the Letters produc'd in the Proceedings.

Now, Father *Girard* frankly owns, that upon these Occasions, and to satisfy himself about the Truth of the Facts, he sometimes went to *La Cadiere's* House; and as he was afraid lest they should be divulg'd before he had maturely examin'd them himself, he us'd the Precaution to lock himself up in *La Cadiere's* Chamber; which was moreover a very little one and touch'd the Stair-case, so that those who pass'd backwards and forwards might easily have seen what was done, or have heard

heard what was said, if he had not taken care to shut it himself, or let *La Cadiere* shut it.

But whatever Measures Father *Girard* could take to conceal the Miracles, which he believ'd God wrought in Favour of his Penitent, she told them to so many People by Way of Secret, as did also her Brothers the Dominican and the Clergyman, that they came to be whisper'd about Town; and tho' Nobody as yet knew any Thing of the Matter, besides a certain Number of Devotees, Father *Girard* endeavour'd to stifle the Rumour, by engaging *La Cadiere* to execute immediately her Design of retiring into a Convent; and for that Purpose he wrote to the Abbess of the Monastery of St. *Clare*, at *Ollioules*. His Letter has been produc'd in the Proceedings.

Every Thing being prepar'd for her entring into the Convent, *La Cadiere* resolv'd first to make a Pilgrimage to the Holy Cave *. As she was to pass thro' *Aix* and *Marseilles*, she promis'd her Confessor to write to him from the former; but having already given him the Memoir concerning the Affair of Sister *Remusat*, written by her Brother the Clergyman's Hand, which she made the Father believe was her own, she was very much perplex'd how to behave. However, her Brother the Dominican brought her off; for he compos'd at *Toulon* the Letter that was to be sent thither from *Aix*, the Clergyman copied it, and gave it his Sister before her Departure: It was dated at *Aix*, May 19, and produc'd in Court in Father *Cadiere*'s own Hand, and full of Blots and Scratches.

La Cadiere set out May 17, in Company with Mrs. *Guyol* and Mrs. *Reboul*, both Father *Girard*'s Penitents. Nothing remarkable happen'd in her Journey to *Aix*, except that, as she affirms, she found herself lifted up into the Air while she was in the Coach. As soon as she got there, she remember'd the Promise she had made her Confessor; but Notice being taken in the above-mention'd Letter that *La Guyol* would also write a Line or two with her own Hand, *La Cadiere* call'd for an Inkhorn, pretended to write her Letter, and then desir'd

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* *La Sainte Baume* is a Cave in a Rock, on the Top of a high Hill near *Marseilles*, in which Mary Magdalen took up her Residence, when she remov'd from the East into France, as the Catholics pretend.

La Guyol to write at Bottom; but when she came, she found no Ink in the Inkhorn, and the Pen very bad; she express'd her Surprize at this to *La Cadiere*, and ask'd her how she had done to write her Letter? To which she answer'd with a Laugh, *that she must know, nothing was impossible to her.* *La Guyol*, with a good deal of Pains, could scrawl out no more than the two first Letters of her Name, and so the Letter was sent back to the Place where it was writen, and *La Cadiere* went forward to *Marseilles*. There Miss *Rigord*, whom Father *Girard* also directed by Letter, invited her to Dinner; but just as they were going to seat themselves at Table, *La Cadiere* fell into one of those Fits of Ecstasy, which she counterfeits so cunningly, they were oblig'd to lay her on a Couch, where she continu'd while the rest of the Company went to Dinner. After Dinner, *La Guyol* went up to see her, and finding her recover'd from her Trance, *La Cadiere* told her, that if she had staid with her, she would have had the Consolation of seeing her lifted up as high as the Ceiling.

May the 13th, *La Cadiere* return'd to *Toulon*, and on the 6th of June enter'd into the Convent at *Ollioules*, where she was receiv'd by the Nuns as a Person highly favour'd of Heaven. Before she went to *Ollioules*, Father *Girard* had desir'd her to set down in Writing the extraordinary Graces which she pretended to have receiv'd in her Journey to *Aix*. The Dominican Father who wrote the Letter for her, compos'd also this Memoir; the Original whereof, written with his Hand, and all scrawl'd, was produc'd in the Proceedings; but Father *Girard* receiv'd it in the Clergyman's Hand, who copy'd it from the other. As soon as *La Cadiere* was fix'd in the Convent, Father *Girard* begg'd two Favours; one of the Abbess, that he might correspond with his Penitent, without having any of their Letters to each other open'd or seen by any Body, promising they should contain nothing but spiritual Advice and Cases of Conscience; but Father *Girard*'s chief Reason, which he prudently conceal'd, was, lest their Letters might discover something of *La Cadiere*'s miraculous Case; which he was the more careful to keep secret, because he was not yet fully perswaded of it, and that, supposing it to be real, he might by that Means at least keep her humble. The other Favour he begg'd of Father *Camelin*, Confessor of the Convent; and it was, that he might from Time to Time confess the young Candidate. They both were granted;

granted ; so that Father *Girard* not only maintain'd a Correspondence with *La Cadere* by Letter, but also went sometimes to see her at *Ollioules*. Those who read the Letters subjoin'd to this Memorial will judge for themselves what they contain, or whether or no they favour, as is alledg'd, the horrible Charge which *La Cadere*, and her Party have had the Impudence to invent.

As to the Journeys which Father *Girard* made to *Ollioules*, they are so extravagantly multiplied in *La Cadere's* Memorial, that one would almost be tempted to give a particular Account of them here ; but not to interrupt our Recital of the Matter of Fact, we shall only take Notice that the Number of these Journeys will be particulariz'd in the Sequel.

From *June 6*, to *July 7*, nothing extraordinary happen'd to *La Cadere*, except that in one of her Letters of *June 11*, she mentions a great Loss of Blood, to which the Superior was Witness ; the Sequel will shew that this Observation is not useless. But on *July 7*, she repeated exactly the Scene she had acted at *Toulon*, on the 8th of *May*. She shifted her own Linnen, and the Sheets of her Bed, and next Morning she was found motionless and senseless, her Face was all besmear'd with Blood, she said Mass before the whole Society, which was assembled in her Chamber and kneeling round her Bed, seem'd to receive the Sacrament, and at last pronounc'd the Blessing ; and this Scene held 'till eight in the Morning. Father *Girard*, who set out from *Toulon* for *Ollioules* at that very Hour, was no sooner arriv'd, than the Nuns inform'd him of what had happen'd to Sister *Cadere*, or rather the extraordinary Event of which they had just been Witnesses. Father *Girard* immediately enter'd the Convent with Father *Camelin* Confessor of the Society, and went to *La Cadere's* Chamber.

'Tis proper to observe, that this was the only Time Father *Girard* ever enter'd the Convent, or the Chamber of his Penitent ; and that the Door was so far from being shut, that the Nuns were continually coming and going, as they ought to have testify'd in their Depositions.

'Tis likewise proper to observe, that *La Cadere's* pretended Transfigurations happen'd periodically between the 7th and the 9th of each Month, beginning with that of *Good Friday*, which fell on the 7th of *April*, and continuing on *May 8*, *June 9*, (at which Time

Time, as we observ'd, she lost a great Quantity of Blood, without thinking fit to make any Advantage of it) and July 7, the Day on which the Accident we are now speaking of, happen'd.

How violent soever it appear'd, yet it did not hinder her from rising about three in the Afternoon, and accompanying her Confessor, with Father *Camelin*, and a great Number of the Nuns, as far as the Gate of the Monastery. Being come thither, she slept a little on one Side to speak a Word to Father *Girard*; which a Lay Sister observing, through a Glass-window, she told the Maid who stood by her, that Father *Girard* kissed *La Cadere*; to which the other answer'd, that she was mistaken. 'Tis certain, and every Body knows it, that Father *Girard* is quite deaf of one Ear, and hears Confession only on one Side; of Consequence it is absolutely necessary for him to come very near, in order to hear what is said to him in a low Voice; and this perhaps might give Occasion to the above-mention'd Lay Sister to judge of him as she did. But other Considerations will, in the proper Place, more fully show the Falsity of this Charge, as well as of the Kiss given *La Guyol* at the Gate of the Jesuits College: Let us proceed.

After *La Cadere's* Transfiguration, the Nuns and her Brothers sent Accounts of it every where, and, as it commonly happens, fail'd not to exaggerate the Story, and to embellish it with the most wonderful and affecting Circumstances, they talk'd of nothing but Extasies, Raptures, and Miracles without End; they compos'd Memoirs of it. In a little while there came Crouds of People to *Ortiques* to see the Saint; Regulars and Seculars of both Sexes, every one run, every one strove who should be foremost; they open'd to her the Secrets of their Consciences, nay, they pretended that she knew them, and consulted her about future Events.

Mean while Father *Girard* was extremely uneasy at the great Noise which his Penitent's pretended Miracles made in the World, became more reserv'd than ever, and made a Scruple of speaking in Favour of them, with the greater Reason, that he begun to suspect their Sincerity, because *La Cadere* had acquainted him, that she intended to quit the Convent; and that soon after he heard she had sent Word to her Mother, that if she did not come and fetch her out, she would soon be dead. This gave Father *Girard* Occasion to write her
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the Letter of July 26, which one would think were alone sufficient to clear him from every Thing laid to his Charge. He receiv'd an Answer to it the 29th, in which *La Cadiere* humbled herself, and begg'd Pardon for her Fault; which her Director granted her, but not so fully as to lay aside all his Suspicions: For what confirm'd him the more in them, was, *La Cadiere's* delaying so long to communicate to him the Memoir of her Visions and Revelations, especially those which she pretended to have had last Lent.

In order to a thorough Understanding of this Fact, which is one of the most Important in the whole Affair, it is necessary to go a little further back. Father *Girard* had order'd his Penitent, after *Easter*, to set down in Writing all the particular Visions and extraordinary Adventures, which she had communicated to him in general; that he might examine them at leisure, and thereby get some farther Satisfaction concerning the Conduct of God towards this Girl. She promis'd him she would, but the Work went on very heavily, as we shall see presently.

When *La Cadiere* went to *Aix*, Father *Girard* fearing lest during her Absence Somebody might see, or perhaps seize upon certain Papers of Devotion and spiritual Conduct, which he had lent her for her Edification, as well as some Letters from Sister *Remusat*, and another Devotee who is still alive, desir'd she would return them: Whereupon *La Cadiere* immediately pack'd up all she found in her Box, and carry'd them to Father *Girard*. He being then busy about other Affairs, took the Parcel of Papers, and without examining them, threw them into a Drawer; nor did he ever think any more of them 'till the Action brought against him awaken'd his Curiosity. Upon Examination, he was exceedingly surpriz'd to find among the first four Pages of the famous Journal of *Lent* very much blotted, and written in a Hand which was altogether unknown to him, and would still have been so, if a Father of the Jesuits Convent who had in his Custody a Letter from Father *Cadiere* to M. *Camerle*, an Ecclesiastick, had not plainly shown him, that the Character of both was the same. These four first Pages, written by the Jacobin's Hand, were produc'd in the Proceedings, as well as the rest of the Memoirs which *La Cadiere* deliver'd to Father *Girard* on the 21st of *August*, as shall be afterwards related.

La Cadiere, who, as we just now observ'd, begun to lose Ground a little in her Director's Esteem and Confidence, found that Misfortune sufficiently compensated by the great Reputation of Sanctity which she had acquir'd in the World; and particularly among the Nuns of the Convent, who could never enough admire her, extol her, or consult her. Once, however, her high Reputation was attack'd, and had like to have been ruin'd. For several Days together the Garden of the Convent had been robb'd of Peaches; the Abbess being acquainted with it, set Spies upon the Thieves; these Spies perceiv'd *La Cadiere* slyly open the Garden Door, in the Night-time, eat as many Peaches as she lik'd, and afterwards stuff her Pockets; but the Person who was plac'd as Centinel upon the Garden, gently shut the Gate by which she enter'd, and which could not be open'd but by one within the House; so that she had Time enough to awake all the Society, whilst *La Cadiere*, who found herself shut in, consider'd how to get out of this Scrape. And she succeeded very well; for most of the Nuns running to see the Thief, were astonish'd at the Sight of *La Cadiere*, and could not command the first Emotions of Anger and Scandal which arose in their Minds. But *La Cadiere* having told them that our Saviour had inspir'd her to commit this Act of Gluttony, in order to humble her, and had promis'd her that if she had Resolution enough to obey that Impulse of Grace, the Tree which she should rob of its Peaches, should for the future bear infinitely more beautiful Fruit and in greater Abundance; the good Nuns being confounded, presently repented their rash Censure of her, and instantly return'd her Thanks for the Sacrifice she had consented to make of herself in order to procure to their Convent such an Abundance of fine Peaches.

It must be own'd, that the Nuns of *Ollioules* were not yet so great Proficients in mystical Devotion as to understand such refin'd Piety; and it must also be confess'd, that from this Time several among them did not entertain so great an Opinion of *La Cadiere's* Sanctity, as they formerly had.

One may judge by this sly Trick of *La Cadiere's*, how well she was fitted for a Monastic Life. She made fresh Applications to her Director for his Consent to quit it; she wrote to him, that the Necessity she was under of eating Maigre all the Year round with the Society, would inevitably kill her, seeing she was not
able

able to swallow one Mouthful of it; and if by Chance she got it down, she instantly threw it up again. But her Confessor not yielding to this Reason, and insisting that she should continue in the Convent, with Permission, however, to eat Meat, if she was absolutely incapable of subsisting upon Maigre; *La Cadiere* promis'd him a Miracle which should show him the Will of God so plainly, that he would be forc'd to yield to it; which was, that she should be immediately cover'd with Sores and Ulcers, which would disappear the Moment she set her Foot out of the Monastery; but the Miracle not coming to pass, he persisted in his former Resolution.

La Cadiere having now tried in vain all the Stratagems she could contrive to bring her Director to consent to what she so ardently desir'd, and despairing to bring it about, propos'd to *M. Camerle*, an Ecclesiastic, a Design she had form'd of making her Escape to some Place or other; and flatter'd herself she should succeed with him so much the more easily, that he had a very great Opinion of her Virtue. But not to deter him at once, and to preserve the favourable Opinion he entertain'd of her, she made him believe that God call'd her to go and serve in the Hospitals of *Rome*, out of mere Humility; and told him, that if he would assist her in that good Work, she had five hundred Crowns at her Disposal. Upon his answering her, that he was not yet in Holy Orders, and that he design'd to be a Priest before he went to *Rome*; *La Cadiere* replied, that was not necessary; and that if once he were a Priest, the Bishop would not allow him to go out of his Diocese.

This happen'd about the Beginning of *August*; and on the eleventh, which was the Eve of *St. Clare*, Father *Girard* went to *Ollioules* in order to preach before the Nuns, on Occasion of their renewing their Vows. He expected that *La Cadiere* would have deliver'd him the Journal of *Lent*, which she had promis'd him should be ready against that Day; but it was not yet finish'd: And when her Director reprimanded her sharply for delaying it so long, which gave him more Reason for entertaining fresh Suspicions of her, she resent'd it so far as to tell him, that since he gave himself such Airs, he should never have it at all; and so left him abruptly. All next Day, which was the Festival of *St. Clare*, she did not appear before him, on Pretence of being employ'd in saying the Offices and Prayers of the Day.

'Twas this that gave Occasion to his writing her the Letter of the 15th, in which he reprov'd her very severely for her Pertness; and *La Cadere* begg'd his Pardon by a very submissive Answer.

At last, the long expected, and much desir'd Memoir of Lent was finish'd, and Father *Girard* receiv'd it from the Hands of his Penitent, August the 21st at *Ollioules*, whither he went by Order of the Bishop of *Toulon*. It must be own'd, that upon the bare Sight of this Piece, and before he had yet read it, the Father was very near returning to the Opinion which he had formerly so long entertain'd of his Penitent's Sanctity; but that Impression lasted a very little Time. For returning to *Toulon* that same Evening, he had the Mortification to hear next Day, that the Memoir which he had desired might be kept inviolably secret, and which was to have been communicated to none but him, was in some Measure publick. By this Means all his Measures being broken, and suspecting now the Hypocrisy of his Penitent more than ever, he immediately wrote her a Letter, complaining of her having publish'd that Memoir; withal advising her, if any Body had taken it without her Knowledge, to make her Complaint to the Superior; but telling her, that if she had given it herself to any other than to him, he had no more to say to her; that she might do what she pleas'd, for that he was resolv'd to leave her; desiring that in what Manner soever the Thing had happen'd, she would send him by *Marian Gravier*, the Bearer, all his Papers of Conscience and his Letters. *La Cadere* having receiv'd this Letter, which she call'd a Devilish one in the Presence of *La Gravier*, made a Bundle of all the Papers which Father *Girard* had sent for, and gave them the Girl to carry to him. Among these Papers he afterwards found one Part of the Memoir, beginning at the tenth Day of *Lent*, and written in Father *Cadere's* Hand, which he did not then know, together with the Minutes of a great many Letters which he had receiv'd from *La Cadere*, written, scrawl'd, and scratch'd by the same Hand. All these were produc'd in the Proceedings.

Father *Girard* having attentively read this Memoir, and besides reflecting upon *La Cadere's* singular Vanity and Forwardness, he at last open'd his Eyes, and by Degrees conceiv'd as much Horror for her Hypocrisy and Impostures, as he formerly had Esteem for her; but

but his Charity, and some Regards for his Superiors, fix'd him in an invincible Reserve, and made him keep a profound Silence: So that this Girl still enjoy'd an equal Reputation for Sanctity, which the Father saw with Concern, and knew better than any body how ill she deserv'd it. This was what partly determin'd him, besides an Order from Above, to return to *Ollioules*, with Design to make the last Effort upon this wandering Soul, and to put her, if possible, into a Course of sincere Repentance; but finding no Motive able to prevail upon her, he firmly resolv'd utterly to forsake her, and never see her more.

Mean time *La Cadere* was in no small Perplexity; on one Hand she was upon the Point of being forsaken by a Director held in the greatest Veneration at *Toulon*; What would People have thought of her Virtue? Her Reputation would undoubtedly have suffer'd by it; on the other Hand, she could not bear the Thoughts of staying any longer in the Convent, of being subject to the Rules of the Order, and supporting the Character of a Saint, as she had raised it, by Impostures and perpetual Violence to herself. In this Extremity she wrote three Letters successively to Father *Girard*, on the 3d, 5th, and 9th of *September*, if possible, to soften his Resolution against her coming out of the Convent. The Father return'd no Answer to these Letters; but reflecting some Time after, that perhaps the Hour of winning her to God might be come, and being moreover unable to see, without the utmost Concern, the certain Ruin of a Person for whom he once had so much Zeal, Goodness, and Condescension; notwithstanding the Resolution he had formerly taken, he made one Attempt more to reclaim her. He determin'd therefore to return to *Ollioules* on *September* the 14th; there the first Penance he prescrib'd to her, was to consecrate herself seriously to the Lord, by embracing the austere Order of *St. Clare*; he next gave her to understand, that a Conduct so natural and so agreeable to her present Situation, would infallibly prevent the Noise which the Execution of her Design would unavoidably make, and would by Degrees put a Stop to the Report of those Miracles wherewith she had so long amus'd the Publick; he concluded with telling her, that the only Means she had now left, to save her Reputation in this World, and her Soul in the next, was to have no Communica-

tion with any Body out of the Convent, but to bury herself for ever in the Obscurity of her Retreat.

But *La Cadiere*, whose Inclinations were not much guided by the Spirit of God, did not think fit to hearken to such prudent and holy Advice; nay, she would not so much as own her Impostures to her Confessor, tho' he was now fully satisfy'd about them; on the contrary, she still acted the Devotee, and insisted upon quitting the Convent. Father *Girard* left her, and next Day, being the 15th of *September*, he wrote her the last Letter, which she produc'd in the Proceedings; and therein the Father, out of his Care for her Reputation, as was agreeable to the Character of a Confessor, suggests what Reasons she might assign for the Change of her Director.

On *September* the 16th, she left the Monastery, and as she was sensible that this Step, together with Father *Girard's* leaving her, would make a great Noise in *Toulon*, she retir'd to a Country Seat belonging to *M. Pauque*, one of her Relations.

At this Country Seat *La Cadiere* consulted with her two Brothers, the Dominican and the Ecclesiastic, upon the Choice of a new Confessor. Father *Girard*, was obstinate in being profoundly silent and reserv'd concerning his Penitent's Miracles; nay, perhaps she might tell her Brothers, in Confidence, that Father *Girard* was convinc'd of her being a Cheat: They wanted therefore a Director that might revive her Miracles, set them off with fresh Lustre in the World, and place them in such a View that they should not be liable, either to be insulted or suspected. Father *Nicolas*, Prior of the Barefooted *Carmelites*, seem'd the fittest Person for their Purpose: He was a Man of a forward enterprising Temper, who, contrary to the Custom of his Order, had obtain'd the Superiority at eight and thirty Years of Age. He had distinguish'd himself, as he pretended, in the College of the Jesuits at *Avignon*, where he first studied, and where no Endeavours were spar'd to entice him into the Society; but his nobler Sentiments had rais'd him to the very Top of Mount *Carmel*, from whence he boasted he had more than once confounded the Jesuits, and that he had expos'd some of their Heresies in publick Disputes at *Lyons*.

Father *Nicolas*, such as we have describ'd him, was propos'd to the Bishop of *Toulon*, as Director to *La Cadiere*, by her Brother the Dominican. The Prelate easily consented to this Choice, though he knew but very little
of

of the Man; and he had not yet done talking with Father *Cadiere* about him, when Father *Nicolas* appear'd under the Pretence of presenting to him some of his Convent next Ordination-Day. The Bishop immediately told him, that he had made Choice of him to confess the Holy Virgin; and Father *Nicolas* after a little faint Relistance accepted of the Employment.

The first Days of F. *Nicolas's* Direction were soon follow'd by a new Miracle. Father *Girard* had been frequently; but in vain, importun'd to shew the Cross which *La Cadiere* had receiv'd from Heaven, and given to him: Father *Nicolas*, not so reserv'd as Father *Girard*, and more zealous to gratify People's Devotion to this Cross, solicited his new Penitent so warmly upon the Head, that at last, after a deal of Fasting, Mortification and Prayer, the very same Cross which she had before receiv'd from Heaven, and given to Father *Girard*, was found upon her Linnen in her Box: It was immediately shown about; those who had seen the first, protested and swore it was the very same, they paid it all imaginable Honours, they kiss'd it over and over a thousand Times; and thus they were quietly enjoying the Fruits of the new Injury which *La Cadiere* had done to Heaven, when Father *Girard* thought fit to declare, that he still had the Cross which *La Cadiere* gave him, and show'd it; and at the same Time somebody discover'd the Workman that made them both.

How terrible a Surprise was this to the Devotees of the Cross, to Father *Nicolas*, to *La Cadiere*, and her two Brothers! The latter, enraged against Father *Girard* for having expos'd their Impostures to the World in so convincing a Manner, vow'd Revenge: But what Revenge! there never was any Thing more horrid or diabolical invented.

Not being able to preserve the Character of Sanctity which *La Cadiere* had 'till now maintain'd, they contriv'd to impute to the Force of Magick, all the extraordinary Things that had happen'd to her, her Visions, her Ecstasies, her Revelations, her Raptures, &c. And Father *Girard* was made the first Mover and Author of all these diabolical Tricks. Thus was that pious and zealous Confessor transform'd from a State of Sanctity almost Angelick, into that of a vile Slave to the Devil.

But as the Charge of Sorcery, by which they intended to blacken and ruin Father *Girard*, could not be seriously believ'd by any Body in so understanding an Age as we live

live in ; they thought it necessary to add to this extravagant Accusation, some Object that might move the Passions, and excite at least the Curiosity, if not the Malice of Mankind : They pretended therefore that Father *Girard* employ'd Sorcery upon this Girl, and breath'd the Evil Spirit into her, for no other Purpose but to gratify an infamous Passion, and secure the Enjoyment of her Person. They also imagin'd they could by this Means save the young Woman's Honour, seeing she could have no Share in the Guilt, and so make Father *Girard* appear to be the only Criminal.

Accordingly Father *Nicolas*, from that Time, consider'd his Penitent as one possess'd by the Devil, that stood in need of the Assistance of the Church. He did the same Honour to all Father *Girard*'s Penitents, whom he declar'd equally possess'd, and in the same Condition with *La Cadere*.

It must be own'd, that Father *Nicolas* had a great Relish for Exorcisms, and his Taste was quickly gratify'd : For some Days after this, *La Cadere* having acted the Part of a possess'd Woman, at the Country House where she still continu'd ; Father *Nicolas*, who never stirr'd from her by Day or by Night, in an Instant deliver'd her out of that State by Means of some Exorcisms ; the Charm was dissolv'd, the Stigma's vanish'd, the Hair grew in a Moment in the Place where formerly the pretended Marks of the Crown of Thorns appear'd ; and having afterwards, at her own Desire, kissed a Piece of the Wood of the real Cross which Father *Nicolas* held in his Hand, she said, that at last she beheld a purer Light ; that she seem'd as if she were just come out of the thickest Darkness, and that she knew her Deliverer ; to whom she immediately return'd her Thanks.

There remain'd no other Glory for Father *Nicolas* to acquire, but that of conquering her violent Inclination for Father *Girard*, for she said, she was in a Manner forcibly drawn towards him, strive as much as she would against it. But in order to perform this last Cure, Father *Nicolas* had no Occasion for the Assistance of Exorcisms, which he had lately employ'd with such immediate Success ; he only told her very plainly, and with unparallel'd Prudence, that Father *Girard* was too old and too ugly a Fellow for such a fine young Lady to be fond of. Would one believe it ! This Sentence, plain and natural as it is, had as good an Effect as the

Exorcism. The Inclination, or rather the *Furor*,
ceased, and was never more heard of.

On the 14th of *October*, which was soon after her delivery from Possession, *La Cadere* came back to *Toulon*. As she was better acquainted than any Body with Father *Nicholas's* Talent at driving out the Devil, she spent the first Days after her Arrival in informing all those who had been her Fellow-Penitents under Father *Girard's* direction, that they were possessed, and solicited them to employ Father *Nicholas* to exorcise them. Nor did he forget his own Interest; he went about from House to House, he talked, he endeavoured to persuade those poor young Women that they stood in need of his Assistance: But though he maintain'd, that almost all Father *Girard's* Penitents were so unhappy as to be possessed by the Evil Spirit, with all his Pains and Labour, he could never get the better of any but two of them, viz. *L'Allemande* the Mother, and *la Batarelle*, upon whom he exercis'd when and where he pleas'd, his wonderful Talent at driving out the Devil.

L'Allemande the Mother is an old Woman of 65 at least, who, though she seems to have a continual Inter-course with Angels, yet often saw the Devil, as she said, and always in grotesque Figures.

La Batarelle is a young Woman about three and Twenty, who has a weak Head, and a strong Imagination; she pretends to have Visions, and believes them very real. But if they do come from the Devil, 'twas not Father *Girard* that breath'd him into her, seeing she had them for above two Years before that Father came to *Toulon*, as every Body knows.

All these Solicitations and Exorcisms could not be so secretly executed, but they took Air; for it is to be observed, that whatever was said or done hitherto, *La Cadere's* Possession, and Exorcism, as well as those of *L'Allemande* and *la Batarelle*, were all transacted in secret, and without any Witnesses; but the pressing Solicitations applied to the rest of Father *Girard's* Penitents, together with the injurious and misbecoming things that were said against him, having discover'd the Mystery of Iniquity, the Bishop of *Toulon* thought it his Duty to search into the Cause of the Evil, and apply a Remedy. For this Purpose, he order'd his Great Vicar to make all the Enquiries he could, and then to use his Authority as he should find Occasion. He having punctually executed his Instructions, and discover'd

ver'd the Fathers *Cadiere* and *Nicolas* to be the Authors of these scandalous Reports, interdicted them both.

This unforeseen Stroke so provoked these two Fathers, that from thenceforth they thought themselves obliged to keep no Measures : But before they came to Extremities, they endeavour'd to soften the Bishop, by promising him, that if he would have the Goodness to recall his Interdiction, there should not a Word more be said of Sorcery, Possessions, or Exorcisms ; but that Prelate, who perfectly understood the Meaning of such Language, told them, that since they disposed so absolutely of Dæmons, and could command them to speak, or impose Silence upon them at Pleasure, he did not think it proper to reinstate them.

Disappointed of this only Hope, they gave themselves up to all the Rage and Fury wherewith they were animated.

One can hardly help thinking, that the first Design of these two Fathers was only to ruin Father *Girard*, and through him, all the Jesuits, in the good Opinion of the Bishop of *Toulon*, who, we may presume to say, has some Regard for them ; but that having fail'd in that Design, they have ever since done all they could to render them odious to the Publick.

To compass this End, they wanted Evidence, by Means whereof they might fix the Charge of Sorcery, which they intended to bring against Father *Girard*, and from thence infer his committing Spiritual Incest with his Penitent. But as the Possessions and Exorcisms above mention'd, pass'd altogether in private, and without Witnesses, they contriv'd the following Scene.

On the Night between the 16th and 17th of *November*, which was three Days after they were suspended, the young Priest *Cadiere* cry'd out of the Window with all his Might, that his Sister was dying by the Hands of the Devil, who was strangling her. Father *Nicholas* was there among the first, and call'd out for Help himself ; immediately the whole Neighbourhood was alarmed, and *la Cadiere's* Chamber was fill'd with People in an Instant. What a Spectacle for the By-standers to see on one Side *la Cadiere* stretch'd out upon the Floor of her Room, senseless and motionless, with her Neck swell'd, and the Swelling still rising towards her Mouth ; and on the other, the Ecclesiastic *Cadiere*, who had taken Priests Orders two Months before, standing naked to his Shirt, with a Violet Stole about his Neck, in one Hand

Holy

Holy Water, and in the other a Ritual, which Father Nicolas had taken Care to bring with him; and that Father himself holding a great Crucifix with both his Hands, and these two together crying out, that *la Cadriere* was possessed, and needed the Prayers of all good Christians. Upon this they immediately fall down upon their Knees, they pray, they groan, they are terrify'd; mean while the young Priest had begun to exorcise her, when the two Rectors and the two Lecturers came in; the Exorcism was interrupted for a Moment, to offer them the Honour of it; but they having carefully examin'd *la Cadriere's* Condition, declar'd aloud, that they saw no Symptoms of Possession. A Surgeon who happen'd to be present, was of the same Mind, and order'd somebody to go to his House and bring his Cupping-Glasses: No sooner were they come, but her Disorder vanish'd, she began to breathe, to open her Eyes, and come to herself. They made Use of this Interval to lay her upon the Bed; but it lasted a very short Time; she began again to twist her Arms, her Limbs all grew stiff, her Eye-balls roll'd in her Head, she made more frightful Faces than before, and scream'd out aloud; every Body was frighten'd, and begg'd the Rectors to perform the Exorcisms. They continu'd to oppose it, perceiving no Occasion for it; in the mean Time, to satisfy, in some Measure, the Desire of the Company, they repeated the Litanies of the Holy Virgin, and when they came to these Words, *Sancta Trinitas, unus Deus*, *la Cadriere* said, *God is a Spirit; there is no Trinity*. When they rehearsed the different Mysteries of our Saviour's Life, her Contorsions were redoubled; lastly, when they said *Agnus Dei*, she answer'd in the Dialect of Provence, *There is no Lamb*.

Towards Midnight she became a little quieter, and so the Ministers went out, as did most of the Company.

About Two o'Clock in the Morning, they were sent for again in great Haste, and to engage them to come, they urg'd, that *la Cadriere* was dying. As soon as they came in, her Brothers told them, that she had talked Latin, and had said, *non credo*; and that being asked, What Devil it was that tormented her, she first answer'd, *John-Baptist Girard*, and afterwards, *The Devil of Uncleaness*; that she said another Time, *That she had a Legion of Devils in her Body*; but they did not care to relate to them a Passage, which was occasion'd by the Curiosity of a Person, who having told Father Nicolas,

that the *Latin* he spoke to *la Cadere* was too trite and easy to understand ; the Father, instead of *credis Diabolo*, the Terms which he had 'till then made Use of, asked her, *Credis Spiritui immundo ?* And as she was entirely silent upon this Change of the Expression, our Father concluded her not answering, was a sure Proof that she believed in the Devil, according to this Maxim which he quoted, *qui tacet consentire videtur*. Then one of the two Ministers coming near her, asked her, *Whence her Damon came, and how far Father Girard was concern'd in it, &c.* To which she immediately reply'd, with an Air of Resolution, *I shall tell all that in Time and Place ; would you have me confess here in Publick ?* Mean Time Father Nicolas was far from being idle ; for whilst Father Cadere was performing the Exorcism, he often cry'd out to the Devil in a strong rough Voice, *Come out, Wretch that thou art, come out ; give Place to one stronger than thee.*

Thus ended the first Part of this Scene, which lasted 'till Four in the Morning, and then *la Cadere* being come to herself, wanted Rest, and took it ; for she slept 'till Nine next Morning. But *l'Allemande*, the Mother, coming into *la Cadere's* House, immediately began to act the mad or the possessed Woman, saying, *Father Girard had appeared to her in the Church of the Carmelites. La Cadere* seeing *l'Allemande* behave as if she were possessed, began again to do the same, and to spend in acting so violent a Part, the Strength which she had just recover'd by Rest. The whole Neighbourhood was presently alarmed, Father Nicolas was among them, and repeated before the Spectators all that had passed in the Night ; but the unbelieving Rectors were called no more. *L'Allemande* did not bestir herself much, her great Age would not allow her ; but *la Cadere*, who was younger and nimbler than she, topp'd her Part, roll'd about the Room, and scream'd out, so as to be heard in the Middle of the Street. The Show continu'd 'till Night, the Door of the House being always open ; so that it was successively fill'd with Persons of both Sexes, of all Ages, and of all Ranks, Citizens, Mechanics, and Officers of the Navy ; every one of whom asked *la Cadere* such Questions as his Judgment or his Inclination dictated, which she answer'd in a Manner that rais'd both Curiosity and Scandal.

'Twas this publick Scene, which is for good Reasons pass'd over in Silence in *la Cadere's* Case, that oblig'd the

the Bishop to send his Great Vicar next Day, attended by the two Ministers of the City, the Proctor, and the Register of his Court, to enquire into all that had passed with Relation to these pretended Miracles, Possessions, and Exorcisms. We shall not trouble the Publick with a further Account of the Proceedings of the Court, which are by this Time sufficiently known to every Body. But we cannot help taking Notice of two or three Particulars in *la Cadere's* Case.

The first is, the Pretence that is there made Use of to invalidate her publick Retraction of her Charge against Father *Girard*. 'Tis said, that being examin'd on the 25th and 26th of *February*, her Answers were perfectly agreeable to her Deposition; but that on the 27th she was made to drink a Glass of Wine fasting, which tasted very salt, and so much affected her Head, that she did not know even her own Mother; and that being examin'd while in this Condition, she disowned all the Facts contain'd in her Deposition. This Retraction she imputes to the Potion that was given her, as well as to the Menaces and Violence with which she was treated. But whom will they persuade that there are Liquors of such Specifick Virtue, as to make the Person that drinks them speak just what the Preparer would have him?

A Potion may, indeed, make one either mad or stupid; but neither the one nor the other could be the Effect of this pretended Draught. For if *la Cadere* had been mad, the Commissioners would undoubtedly have perceived it, she would not have been able either to answer, or sign her Answers, as she did, and the Examination must have been put off. If she had been stupid, she could at most have answer'd but Yes or No. Yet her Answers were very long, and she therein did her utmost to justify herself and her Relations; and in this she seem'd to proceed with such particular Caution and Art, as a stupid Person cannot be supposed capable of. It is therefore reserved for *la Cadere* to propose some third Kind of Specifick Potion, which shall determine the Drinker to such and such particular Actions; and to maintain so odd a Paradox, she must have Recourse to Sorcery, her usual Support and Refuge in Distress.

The second Thing is her charging the Jesuits directly with being the Authors of the anonymous Letter sent to her at *Aix*. This is a new but very convenient Method of forming an Accusation; Nobody would be safe if it were allow'd, seeing it is easy for a Man to get

anonymous Letters written to himself, and then impute them to his Adversary.

The next Thing to be observ'd is, that *la Cadiere*, and the Author of her Memorial, have affected to relate, Word for Word, some Parts of the Depositions even of such Evidences as were not confronted with them. Whence it appears plainly, that they have a Copy of all the Proceedings; and hence *la Cadiere* pretends to draw this Advantage before the Eyes of all the World, that whatever is advanced in her Memorial, is supported by the Depositions of the Witnesses; while Father *Girard*, who knows no more of the Proceedings than his Memory can recollect of what passed before his Face, is incapable of shewing the Unfairness of their Quotations.

He has therefore no Remedy left, but the Testimony of a good Conscience, that he never spoke or acted what he is charged with, as resulting from those Depositions, and the Hopes that his Judges will be better informed, by reading the Depositions altogether, and thereby see the Falsity of *la Cadiere's* State of the Case.

'Tis true, that in the same Memorial *la Cadiere* has endeavour'd to insinuate, that Father *Girard* and the Jesuits saw the Proceedings from Time to Time. This seems to be done with a Design to persuade the World, that if in our Answer to that Memorial we don't take the same Liberty, 'tis not because we cannot; and that if we appear reserv'd in this Particular, 'tis only because we find ourselves unable to contest the Depositions. But to this we shall make no other Answer, than that since they have a Copy of the Proceedings, we challenge them to publish the Whole; that the World may decide impartially; which of the two is to blame, Father *Girard* or *la Cadiere*.

The Truth of what is contain'd in the above Cases, depending chiefly on the Affirmation of the Persons concern'd, it is necessary to add some Account of the Proofs and Evidences on which the Charge is built; for which Reason we shall here insert the following Pieces.

Extract of EXAMINATIONS.

M. *Giraud*, Curate of the Cathedral, &c. sworn and examin'd, saith, That he hath conversed with and interrogated several Penitents of Father *John-Baptist Girard*, Rector of, &c. and find that they have imbibed several

Several Errors of the Quietists, such as, That outward Acts are indifferent ; that vocal Prayer is needless, and even an Hindrance to Divine Perfection ; that Spiritual Union is the most sublime Part of Devotion ; and that one may communicate daily without Preparation.

That amongst others, he examin'd *la Reboul*: That she acknowledged, since under the Direction of Father *Girard*, she had not used Vocal Prayer ; that she receiv'd the Communion immediately after her Return from a Party of Pleasure in the Country ; that she had at first some Checks in her Conscience at thus confounding the Delights of the World and the Worship of God ; but the Examples of others, and even of the best, prevail'd. Being ask'd whether she had ever consulted with Father *Girard* upon that Head ? says, She cannot remember she did ; but that she was taught in general by that Father, that the greatest Perfection consisted in forgetting herself, and having no Scruples.

That he examin'd *la Laugiere*, another of *Girard's* Penitents, as to the Liberties she took ; that she reply'd, When we are united to God, all Things are lawful ; and we need trouble ourselves with Scruples no more. The same in Substance was confess'd by other of his Penitents.

Mr. *Gondalbert* another Curate, Mr. *Chouvin*, Mary *la Rue*, swore to the Confession of *l'Allemande* ; who with other of *Girard's* Penitents own'd, that under his Directions they had lost all Power of Prayer.

La ———, a young Lady of Distinction, swore, that her Father having commanded her to receive the Instructions of Father *Girard*, he accordingly visited her ; that he began with teaching her the same Language, to forget herself, and to be resign'd ; that we were rather to seek for an interior Conjunction with, than to content ourselves with an outward Application to God.

Anne Batterelle, one of Father *Girard's* Penitents, own'd the Charge when confronted.

Lady *Marian d'Aubert*, Abbess of the Monastery of *St. Clare* at *Ollioules*, saith, That she hath observ'd Miss *Catharine Cadiere*, while under her Care, never join'd in the publick Prayer, or used her Beads ; that she was inform'd also that she used no Privation ; that amongst the Discourses which she heard of Father *Girard*, when he visited her Monastery, she remembers that he said, We are not drawn unto God by Prayer, but united to him in Spirit. ——— The Father's Letter of July 22, expressly

exprefly bids her forget herself, and submit without reserve.

To the 2d Point, Mr. Gondalbert, Curate of the Cathedral, declares on his Oath, That being called to attend Miss *Catharine Cadere*, who was fallen into a strange Condition, he accordingly went thither; that her Limbs were stiff, her Neck swell'd, and several other Symptoms appear'd, which shew'd the Disease, in his Opinion, to be supernatural. That both he and Mr. Giraud, Curate also of the Cathedral, pray'd by her: That she thereupon seem'd troubled, and being ask'd, *Whether she could give any Account of these Accidents?* She reply'd, *She had them ever since a Person breathed upon her; but a farther Account, she said, was neither convenient, nor to be expected.* — Mr. Giraud saith the same, making this Observation only, That four Persons were required to hold her Arms, tho' naturally she was very tender and weak.

Mr. La Roche, Doctor of Physick, saith, That he attended Miss *Catharine Cadere* thrice; that her Convulsions were more violent than he believes could possibly have happen'd but from some more than natural Cause; that her Voice was heard audibly and distinctly, notwithstanding that her Mouth was shut, and her Teeth clinch'd with amazing Fastness.

Mr. Catus saith, That being in the Room at the Time *Mary Catharine Cadere* was exorcised, he heard her blaspheme the Holy Trinity, in Latin as well as French; that the Exorcist demanding the Name of the Spirit, a strong loud Voice, no way resembling Miss *Cadere's*, answer'd as from within her, *John Baptist Girard*.

Marian de Thou saith, That she attended *la Laugiere* in one of her Fits: She sigh'd terribly; then breaking out into Lamentations, she began to expostulate with some one, as if present, making Use of these Terms, *Tell me no more of your Spiritual Union: I was easy in my Conscience before I apply'd to you for Directions, but since then I have been always in a State of Torment, my own Mind accusing me, unable to pray to God or his Saints, or even to hope for Mercy.* That then she paused awhile, as if listening to some one; and then, as if replying to that Person again, *No, no, Father Rector, it is not so: I am surely damn'd, I am damn'd.*

Anne Belonde saith, She hath heard her say the same Thing often; and that when the Father Rector came, he was shut up with her alone for some Time.

M. Villeneuve

M. Villeneuve saith, That she likewise, out of Compassion, passing an Afternoon with the same young Woman in her Fits, found her struggle so hard that four Persons could scarce hold her; then sinking down as if her Spirits were totally exhausted, she bemoan'd herself piteously, crying, *Ah me! I am betray'd, I am ruin'd by this Monster; he hath abused my Body, and damn'd my Soul: Run, bring him, bring him.* That being demanded who she would have brought? She cry'd with great Vehemency, *That Fiend the Rector: It was he who threw me into this Condition, and 'tis he that must bring me out.*

Jeane Salvette saith, That she hath gone often to the Father Girard's for *La Laugiere*, when she rav'd for him in her Fits; that mostly he refused to come, sometimes said she would make him be thought a Wizzard: That whenever he did come, he caus'd all Persons to go out of the Room; and having tarried with her a Quarter of an Hour, she was seemingly well.

To the third Point, *La Batterelle* sworn and examin'd, saith, That she knows both the Complainant *La Cadiere*, and the Rector Father Girard, whose Penitent she herself is: That she hath often carried Messages between them, sometimes Letters. Being interrogated as to the Intent, she answer'd, they were but trivial. Being ask'd what she calls trivial? And what they were she now calls so? says, She cannot recollect. Being interrogated whether she did not carry Letters from Father Girard to the Convent at *Ollioules*? says, She did twice; that the first Time the Abbess took the Letter and read it; that the second Time she did so also. Being further interrogated, owns, That what the Abbess read was superficial, and that she brought two other Letters from him, which she privately deliver'd to *La Cadiere*. Being ask'd as to their Contents, denies she knew them.

Madam de Lescot, Mistress of the Novices, sworn. &c. saith, That *la Cadiere* did shew to her a Letter from Father Girard, of an odd Tenour. Being interrogated what she calls odd? she saith In one Part he of it recommended to her laying aside Scruples; and a few Lines lower, *That if she offended, she must receive the Discipline, and her Father would administer it with his own Hands.*

To the 4th Point, *Clara Berarde* being sworn and examin'd, saith, that she is Servant to M. *Cadiere*, Mother to the Complainant; That she hath seen the Rector Girard come thither often to see the young Lady; that he came down into the Kitchen before her Mistress and one
of

of her Sons (the Dominican;) that he took a Porringer of Water, said, Miss *Cadiere* had a Heat in her Blood, and that it would cool her; that herself, M. *Cadiere* and Father *Cadiere*, all offer'd to carry it, but he refus'd, and would carry it himself: That this was repeated several Times in the Space of ten Days; that it was common for the Rector and the young Lady to be lock'd in together; that in the Week of *Easter* they were so; that Miss *Cadiere* call'd this Witness, and opening the Door a little, gave her a Pot with a great Quantity of Blood, bidding her throw it away; and that as she went down Stairs, she heard Father *Girard* say, in an angry Tone, *What Imprudence was this?*

The Lady *Marian d'Aubert*, Abbess of the Monastery at St. *Clare*, &c. sworn and examin'd, saith, That Father *Girard*, at the first Visit he made to her Monastery, ask'd, *If Miss Cadiere did not still void a great deal of Blood?* That the Lady Abbess was so much confounded at the Immodesty of the Question, that she immediately withdrew. — The Lady *Lescot*, Mistress of the Novices, saith, as to this Point, That she was present at the Time *Girard* ask'd the Lady Abbess the aforesaid Question.

La Guerin, sworn and examin'd, saith, That Miss *Cadiere*, when in the Monastery of St. *Clare*, &c. told her, with deep Concern and Affliction, That the Father Rector had lain with her. That upon a Cessation of her Courses, he told her she had a Fever in her Blood; that he would bring a Powder with him to cure her: That accordingly he did bring her up several Porringers of Water, into which he put a very fine Powder, of the Colour of Coral: That finding in herself very great Pain as soon as it was down, she was constrain'd soon after to void vast Quantities of Blood: That after being near a Fortnight in that Condition, she with more than ordinary Torment voided a vast Flow of thick corrupt Matter, and soon after a Lump of Flesh. That as soon as the Father Rector came, she told him: That he did not seem to credit it; that she gave him the Pot, and he took it away to the Window, and inspected it with much Caution.

Eleanor de Lion, Servant at the Monastery, saith, That she over-heard Father *Girard* say to Miss *Cadiere*, the the Complainant, *My dear Girl, have you done voiding Blood yet? Come, let me see you begin to look fresh again: I hope we shall never have Occasion of seeing you in the same Condition.* That *La Cadiere* answer'd, *I am, indeed, bet-*
ter,

ter, dear Papa ; but very, very faint sometimes : Should I be so ill again, you would lose your little Heart. That coming to see the Rector go out of the Convent, she observ'd a more than ordinary Briskness in *la Cadere* : That as he cross'd the Door, the Father glanc'd behind, and said softly, *Adieu, dear Girl, adieu.*

Maria Materone, Servant at the Convent, being sworn and examin'd, saith, That coming softly and hastily out of the Parlour at *St. Clare* at *Ollioules*, she saw the Grate open, and *la Gadiere* put out her Head, and Father *Girard* kiss and embrace her. That upon this Witness's asking him what Vestments he would wear at the Celebration of Mass, he answer'd hastily, *White*, seeming uneasy at being disturb'd. Says, That on another Day, he being to dine in the Parlour, this Witness set the Table at some Distance from the Grate, with a Design that he should not be too near *Miss Cadere* ; that Father *Girard* perceiving it, said with great Vehemence, *What, would you part me from my dear Child ?* and then lifted the Table himself as near as it would go. That then hiding herself in a Place where she could see what pass'd in the Parlour, she observed the Rector *Girard* lean'd one Hand on the young Lady's, and with the other help'd himself and her.

As to the Day of the Transfiguration, being the first Friday in *July*, the Rector was shut up with her alone, and lock'd in her Chamber from Nine in the Morning 'till near Five in the Afternoon. To this were sworn eight Witnesses, viz. the Lady Abbess, the Lady *Lescot*, *Madam Guerin*, *Maria Matterone*, &c.

Maria Matterone being examined as to any Pension promis'd her by the Relations of *Miss Cadere*, saith, She never in any Manner heard of such a Thing. The Language of the Jesuit was ever moving, amorous, full of tender Expressions, more resembling that of an ardent Lover than of a serious Divine ; prov'd by *Maria Matterone*, *La Guerin*.

Du Their, *Allemande*, *Guerin*, &c. being sworn, say, That at the Time the Complainant *La Cadere* was in their Convent, she own'd the far greater Part of this Charge to them, seem'd much afflicted, and said, *La Reboul*, *La Guyol*, and other of *Girard's* Penitents, were in the same State.

To the 5th Point, *Mr. Edward du Val*, sworn and examin'd, saith, That the Chancellor and Register having taken the Examinations of the Witnesses on *Miss Cadere's*

Cadiere's Process, he (*du Val*) carry'd those Examinations by Command to Father *Girard* : That the second Day after, Father *Sabatiere* brought three Women to be interrogated to the same Points with *la Cadiere's* Witnesses. That the first of these was *la Guyol*, the second *la Reboul*, and the last *la Laugiere*. That the Purport of their Evidence was, to invalidate the Testimonies of the Complainant's Witnesses, some of which related to their own Intimacy with the Rector.

Marian Rousselle, sworn and examin'd, saith, That she heard Father *Aubany*, at the Convent of St. *Clare* aforesaid, declare, that the Bishop would turn out of the Nunnery whoever had given any Testimony against Father *Girard*. That a Sister of that Monastery, whose Name she cannot take upon her to remember, said, But, Father, will the Bishop expell us the House whether we swear the Truth or not? The Father reply'd, Whatever they swore must reflect on the Clergy, and that was sufficient Cause to Monsieur the Bishop; and turning to a Woman who stood by, said, You have said something already in this Case; you will certainly be turn'd out. I have said nothing, reply'd she, but the Truth; and if Monsieur the Bishop turns me out, I must have a Pension to support me, (which is the very Pension, they say, was mention'd to influence her.) Being asked, If she had heard any Thing of Father *Aubany's* Character? says, She has heard he fled for many Crimes, particularly for a Rape on a Girl of twelve Years old, and was pardon'd on this Occasion.

Francis Lewis de Renty, sworn and examin'd, saith, That in the Process of this Affair at *Toulon*, he went with several of *la Cadiere's* Witnesses to be examin'd: That when they came, the Person appointed to take their Examinations in Writing rejected several without examining them at all, though they were very material. That those they did examine, they intimidated with Threats of the Bishop's Displeasure; that *la Cadiere* had dropt her Accusation; that she would be obliged to quit her Cause; and for those they did examine, they omitted the most material Parts of what they said; and if the Witnesses had not opposed it, they would have put into their Examinations, Things they never said at all.

Mr. *Avalis* produced and prov'd a Letter from the Lady *de Cogolin* to the Lady *de Baufier* the younger, in which is proposed a Scheme for invalidating the Testimony

mony of *Mary Matterone* ; it appears also, from the Interrogatories of the Persons mention'd in that Letter, that this Scheme was carried into Execution, and they swore as therein directed.

Extract from the Interrogatory of Father John-Baptist Girard.

February 23, 1731.

AT the Place of Justice in the City of *Toulon*, Father *John-Baptist Girard*, Priest, Jesuit, having receiv'd his Oath, answer'd to the Questions following.

Inter. Of his Age, Name, &c.

Ans. That his Name is *John-Baptist Girard*, of the Town of *Dole* in *Franche-Comté*, Priest, Religious, of the Order of *Jesus*, Rector of the Seminary for the Navy at *Toulon*, about Fifty Years of Age.

Inter. Why, and by whose Order are you here present before us ?

Ans. That he presented himself to obey Justice, in Submission to a *Decret d'Assigné*.

Inter. If he ever practis'd with the Devil ?

Ans. That it is near fifty Years since he renounc'd him himself, and almost thirty since he hath done his utmost in persuading others to renounce him.

Inter. If it be not of the Devil he receiv'd his Faculty of Preaching ?

Ans. It is not.

Inter. If in Return for his Talents, he had not promis'd the Devil as many Souls as he could procure him ?

Ans. That it was his sole Employment to keep them from him.

Inter. If by his Breathing he is not able to infatuate and force Women to love him ?

Ans. That he knows the Church uses this Ceremony to drive out *Demons* ; that he never heard it would procure a Possession, and that he never us'd it.

Inter. If with this Intention he never breath'd on Miss *Cadiere*, &c ?

Ans. No.

Inter. Whether in Consequence of this breathing upon her, she was not inflam'd with a Passion for him, of which she gave him Proofs ?

Ans. In the Negative. That there never pass'd any Thing between him and that Lady, either in Act or in

Speech, but what became a pious Penitent under a proper Direction.

Inter. If in Consequence of his Breathing Miss *Cadiere* were not troubled with Visions both of an holy and infernal Nature?

Answ. In the Negative.

Inter. In what Condition was *la Cadiere* when he made her those Visits, during the Time of her Possession?

Answ. Sometimes he found her up, sometimes lain down.

Inter. If he was alone with her?

Answ. That he was sometimes left alone with her, either while she made her Confession, or spoke to him of the Secrets of her Conscience.

Inter. If he never saw her in Bed during the Time of her Possession?

Answ. Yes; but she had her Cloaths on in Bed.

Inter. If she did not in those Possessions fall into convulsive Motions which were immodest?

Answ. No; that she only extended her Arms, and bemoan'd what she suffer'd.

Inter. If he was alone with her at such Times, and what he did?

Answ. That he waited, 'till her Fit being over, he might speak to her of God.

Inter. Were these Visits of any Length?

Answ. About an Hour or so.

[To the Questions, if he had seen the Stigma's and Marks of *la Cadiere* on her Sides, her Hands, &c. He answer'd, he had several Times. Being ask'd, *why he desir'd to see them more than once?* He answer'd, Miss *Cadiere* told him several Stories of their Alterations: That sometimes they run with Blood; then they were very much inflam'd; and acknowledges, he look'd often, because he was doubtful; and tho' he thought it not impossible, yet that her Wounds were very extraordinary.]

Inter. If he did not exercise the Whip of Discipline upon her himself?

Answ. No.

Inter. If in the Liberties he took with her, he did not put his Hands where Modesty forbids us to name?

Answ. No.

Inter. Whether with respect to the very Act of perpetrating his Crime in debauching her, she did ask, *What he did?* and that he, instead of answering, fell a laughing.

Answ.

Ans^w. No.

Inter. Whether amongst other indecent Liberties, he did not kiss Parts obscene?

Ans^w. No.

Inter. If in Consequence of these Liberties, and all that had pass'd between them, there did not follow a Suppression of certain Signs, which she had mention'd to him?

Ans^w. That she never mention'd any such Thing to him.

Inter. If he ever gave her any Thing to procure Abortion?

Ans^w. No.

It was represented to him, that this Answer could not be true, since it appear'd by Proofs in the Process, that he himself had carried up Porringers of Water to her, and that *la Cadere* had complain'd that the Water was very rough and ill-tasted.

Ans^w. That, indeed, when *la Cadere* in the Beginning of her Possession, complain'd of Drought, he did himself bring her some Porringers of Water; but as to any Mixture, or Powder put into them, he knows nothing of it. Nay, he doth not so much as know, that there is any Thing in the World which could have produc'd such an Effect.

Inter. If when *la Cadere* lay in her Fits of Possession, he did not draw his Hand over her Body, or put her Hand to his Breast?

Ans^w. No.

Inter. If he did not tell *la Cadere*, that he had within, the same Marks as she had without? And if, under this Pretence, he did not put his naked Breast to her's?

Ans^w. No.

Inter. If the Draughts before-mention'd did not occasion in Miss *Cadere* a Flux of Blood?

Ans^w. He denies it, and saith, he never gave her any Draught.

Inter. If *la Cadere* did not shew him a Chamber-pot full of Blood?

Ans^w. That with respect to a Pot of Blood, *la Cadere* told him, (as in his Case) That one Evening, about the latter End of April, she brought a Pot, in which there was a blackish Liquor, and gave it out of the Chamber.

Inter. If when she gave the Pot out of the Chamber, he did not hastily say, *What Imprudence?*

Ans^w. No.

Inter

Inter. When did *la Cadere* go into the Covent ?

Answ. It was on the 6th of *June*.

Inter. How long from thence was it before his first Visit ?

Answ. It was about five Days.

Inter. How long did she remain there ?

Answ. 'Till the 17th of *September*.

Inter. If he did not dine in the Parlour of the Convent with *la Cadere* ?

Answ. That on the Eve of *St. Clare* he preach'd to the Community ; and that he did indeed dine in the Parlour ; and it is likewise true that *Miss Cadere* was present while he din'd, by Order of her Superiour, to give him the Plates from the inner Parlour, and to keep him Company.

Inter. If he did not give her the Discipline there ?

Answ. No.

Inter. If to procure himself some Satisfaction, he did not open a little Door with the Point of his Knife ?

Answ. No.

Inter. If *la Cadere* did not communicate miraculously with Part of the Host, consecrated by the Respondent at the Holy Mass ?

Answ. No.

It was represented to him, that in this Respect he could not have spoken Truth, for that one had heard him say on entering *la Cadere's* Chamber, *You little Glutton, you have robb'd me of half my Portion.*

Answ. That his Answer is true ; and as to what was last said, he denies it.

Inter. If he hath not confessed *M. Laugiere* ?

Answ. He agrees he hath.

Inter. Hath he made her Visits ?

Answ. He believes he might twice or thrice in the Space of a Month that she was sick.

Inter. Did he not take the Advantage of a pretended Sickness, to make his Visits more unsuspected to her House ?

Answ. No.

Inter. What Distemper was it that ail'd *Laugiere* ?

Answ. He believes it was the Vapours, to which she was subject.

Inter. Did he not give *la Batarel* a Kiss at the Door of *la Cadere's* House ?

Answ. That the Evening before *Miss Cadere* was to depart for the Convent, he went to bid her adieu. *M. Batarel*

Batarel being there, desir'd him to step into a Room for a Moment, under a Pretence of speaking a Word or so to him; that as soon as they were there she shut the Door, and embrac'd the Respondent, without a Word passing between them.

Inter. If out of his great Kindness to these Ladies, he did not give them Leave to make Parties for Pleasure in the Country?

Answ. That twice or oftner, he did grant such Permissions.

Inter. If he did not once permit the Clerk of his Church to attend them in the Nature of a Cook?

Answ. He did once grant such a Favour to *M. Cadere*, because the Man was very well known in her Family.

Inter. If as they return'd from one of these Parties, *Miss Cadere* and her Companions did not call upon him; and as they went out, whether he did not touch *la Cadere's* Hand?

Answ. They did call to wish him good Night only; but as for the latter Part of the Interrogatory, he denies it.

As to the Letters, and amongst others, that of July 22, he own'd them, but said they were written with a good Intention; and as to that particularly, it was in Answer to those of *Cadere*, which when read, fully explain it, and take off all that the Complainant and her Abettors would insinuate from some Expressions, on which, at once they put an evil and a false Construction.

Extract of the Confrontation of M. Mary-Catharine Cadere, and Father John-Baptist Girard, &c.

Inter. **M**ARY-Catharine Cadere, were you under the Direction of Father John-Baptist Girard, as a Confessor?

Answ. I was.

Inter. Father John-Baptist Girard, is the Answer of the Respondent true.

Answ. It is true.

Inter. Mary-Catharine Cadere, did you, before the Officers of Monsieur the Bishop, make a Declaration of the Nature with this now shewn unto you?

Answ. I did.

Inter. Was the Declaration so made as aforesaid, upon Oath or not?

Answ. It was upon Oath.

Inter.

Inter. Were the Matters therein contain'd true?

Ans. They were.

F. Girard. I would ask, Whether she did not retract all this, and say it was false?

Inter. According to *Girard's* Question.

Ans. I did, but I had something given me to drink, which disorder'd me so that I knew not what I said.

F. Girard. I would ask, Whether she did not persist in this Denial for the Space of eleven Days?

Inter. According to *Girard's* Question.

Ans. Yes; but I was threatn'd all the Time, and durst not own the Truth.

Inter. But your first Declaration was Truth; was it not?

Ans. It was.

Inter. Would you ask any Questions of the Father Rector?

Miss Cadere. I would ask, Whether he has produc'd all the Letters he ever wrote to me?

Inter. Accordingly.

Ans. He believes he hath omitted some; but they related to what pass'd in Confession, and so he could not discover them.

Inter. If the latter End of May was the first Time that the Father abus'd her? Or if he abus'd her then?

Ans. It was the first Time she was sensible; when he committed the Abuse on her at other Times she was in Fits, and only knew it by Circumstances.

Inter. If she ask'd him after he had abus'd her, What he had done? and that instead of answering he laugh'd?

Ans. He did.

Inter. If she represented her Scruples of Conscience to him, about his behaving towards her in this Manner.

Ans. She did, in the most moving Terms she was able: That he bid her lay aside all Scruples, it was on'y a new Way of humbling herself, to arrive at Perfection.

Inter. Father *Girard*, Do you ask any Thing more?

F. Girard. No.

Inter. Do you ask any Questions, *Mary Cadere*?

M. Cadere. I would ask, if *la Laugiere* were not with Child by him?

Inter. Accordingly.

Ans. Does not know *la Laugiere* ever was with Child.

The Speech of M. Thorame, before the Parliament of Aix, in Defence of John Baptist Girard, in Refutation of the entire Charge, and of the Proofs exhibited against him.

My Lords,

IT cannot be denied that the Affair now before your Lordships has made much Noise in the World, and that there are some who would draw this very Noise into Proof; but before that has any Weight, it ought to be consider'd how this Report hath been rais'd, propagated and supported. The Family of *Cadiere*, as unreasonable as one would think it, have been industrious to spread it. The celebrated Case, and the Justification of that Lady, are publish'd in a Style secure of diffusing it; and if it were possible for Rhetorick to mislead your Lordships, a certain late Declamation had left me no Room for Defence. Let us lay aside this Noise then, which, as I am sure it will not prejudice your Lordships, so I'm positive, when our Answers are publick, it will make little Impression upon the World. Truth and Innocency need no Ornaments but a bare Relation, and therefore the Recto*r Girard* hath not been afraid to trust his Defence even with so plain a Speaker as myself.

A great Part, my Lords, of the Charge, is interwoven with Terms and with Sentiments extreamly loose, and destructive to Morality; perhaps they have not been without their Influence amongst those whose Thoughts and whose Manners are depraved enough to listen with Attention to such Things. I should be extreamly unwilling myself, and that Unwillingness is strengthen'd too, by the Instructions of Father *Girard*, not to add to the Satisfaction of such Persons, by any Thing that may fall from me in this Discourse. If therefore I should be less explicite on some Heads, than the Case that has been set forth on the other Side seems to require, I intreat it may not be imputed to a Desire of Obscurity, but to that Regard to Decency which is its real Source.

The Order in which the Charge is drawn up, I am ready to allow would be the most natural Method for me to follow in my Defence; but the Charge of *Sorcery*, *Whitchcraft*, or whatever those who form'd it are pleased to call it, has made so great an Impression on me, that I cannot forbear entring upon it first, and the rather, be-

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cause a great Part of what follows in the Accufation, leans upon this ; if it be taken away therefore, whatever is supported by it must fall of Courfe.

I will not mifpend your Lordships Time, in refuting the Arguments the very learned Perfon who fpoke on the Side of the Complainant hath produced, in order to prove the Poffibility of *Bewitching* in general. I will apply myfelf to a more particular Point, and prove, that Father *Girard* could not poffibly *bewitch* the Complainant ; and then offer fome Reafons to fhew that the Cafe of M. *Cadiere* did not, in all Probability, proceed from Witchcraft at all. If I do this, it is all that I conceive is requifite to be done before your Lordships ; and as to all the fine Arguments in favour of *Sorcery*, *Incantation* and *Magick*, we may leave them to be difcuffed in their proper Place, a School of *Philofophy*. It is prov'd in the Examinations, that Mifs *Cadiere*, the Complainant, own'd in the Convent of *Ollioules*, that before ſhe apply'd to the Rector *Girard*, ſhe had ſeen him in a Viſion, and that the Voice of Chriſt ſaid unto her, *Behold the Man who ſhall bring you unto me !* What ! was Mifs *Cadiere* ſubject to theſe Ecſtacies before ſhe ſo much as ſaw Father *Girard* ? Were not they then *Poſſeſſions* ? No, no, they were *holy Trances*, for ſhe was then under the Direction of Father *Alexis*, who pronounced her a *Saint*. Well, be it ſo then, Chriſt in a Viſion directs this Saint to one whom he assures her ſhall bring her unto him, and this Man is a *Sorcerer*, *Heretick*, *Magician*, and *Murderer*. Behold ! my Lords, a plainer and more horrid Blaſphemy, than all their ingenious Wits have been able to invent of Father *Girard*. I confeſs, my Lords, I think this ſo ſtrong a Proof, that I will reſt entirely upon it, without adding another. As to this young Woman's *Poſſeſſion*, the whole Matter lies before you in the Cafes ; and I intreat this Aſſembly to conſider, whether any Thing offer'd in it, carry Weight enough to convince one it was the Work of the Devil. What Crimes, what Vices did this Devil hurry her to ? Or if the Breath of Father *Girard* had ſent him into her, how came ſhe to be diſpoſſeſs'd ? Oh ! the Prior of the *Carmelites*, and young *Cadiere's* Exorcism, drove him out. It appears, that all they did was irregular and uncanonical. How harmleſs and tractable a Fiend was this ? By the Eaſineſs of his Behaviour, one would ſuppoſe him their Acquaintance ; at leaſt, one may venture to ſay, he was a near Relation to thoſe in *l'Allemand* and *Batarelle*,

Batarelle, which the Prior of the *Carmelites* found, and would in all Probability, have done the like in all the Penitents of Father *Girard*, whose *prolifick Breath*, in the Opinion of that Prior, infused them, as his, by some strange occult Quality, drove them out.

We come next, my Lords, or rather we go back, to the Charge of *Quietism*, a Thing very inconsistent with *Sorcery*; and, indeed, if the original Framers of this Contrivance had but thoroughly consider'd it, no way consistent with their Plot. That a Man should be a *Wizard*, and have it in his Power to bewitch Persons so as to make them do whatever he was minded to have done; and that the same Person should yet have Recourse to Heretical Discourses to inveigle his Penitents, is as absurd in its Construction, as it was wicked to frame, and to disperse it. Well, but perhaps this was wisely design'd to catch the whole Body of the People. In the first Place, Witchcraft was enough with the vulgar Sort, to inflame them against the Rector; and *Quietism*, again, being a Doctrine condemn'd by his Holiness, and yet privately taught and believ'd by many, might give their better Sort of Readers Content. 'Tis very probable, many might give Credit to a Seduction, thro' Principles of *Quietism*, who would not have had the least Regard to *Sorcery*; 'twas therefore, in this Respect, well thought of, to have a Hook for both. In the Language of the Charge, then, the Rector *Girard* is both a Sorcerer and a Heretick, a Wizzard, and a Quietist. But what Proof is there of this? The Father is a Priest, and a Religious; his Penitents, who are mention'd on this Occasion, were Persons who devoted themselves entirely to the Service of God, and an holy Life: Is there any Wonder if he taught them the Duties of Mortification, of Humility, Obedience to the Almighty, forgetting the Inclinations of their own Hearts, and yielding themselves up wholly to walk according to his Will; exercising themselves in Spiritual Meditations, and in the doing good Works, that they might be united to God in Spirit. Will any one deny that these are *Doctrines*? Or that they are not the *chief Doctrines* of the Gospel? And yet how possible was it for M. Giraud so to put his Interrogatories to weak and unlearn'd Women, that in their Answers they might be confounded with *Quietism*, in such Points as the most acute Divines have been puzzled to decide between the *Heretical* and *Orthodox Positions*? The Passage in the Rector's Letter, concerning

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cerning forgetting herself, and absolute Submission, is urged as a full Proof of *Quietism*. The Mistake in this, is proved in another Place; but had the Letter been thoroughly consider'd, it must have proved him *Innocent*, beyond the Power of Construction. He in that Letter renders God Thanks for the Continuance of her Graces, and entreats her Prayers for him. Is this the Language of a *Quietist*? Or would he have wrote it to one to whom he had taught *Vocal Prayer* to have been *useless*, nay, *inconvenient*?

The most essential Part of the Accusation is what relates to the Rector's *abusing the Body of his Penitent*; this was the End for which the *Magical Breathings* were put in Practice: 'Twas in order to this, that he is supposed to have taught her the Principles of *Quietism*; and, in short, were it true, it is the Basis of his Crimes and of her Prosecution. Let us then examine what has been offer'd to support all this: The Complainant's own Declaration is in Terms so very shocking and obscene, that I will not even repeat them, to confute them. I shall only remind your Lordships, that when she relates how the Rector put her on the Bed, and perpetrated this Crime, she at the same Time mentions a Circumstance about *Aix*, which shews it to have been after her Return from the Journey she had made thither. This Return, from the Date of her Letter from *Aix*, appears to have been the 23d of May, 1730, and that this is to be suppos'd the first Time, follows from the rest of her Narration, *That 'till then she knew not what such Acts were*. We have soon after, the News of her own, and the Rector's Suspicions of her Pregnancy; with the History of the Draught he gave her to procure Abortion: And yet all these wonderful Incidents must have fallen out within the Space of ten or twelve Days at most; for on the 6th of June following she went into the Convent. A probable Story, indeed! But in Plots of this Kind the Circumstances are seldom laid close; 'tis the Care Providence has of Innocency, that leaves these Flaws in such Contrivances, by which they over-turn themselves, and draw the just Judgments of their Wickedness on their own Heads. Shall the Visits made by the Rector to this Lady become a Proof against him? Let us see on what Account they were made. Five Months passed after he became her Confessor, before he so much as set his Foot near her; nor had he then, if not requested by her Relations. Was not her Dislemper, and the Distractions which

which she speaks of in her Mind, sufficient Cause to warrant the coming of her Confessor ? But the Rules of his Order enjoin him a Companion. True : Sometimes he brought the Complainant's Brother ; and sometimes, so numerous are the potent Order of the Jesuits at *Toulon*, there was not so much as a Brother to accompany him thither. His shutting the Door is another Proof ; the Stigma's she had on her Body, the Elevation of her Breast, and those Wonders she daily pretended to have wrought on her, gave Occasion either to him or her to shut the Door five or six Times at most. Would not Charity have suppos'd she was then discovering the Secrets of her Heart in Confession, rather than committing lascivious Crimes ? Or is *la Cadere* a fair Lady of that Complexion, that it is impossible to be innocent, and alone with ? In the Examinations, 'tis true, we meet with several Witnesses, who are brought to give Evidence of indecent Liberties which had passed between them ; but those, as People in such Cases generally do, prove more than they need. They do not only say, that Father *Girard* kiss'd and embrac'd his Penitent, but they add also, that *la Cadere* kiss'd and embrac'd him. Admirable Tokens of a Saint, truly ! Were they amongst the Number of those Things she was so innocent as to have no Idea of ? Did the natural Modesty of her Sex, and the Lectures of that living Model of Virtue, her Mother, teach her no better ? What Absurdities or Magick is there here ? Father *Girard*, from a Religious, and a Priest, is turn'd into a Sorcerer and a Quietist ; and the holy Miss *Cadere*, when the Purposes of this Accusation require it, loses all her seraphic Ecstasies, in the Transports of a Courtesan.

As if the Complainant, and her Abettors, were never weary of forming new Heads of their Accusation ; the Father Rector is next charged with *procuring Abortion* ; but of this, I think, they can scarce pretend themselves to have offer'd any Proof. A Maid, indeed, says, *She saw the Father Rector carry up to la Cadere a Porringer of Water*. But who saw the Red Powder which changed it from the most innocent Vehicle into a murdering Potion ? Miss *Cadere* says, *He brought it her eight Days successively*. What, did he visit her so often, and at such an Hour ? Why is not this prov'd ? Did she keep her Bed so long, and none of her Family attend her ? *It was, say they, an officious, and even an indecent Act in her Confessor, to bring Water*. Was there no Servant in the House to perform
such

such an Office ? Why really there was one Servant : She happen'd to be otherwise employ'd. And *la Cadere* making horrible Complaints of Drought, occasion'd by the Torments of Possession, her Confessor brought a Porringer of Water in the Presence of the whole Family, to quench it. But to put this Tale of the Abortion beyond Dispute, let us recollect what has been offer'd before, that Miss *Cadere* does not charge the Act of Debauching her to have happen'd 'till the very latter End of May ; and the whole of this Story of the *Water-fetching* happen'd, according to her Maid's Account, in April, *i. e.* a little after *Easter*. 'Tis pity, when they were adjusting this Prosecution, they had not had a little Regard to Possibility, at least so that at the first Sight of Things either the Mistress or the Maid might not appear to have sworn falsely.

We are now arriv'd at the last Article of this famous Prosecution, and, indeed, it seems to be high Time we should. The most material Part of what is urg'd upon the Topic of suborning Witnesses, is a Letter which passed from one Lady to another, on the Subject of this Affair. It is therein said, That one of the Persons who swore to certain Liberties she saw pass between the Rector and his Penitent, is a Person of ill Fame : That it will be sufficient to overturn the Weight of what she says, to call such and such People, who would expose her Falshood by their own Testimony of the Truth. The Writer avers to the Lady to whom she writes, who is a Sister in the Monastery of *St. Clare*, that she need be in no Apprehension as to any Thing which might follow from the Part she took in this Affair (as she might well apprehend, from her Superior's siding with *la Cadere*.) Taking it thus, then, in the Light they place it, what Crime, what Subornation does there appear ? As to what passed in the Series of this Prosecution, before it was in the last Resort remitted to the Examination of this honourable Assembly, we have fully accounted for, in a Paper deliver'd to your Lordships.

Having thus, in the most succinct Manner I am able, laid before your Lordships the Arguments which to me seem convincing of the Rector's Innocence, it becomes me next to intreat your Patience to hear that just Charge we bring against *la Cadere* ; who fearing, since Father *Girard* had declin'd the Direction of her Conscience, that all her false Pretensions to Sanctity would lose their End, the World paying so great a Regard to the Virtue and

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Merits of that Priest, and that his leaving the Care of her would blast all her growing Reputation ; her Brothers, and Father *Nicolas*, who had their private Reasons as well as a common Hatred to the Jesuits, push'd her first into a pretended Possession, and then on making this Charge: She herself hath once confess'd this, and continu'd steady in her Retraction for eleven Days. Behold, my Lords, the secret Motives to an Affair which has made such an *Eclat*, to the Scandal of an whole Order, if not the Catholic Faith. The Father *Girard* submits, well satisfy'd to your Judgment ; and instead of clamouring for Justice and Punishment, entreats you would examine all Things thoroughly, that his Innocency may appear without a Stain. He is contented to wait your Decision in Confinement ; he relies on your Wisdom and Impartiality, and attends your definitive Sentence with an Equality of Mind, void alike of Guilt and of Fear.

M. Chaudon's Reply before the Chamber of Parliament at Aix.

My Lords,

I Appear now here, in order to answer the Arguments which have been offer'd to prove the Innocence ; or, I may say more truly, to varnish over the Guilt of Father *Girard*. The Romance which for this Purpose hath been fram'd, were it not for the Circumstances of Things and Persons, would afford Matter of Diversion ; but considering its Inconsistencies, Absurdities, and the meer Inventions of which it is full, it cannot certainly have any Weight in the Breasts of your Lordships, or of reasonable Persons.

The Basis of all the Father pretends to say in Vindication of himself, presses on this, That the Graces, Visions and Transfigurations of *la Cadere*, were so many Forgeries ; the Suspicion of which made him for a long Time uneasy, and on a full Discovery, occasion'd his declining the Direction of her Soul. Would the Rec-tor have us believe this? Well, to shew our Complaisance for once, we will. But tho' this be the Corner Stone in his Apology, yet he pulls it down in the first Step he takes. *M. Cadere* had a Vision, *he says*, in which she saw him, and, by an intelligible Voice, was directed to him, as he who should bring her to Christ. The Father, who believes, or professes to believe nothing of her Trances or her Visions, would yet establish this ;
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he quits all the labour'd Reasons against Possibility of Bewitching, and places his chief Hopes of being acquitted on this Head, in one of the Revelations of *Miss Cadriere*.

Can the Rector, or those who undertake his Defence, imagine, that after the positive Proofs which have been offer'd of the miserable Condition in which this unhappy young Woman was, the Depositions of the Sisters of the Monastery of *St. Clare*, at *Ollioules*, that she complain'd of being beaten by Evil Spirits, and the Marks which still appear'd, the Testimony of the two Curates at the Cathedral, and of the Sister *Beaufier*, who was an Eye-Witness of *la Cadriere's* miraculous Communicating in the Convent, and was present also when the Rector *Girard* came in, and affirm'd it was he that Communicated her, and said to *la Cadriere*, laughing, *Ah! my little Glutton, Will you always rob your Father of half his Portion?* Can they imagine, I say, that her Possession or its Author, admits of any Question? Will Certainty yield to Sophism, ever so well array'd in Language? Or shall an artful Oration, rhetorically disclaiming Rhetorick, prevail against the fullest and plainest Proof?

Your Lordships may perceive, that I follow the Order of the Father's Defence, as being what you last heard; and therefore pursuing its Track is the most likely to avoid Confusion. Let us turn then to what is urg'd to acquit him in respect to the Charge of *Quietism*. He has divided *Quietism* into two Sorts, the Spiritual and the Carnal. His Harangue runs then upon the Impossibility of a Man's being at once a Sorcerer and a Quietist: But sure, when they dwell so much on this trite Observation, they forget their own Distinction, to which we must recur. We do indeed acknowledge an Impossibility in a Sorcerer to be a Spiritual Quietist, because Spiritual *Quietism* supposes a zealous Faith and fervent Love of the Divinity; but that a Sorcerer should make use of Quietist Principles to seduce those whom he desir'd should yield unto his lewd Inclinations, is, I confess, to me a Proposition in which I see no Contradiction. As to the rest of his Pretences, they are of the same Cast: He says, That *M. Giraud* might very easily, by artful Interrogations, have induc'd two illiterate Women, to confess they were taught certain Principles which look like *Quietism*; an Heresy, which in our Director's Opinion, borders so nearly upon Truth. This might have worn the Face of Probability, if the Que-
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sions of *M. Giraud* had not been to be found in the *Examinations*, where, instead of being artful, they are the plainest imaginable, and the Answers of the Women rational and direct. He appeals then to the famous Letter of the 22^d of *July*, in which the very Essence of *Quietism* is express'd in full and direct Terms. But because there is a Passage that mentions returning *God thanks*, and another that *entreats her Prayers*, this Gentleman's Harangue ventures to affirm, that must they acquit him beyond Construction. But with whom must they acquit him? Not surely with your Lordships, who know, that the *Doctors* in *Quietism* allow the lower Classes of their Scholars the Use of *vocal Prayer*; and even *Molinos* himself allow'd it, 'till they came to their *Spiritual Elevation* of Mind, which they call the *Interior Solitude*. Taking then, my Lords, the whole of this together, it is the plainest and clearest Proof of our Charge that can be. *Forget yourself, and be entirely Passive*, is the Principles of *Quietism*, as they are taught to a *Novice*, as the giving *God Thanks*, and *desiring her Prayers*, shews that as yet she was no farther advanced; tho' all the *Examinations* of his *Penitents* confirm, that the End of his Directions was a *Spiritual Union*, from whence follow'd an Indifference of *outward Acts*, the very *Carnal Quietism* he had so rightly distinguish'd.

Having shewn how unsuccessful the Defender of the Rector *Girard* has been on these Heads, let us proceed to see how happily he has succeeded elsewhere. We are now, my Lords, descended to the *Spiritual Incest*. He pretends, my Lords, to a great deal of Charity, throughout his Defence; and, in Return, he would fain have us have Charity enough to believe, that all his Visits to a young Lady before she was up, being lock'd alone in her Bed-chamber, examining there her Side, her Breast, &c. and measuring the Distance between her Paps and her Ribs, were so many Acts, at the most, of an *imprudent Piety*. Methinks, my Lords, here is Occasion for another of the *Evangelick Graces*; for, if I am not mistaken, an uncommon Faith is necessary in whoever believes it. Had his Interviews been so innocent, why were the Mother and Brothers of the *Penitent* always excluded? He says, it was very improper they should see him viewing his *Penitent's* Side, Breast, &c. I agree to that; but did he ever come without viewing them? Had there been no sensual Pleasure taken in the Sight, need it have been so very often repeated? Sure our Confessor's

feffor's Concessions are so large, that it's no Breach of Charity to suppose even the most criminal Excesses to employ his Moments. Such Practises in the Priests are no such Miracles as never to have been heard of: *Lewis Gauffridy*, burnt alive by Arret of Parliament in 1611, was a parallel Instance. 'Tis well for *Girard*, if the Parallel run no farther than their Crimes. The Sophism in the Defence, which would represent it as an Inconsistency to say, that the Rector *abused the Body of his Penitent when she was in an Ecstasy*, and *totally depriv'd of Senses*, runs only on the Manner of her knowing it, when it is confess'd she was insensible in the Act. Without falling into Indecencies, my Lords, are there not Marks enough by which this unhappy Lady, tho' insensible at the Time, might afterwards come to know she was ruined by the Abuses of this libidinous Priest? Nay, does it not appear from her Declaration that he own'd it, and would have persuaded her, *It was the Will of the good God, that there should be such an Union between them*; impiously averring, *her Mind would grow more pure from this Holy Liberty*. But the Hinge of his Defence, in this respect, turning upon a seeming Variation in Time, between what *la Cadere* and the Maid-Servant have sworn, in relation to the Abuse and the Abortion, it naturally draws our Reasoning to that Point.

Let us then, my Lords, descend to consider the Charge in regard to this Article, and therein particularly this Objection, on which the Accused so confidently relies. He pretends, that the Time in which he administer'd the Discipline, (plac'd rightly on or about the 23^d of May,) was the Time fixed by *Cadere* for the first of his Abuses. Miserable Man! To what wretched Excuses hath he Recourse? The Depositions of *la Cadere* plainly prove the contrary. She says indeed, *That this was the first time she was sensible when he committed those Crimes*; and she innocently relates the very manner of its Perpetration, in Terms too direct to be repeated here. Yet since the Rector hath thought fit to mention this Epoch, as he calls it, I cannot omit taking Notice of what concludes her Declaration, which, since he admits the first Part, must be admitted also, wherein she says, *That the Father abused her in the same Manner every time after that he came to their House*. But what is there in all this that clashes with the Deposition of the Maid? Tho' *la Cadere* saith *That this was the first time she was sensible in the Act*, yet she says as plainly, *That he abused her often, when in Agonies*

Agonies and Trances. As to the Evidence of the Servant, it is not only a Proof of the Abortion, but it is a full Proof of the Equivocation of the Jesuit, who pretending, *That there was but one Servant in la Cadiere's House, and she out of the Way,* would insinuate, that the Rector carried up the Porringers because there was no Body else to carry them. How false is this? Were not the Mother, Sister-in-Law and Brothers there, to carry them? Nay, does not the very Maid, whom Girard would have us believe was out of the Way, swear, *That so far from it, she was in the Kitchen when the Rector came for it, and that she, as well as the rest of the Family, would have spared him a Labour so unbecoming his Office?* But how came the Father to carry it in a Porringer? He enquires, *Who saw him put the Red Powder in it?* There is no doubt he took care to conceal that; but his carrying it in a Porringer, and that constantly, is a strong circumstantial Proof of his putting something in it. Was not a Glass more proper for Water? Or were there no Glasses as well as no Servants in the House of Mrs. Cadiere? But the Pot of Blood; Is there no Credit due to that neither? The Maid says, *She receiv'd it at the Door, and that Father Girard was in the Room.* The Rector owns he saw it, but denies that he used the Expression, *What Imprudence!* which the Servant, on her Oath, declares she heard him say. My Lords, let us put this together; he is accused of giving Powder, in a Porringer of Water, which procured Abortion. That soon after it was taken it produc'd a Flux of Blood. We have proved, even beyond his Denial, every Circumstance which would admit of Proof. Shall his asking an unreasonable Question, *Who saw him put in the Powder,* weigh against so clear Evidence, confirm'd in most Things by the Evidence of himself?

It is with great Pleasure, my Lords, that I come to the last Head in this Dispute, which brings me so near an End of that Trouble which so long, and so perplex'd an Affair, must have given to your Lordships. It relates to the Subornation of Witnesses, and the Methods made Use of to delay Justice. The Facts, my Lords, are so notorious, that you will pardon my Expression in saying, it were to weaken our Cause, were we to dwell on particular Proofs. Does not all Toulon ring of the Injustice done us there? Was not the Conduct of Father Sabatier, and his absolute Direction of those who in Justice ought to have had no regard to any Party so flagrant, as

to be beyond a Denial? Has not the Hardships put upon the Complainant been contrary to the known Rules of Law in *France*? Hath she not been shut up in Prison, ill treated there, and all who durst appear in her Behalf threaten'd, while Father *Girard*, tho' under such an Accusation, was at full Liberty, not only in his Person, but in his Office; that is, he was with impunity permitted to pollute the *Ministry*, the *Altars*, and even the *holy Sacraments of God*? Such, my Lords, has been the injurious Treatment of an *abused Innocent*; such the impious Lenity used towards a *Jesuite*, charg'd with the blackest Crimes.

I was in doubt, my Lords, whether I should so much as mention the Charge brought against us of a Conspiracy. To repeat it only is to confute it. They would have your Lordships suppose, that a poor young Woman, who had not only led a blameless but an edifying Life, utterly unacquainted with the World, and with its Vanities; whose Thoughts appear, even from her Enemies, to have been always taken up with her Creator, should at *twenty Years old*, take a Resolution to expose a *Priest* and a *Jesuite of Fifty*? whose Interest, at least, if not his Reputation, set him almost above *Censure*. That she should acknowledge herself a *Prostitute*, an *Accessory to Murder*, and a *Sharer* in an *additional Load of Offences*, too many, and too shocking to relate; and this at the Instance, and by the Contrivance of the Prior and her Brothers, all *Ecclesiasticks*, who were sure to reap nothing but *Sufferings* from such a Prosecution! Is not this the Tale they would impose on your Lordships? when 'tis too ridiculous to deserve Credit even from a *Nursery*. Its only Use could be, to give the *Order of Jesuits* an Opportunity to interpose in his Defence, by representing his Accusation as a *Plot* against their *Society*. Alas! how mean a Shift is this? Do we not already know, that the *Jesuits* are ever ready to support one of their Number, let his Charge, or even his Crimes, be what they will? Are the *Maxims* or *Intrigues* of those Fathers so secret, as to escape all Notice? No sure, we have had the traiterous and rebellious Positions of that powerful Body engrav'd on *Pilars of Stone*. Are the *Arrets of Parliament* forgotten, which banish'd them the Kingdom? Or are the *Crimes* no longer remembred that drew on them this Punishment? Why, my Lords, are we charg'd with attacking the *Order*? Do they not take the *Blemish* of his *Offences* on themselves, by the extraordinary

extraordinary Assistance they afford? What Concern, what Interest, what an immense Expence have they put themselves to, and yet to no Purpose, since the Stain will remain indelible, whether he meet the Punishment due to his Crimes, or is acquitted before your Lordships, after the Evidence given against him has convinced not only all who heard it, but even all *France*, and all *Europe*, *Protestants* and *Catholicks*, who unanimously proclaim him guilty, and wait impatiently for that Sentence of your Lordships, which shall doom him to his deserved Fate.

The Examination of Witnesses being fully concluded, the Parties interrogated separately, and the Advocates having finish'd their Speeches; the Chamber of Parliament took some Space of Time to consider what on each Side had been offer'd, 'till the Complainant *la Cadiere*, presented a Petition; on which, a Day being set for pronouncing the definitive Sentence, the Persons concern'd appearing, Monsieur the first President spoke in the following Terms;

THE Members of this Parliament having heard all which on either Side could be produced for the informing their Judgments, in respect to the Process of *M. Cadiere* against *John Baptist Girard*, Priest, Religious, of the Order of *Jesuits*, or in regard to what was objected by the said *Girard* to the Rev. Father *Nicholas*, Prior of the *Bare-footed Carmelites*, and the Brothers of the Accusatrix *M. Cadiere*, as to a malicious Combination, by prosecuting him, to injure and asperse the Society of *Jesuits*: having impartially weighed the Evidence given as to each Point, the Harangues and Reasonings of the Advocates; and consider'd the Tenour of the Laws, and the Proofs exacted by them against Persons accused of such Crimes: the Duty of my Office requires that I should acquaint you with the Result of their Debates.

I am therefore to inform you, that what the several Witnesses have deposed, with relation to the Principles taught by Father *Girard* to his Penitents, the Comparison which may from thence be made between them and those of *Molinos*, the Nature of his Letters, and other Circumstances, with relation to the *Quietism* charged upon him;

The

The Evidence of *M. Cadiere's* Possession, the extraordinary Events that are sworn to by *M. Giraud* and *M. Gondalbert*, two reverend Persons, present at her Exorcism; the Condition of several other of the Father Rector's Penitents; the Depositions of Sister *Beaussier*, and the other Ladies of the Convent of *St. Clare*, as to the Transactions of the Complainant in that Monastery, given in Evidence as to the *Sorcery*:

The Breaches committed against the *Canons* of the Church, as well as the particular *Rules* of the Order of *Jesus*, in repeated Visits to *M. Cadiere*; his being alone, and even lock'd up with her so often, and for so considerable a Space, at each Time; his Confession, as to the indecent *Liberties* taken, in examining the *Stigma's* in her Side, Breast, &c. and the Confession made with Tears by *M. Cadiere*, to the Sisters at *St. Clare*, with the Proofs of what his other Penitents have own'd, with respect to the Charge of *abusing their Bodies*:

The Circumstances of the Porringers of Water brought up by *Girard*; the Sight of the *Blood*, and the positive Proof of the Servant to his Expression on that Occasion; the equivocal Answers of the Father on his *Interrogatory*; and the steady Assertion of the Complainant, as to the several Facts specify'd in her *Accusation*, and her *Process* here and at *Toulon*:

These, I say, taken altogether and disjunctively, as to each Part of the Charge, hath make such an Impression on the Minds, and so fully convinced in their Opinions Twelve of the Members of this Assembly, that they have deliver'd their Voices, That *John-Baptist Girard* is fully proved guilty of the *Quietism*, *Sorcery*, *Defiling* and *Abusing his Penitent*, and in procuring her *Miscarriage*, and in Consequence thereof, have adjudged him to be *burned alive*.

While on the other Side, the nice *Distinctions* which are required to sever the *Orthodox Doctrines* of the *Catholick Church* from the Errors of *Spiritual Quietism*, consisting only in an *enthusiastick Piety*, and unintelligible to the Capacities of Women, like *Allemande* and *Batarelle*; the Proof of Sister *Hermitte*, that *M. Cadiere* own'd her having Visions, before she was under the Direction of Father *Girard*; that she was shewn him in an Ecstasy, and heard a Voice from Christ, which told her, *Behold the Man who shall bring you unto me*; the Evidence of the *Spiritual Incest*, depending only on the Complainant's own *Declarations*; the Circumstances of the Proof being trivial; and the *Depositions* as to the *Abortion*,

Abortion, circumstantial; Nine of the *Members*, for these Reasons, have fully acquitted him.

The same Reasons, weighing with Three others of the *Members* of this Assembly so far as to abate of the *Capital Punishment*, and yet not convincing them intirely of his *Innocency*, they gave their Voices that he was guilty of perverting his Penitents, by teaching them an heretical, or, at least, unintelligible Divinity, allowing them too great Indulgencies with respect to sensual Pleasures, and giving great Offence thro' the Imprudence of his Conduct; wherefore they were only for abating the Severity of this Sentence; but on further considering the Facts, the Reasons, and the Circumstances laid before them, they have thought fit to change their Sentiments, and, with the other Nine, to acquit him.

In this Equality of Voices, the Laws and Customs of France, tender in shedding Blood, and careful of his Majesty's Subjects, command me to discharge the accused *John-Baptist Girard*, as to this Prosecution; but by unanimous Voice of Parliament, he is to be deliver'd up to his Superiors, and to be left to their Justice.

With respect to the Charge against Father *Nicholas*, Prior of the *Bare-footed Carmelites*, and the two Brothers of the Complainant, the Parliament, *una Voce*, discharge them.

As also the Complainant *Mary-Catharine Cadiere*, yet without Abatement of the Charges as to the Prosecution at *Toulon*; in which her Failure is justify'd by her Recantation.

We have here given our Readers the Substance of what relates to this famous Tryal which made so great a Noise; to which we think it needless to make any Addition; the Charge and Defence being contain'd in the two first Pieces, the Proofs in the third, and afterwards the Arguments of the Council on each Side; the whole concluding with the final Sentence. But, as this Incident happen'd at a Time when the Kingdom of France was divided between two contending Parties, of which, the Jesuits and their Abettors make one Side, this private Occurrence soon became a Party-Affair; the Faction of the Jesuits becoming strenuous Advocates for Father *Girard*, and the other Side as violently attacking him, and defending *M. Cadiere*; so that the Writings on both Sides relating to it, are said to amount to several Volumes.

The refined Policy of the Jesuits (by a Casualty not unfrequent to those who act by such wicked Subtilty) proved upon this Occasion as great a Snare to them, as their worst Enemies could have wish'd. Had they acted like honest Men, and Christians, they would readily have abandoned so notorious a Criminal to the Punishment his Wickedness had deserved; and tho' 'tis possible enough, that some of their Enemies might have used it to reflect on the Body of the Society, yet the Reflection being groundless, must shortly have dy'd of itself. Instead of this, being over-cunning, and using wicked Arts to stifle the Accusation in the Beginning, for the Sake of preserving the Credit of the Body, they were drawn insensibly to be the Patrons, Abettors, and Advocates, and thence, in some Sort, Accomplices of that infamous Creature; which made the Reflection upon the whole Society infinitely greater, and more reasonable than it otherwise could possibly have been; and their Behaviour upon this Occasion will be an everlasting Reproach to them, while the Name of their Order is remember'd.

Father *Girard* being remanded by the Sentence to the Jesuits College, was convey'd thither, but soon after got away; and it is not well known what is since become of him. *M. Cadriere* return'd to *Toulon*, and was met several Miles out of Town by a vast Multitude of People, who made great Rejoycings upon her Arrival. It is said that she designs to pass the rest of her Days in a Convent.

During the Course of this Year, the Miracles wrought at the Grave of the Abbot *Paris*, have made a great Noise. The first Report of them began from a Friend of the Abbot's, who, by praying to him, pretended that he had been cured of a Distemper of several Years standing; which was confirmed by another Story of the same Kind, in *November 1730*; at which Time one *Anne le Franc* pretended to have had a miraculous Cure wrought upon her at his Grave; and the Story took so well, that in some Time the City of *Paris* was fill'd with Miracles of the same Kind, by the Credulity of the *Parisians*, who are very great Bigots in the *Roman-Catholick* Way. These Relations, by the Superstition of those Countries, might easily have pass'd without Contradiction; but it happen'd unluckily, that this Abbot was one of those who had appealed from the Constitu-
tion

tion *Unigenitus* ; which gave a great Alarm to those who were Friends to it : For, according to their System, all those who refused to accept that Constitution are under Sentence of Excommunication, and by Consequence in a State of Damnation after Death. But if this Abbot was able to work Miracles, he must needs, according to the *Romish Doctrine*, be in a State of Felicity ; which would render the Pope's Excommunication a mere *brutum fulmen*, an empty Noise without Effect ; and would break to Pieces the Keys which the Pope pretends to be possess'd of to open and shut the Gates of another World. This invincible Difficulty not being to be got over, all the Friends of the Constitution set themselves to oppose the Credit of these Miracles. The Archbishop of *Paris* issued out a Mandate to forbid the publishing Accounts of any Miracles wrought there ; or that any extraordinary Respect should be paid to his Grave. The Pope himself sent two Briefs, excommunicating those who went to visit it ; and ordering the Body to be taken up, and removed to another Place : But all this was to no Purpose, the People disregarded the Orders of their Archbishop ; and the Pope's Briefs being thought derogatory to the Royal Authority, were sent back unopen'd. The Opposition of the Friends and Enemies of the Miracles has been so violent as several Times to come to Blows. A *Capuchin* Friar, and a Friend of the Constitution, happen'd to be in the Church Yard, where the People were paying the Devotions and Respects usual on those Occasions ; and being no longer able to bear it, cried out, *Is it possible that Man can pay so much Honour to one that is damn'd ?* But he had better have let his Exclamation alone, for he was soon oblig'd to fly, and was follow'd by such a Shower of Sticks, Stones, and Brick-bats, that he was knock'd down ; and had not some charitable Person convey'd him out of Danger, he had been worse serv'd ; so that we don't hear his Example was ever follow'd by any one else. Even the Appearance of the Court against this popular Madness has had no Effect, tho' several Persons have been banish'd upon this Account.

The Disputes between the two Parties in *France* are not at all diminished ; the Firmness of the *Jansenists* not in the least bowing under the Discouragements they meet with. A very extraordinary Example of this happen'd since the last Articles inserted in our Registers, from

thence. But to give a right Idea of this, it will be necessary to take Things a little backward.

In the Month of *September* 1730, several Advocates signed a Consultation in Favour of the *Jansenists*, upon Occasion of the Disputes which were arisen, or might hereafter arise about the Constitution *Unigenitus*. Some unguarded Expressions in that Consultation gave Offence to the Court; who fancied themselves so greatly injured by it, that they condemn'd it by an *Arret* of the Month of *October* following, as *striking at the Royal Authority*.

The Advocates were stunned with this Blow. However, they meet; they explain themselves; and in an Apologetick Manifesto, which they presented to the King, they peremptorily pronounce, and decide, that the Power and Authority of all the Bodies in the Kingdom are only an Emanation (or Stream) of the Royal Authority, which is the only Fountain thereof: That the Authority of the Church extends only to the Souls, and has nothing to do with the Bodies of Men: And that it has no Coercive Power as to *Externals*.

The Court approv'd of this Apology, and confirmed it by an *Arret* of the Council of State the 25th of *November* of the same Year 1730.

This alarmed the Pope and the whole Body of Bishops; and the more, because the *Arret* of the Council seem'd to give it the Force of a Law. They sounded the Alarm; and the Cry ran through the Kingdom, that the Church was in Danger. The Archbishop of *Paris* was the first that signaliz'd in this Affair; he set up the Standard; publish'd an Ordinance the 10th of *January* following, viz. 1731; and thunder'd against the Apology as *Blasphemous, Heretical, and striking at the Authority of the Pope and the Church*.

The Advocates, fir'd with a just Indignation, returned to the Charge; made loud Complaints of the Archbishop's outrageous Enterprize; and drew up a yet more furious Paper against him, with the Materials for which they were furnished by the *Jansenists*. But Monsieur *Gilbert de Voisins*, Advocate General, in Concert with the Court, prevented them by bringing in an Appeal from that Ordinance, and demanding an *Arret* for suppressing it; which was immediately executed.

The Archbishop would not yet yield himself beaten: He writes to *Rome*, confers with the Cardinal *de Rohan* and *de Bissy*, consults the other Prelates, and all in Concert,

cert, by dint of Prayers and Threats to issue Mandates of Separation, obtain an Arret of the 30th of July last, which permits them to revive the Ordinance, and to distribute the same.

The Advocates seeing themselves thus bandy'd about between the Court and the Archbishop, absent themselves from the Parliament, and refuse to plead. The Court, plung'd in new Difficulties, endeavours to bring them to Temper; they are flatter'd, caress'd, intimidated, and at last, half a Score of them are banish'd — All this signifies nothing; the rest are not a whit the more tractable for it. The Parliament meets as usual, the 6th of November: Not an Advocate appears; but upon the Door of the Palace where they meet, was written, *Ecurie a louer, A Stable to be let.*

The Cardinal Minister was now very much perplexed. Here was a total Stop of publick Justice; and it was to no Purpose to think of redressing the Evil by Violence. An Advocate may be compell'd to plead; but not to plead with Care and Diligence, and Concern for the Success of his Clients: So that at last the Court found themselves obliged to come to a Compromise, and made an Arret of Dec. 1. by which it was declar'd, That the Arret of July 30, which permits the Publication of the Archbishop's Ordinance, has nothing in it contrary to that of Nov. 25, 1730, because (as it is there declar'd) the Archbishop levels his Censures only against false Principles, which are maintain'd by no Party. And thus the warm Contention pass'd over.

Other Contentions of the like Nature have happen'd between the King and Parliament, of which the following Relation gives a very curious Account.

On the 28th of November, the *Mercuriales* were not perform'd as usual, though the Chambers met: The first President open'd the Session with acquainting them, That the Sunday before, he had had the Honour to wait upon the King: That his Majesty then told him, that he should send a Letter to the Parliament, and that he would have it read before they went upon any other Business. He added, That the Letter had he mention'd was in the Hands of the King's Advocates, who receiv'd it the Day before. Hereupon the Gentlemen of the Chamber *des Enquetes* answer'd, That they should be always ready to hear the King's Orders read; but that there were prior Orders concerning the Erasure of the Arret of the 7th of September, of which they would gladly be inform'd;

and that they begg'd the First President to acquaint them what they knew of the Matter. They likewise desir'd to see the Register in which the Arret was ; but the said President refus'd it, and assur'd them, That the King had expressly told him, he would have his new Letter *de cachet* read before any other Business ; and that for the rest, every one was at Liberty to go and see the Register in the proper Office. This Answer did not satisfy them, but they still insisted, That he should say what was done in relation to the aforesaid Arret of the 7th of September, and some Counsellors added, That in regard what the First President had told them concerning the King's Orders, could be look'd upon only as spoken in his private Capacity, the Assembly was not obliged to give Credit to it. This occasion'd a warm Debate, which continu'd increasing, 'till the King's Advocates came in, and deliver'd his Majesty's new Letter *de cachet* : At that the Assembly put on a very grave Countenance ; but still they insisted, as strenuously as before, upon what had been refus'd them ; whereupon the First President fearing worse Consequences, dismiss'd the Assembly, and adjourn'd the Debate 'till next Morning.

On the 29th the Chambers met again, and the King's Advocates coming in about Ten o' Clock, Monsieur *Gilbert de Voisins* in a short Speech told them, That to their great Grief they had brought a new Letter *de cachet* to the Assembly ; but that they were oblig'd to obey the King's Commands, and to discharge the Duty of their Office. Thereupon the said Letter was open'd ; and the Purport of it was, that the King would and ordain'd, that his Parliament, before they went upon any Business, should read the former Letter *de cachet*, which he had sent them : That he charg'd the Attorney General to take Care that this Order was executed ; and that he commanded him to send him the Names of those who oppos'd it. Whereupon Monsieur *Joly de Fleury*, who was charg'd with this Order, cried out aloud, *Behold, Gentlemen, the finest Commission I ever had in my Life !*

At last the Letter *de cachet* was read, and was almost the same with that which the Parliament receiv'd upon the Day of their Meeting after the Vacation, only a few Words being alter'd. Thereupon it was resolv'd by a Majority of Votes, That the Parliament should go and complain to the King in a Body, and prostrate themselves at his Feet. The First President and the President *Pelletier* did all they could to prevent this Resolution's

tion's taking Place; but the Majority did not stick to say, That the Parliament ought not to suffer themselves to be led by the Nose any longer: That their Deputies made what Report they pleased, and that it was all a Cheat. They set out therefore, the same Afternoon, about Two o'Clock, in 58 Coaches and Chaises for *Marli*, where they arriv'd at Four o'Clock, and were all conducted into the *Salon de la guerre*, or Hall of War. They desired the Duke de *Tresmes*, who was in Waiting as First Gentleman of the King's Bedchamber, to tell the King, his Parliament was come thither, humbly to make their Complaints to him. The Duke having deliver'd this Message, he immediately came back to them and told them, it was with a great deal of Concern that he was obliged to acquaint them, that the King was absolutely determin'd not to see them or hear them. However, they would not take this for a Repulse; but intreated the Duke to use his Interest with the King to get them an Audience: Thereupon he return'd to his Majesty, but soon brought them this thundering Message, 'That his Majesty commanded them to depart immediately, upon pain of his Displeasure.' As they were going to their Coaches, the Cardinal de *Fleury* return'd from his Seat at *Iffy*, and seem'd under some Surprise to see the whole Parliament at *Marli*. His Eminency talk'd with the First President, about half a Quarter of an Hour, and assur'd him that he had a very great Regard and Esteem for the Gentlemen of the Parliament. The Abbot de *Pucelle* answer'd him with some hard Words; to which his Eminency made no Reply, but went in and left them.

S P A I N.

THE Obstructions made by the Emperor to the Execution of the Treaty of *Seville*, being remov'd by the new Treaty of *Vienna*, to which *Spain* also acceded, and the Great Duke of *Tuscany* being also prevail'd on to come into the same, nothing stood in the Way of introducing *Don Carlos* the Infante of *Spain*, to the Succession therein stipulated for him: And the Crown of *Great Britain* having engag'd to assist in that Introduction in pursuance of this Agreement, Sir *Charles Wager*, with a Fleet

Fleet of Ships set sail from *Portsmouth*, on the 26th of *August*, and arriv'd at *Barcelona* *September* the 12th. He was receiv'd with a profusion of Respects by the Court of *Spain*, and the whole Fleet was treated by the *Spaniards* with uncommon Civilities. The Fleet continu'd at *Barcelona* to *October* 19, waiting for the *Spanish* Forces who were to be embark'd, and the Arrival of their Fleet, which was retarded by the Want of Sailors to man the Ships ; to compass which, they were obliged to use great Rigour in impressing Fishermen, and other Persons accusom'd to the Sea, throughout all the Ports of *Spain*. It was expected, that *Don Carlos* would have gone in Person on Board ; but the *Spanish* Court alter'd their Scheme, and he made his Journey by Land. And what was yet more extraordinary, it was resolv'd that he should pass thro' *France*, and embark for *Italy* at *Antibes* ; which very much surpriz'd all Persons ; *France* being generally thought dissatisfy'd with the Introduction of that young Prince into *Italy*, because the Affair had been concerted without the Privy of their Court. In his Passage thro' *Spain*, he was receiv'd with all the Entertainments and Magnificence that are usual on those Occasions ; and his Reception in *France* was not at all inferior. At last, on the 23d of *December*, N. S. he embark'd at *Antibes*, on board the Gallies of *Spain*, for *Leghorn*, where he arriv'd on the 27th ; upon the News of which, the Imperial General Count *Stampa* deliver'd up the Administration of the Dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia* to the Dutcheß Dowager *Dorothea* of *Parma*, as joint Guardian with the Great Duke of *Tuscany* to the Infante *Don Carlos* ; after which, the Imperial Troops quitted their Guards and Posts, and march'd away for the *Milanese*. And thus this important Affair seems compleatly finish'd.

F I N I S.

A

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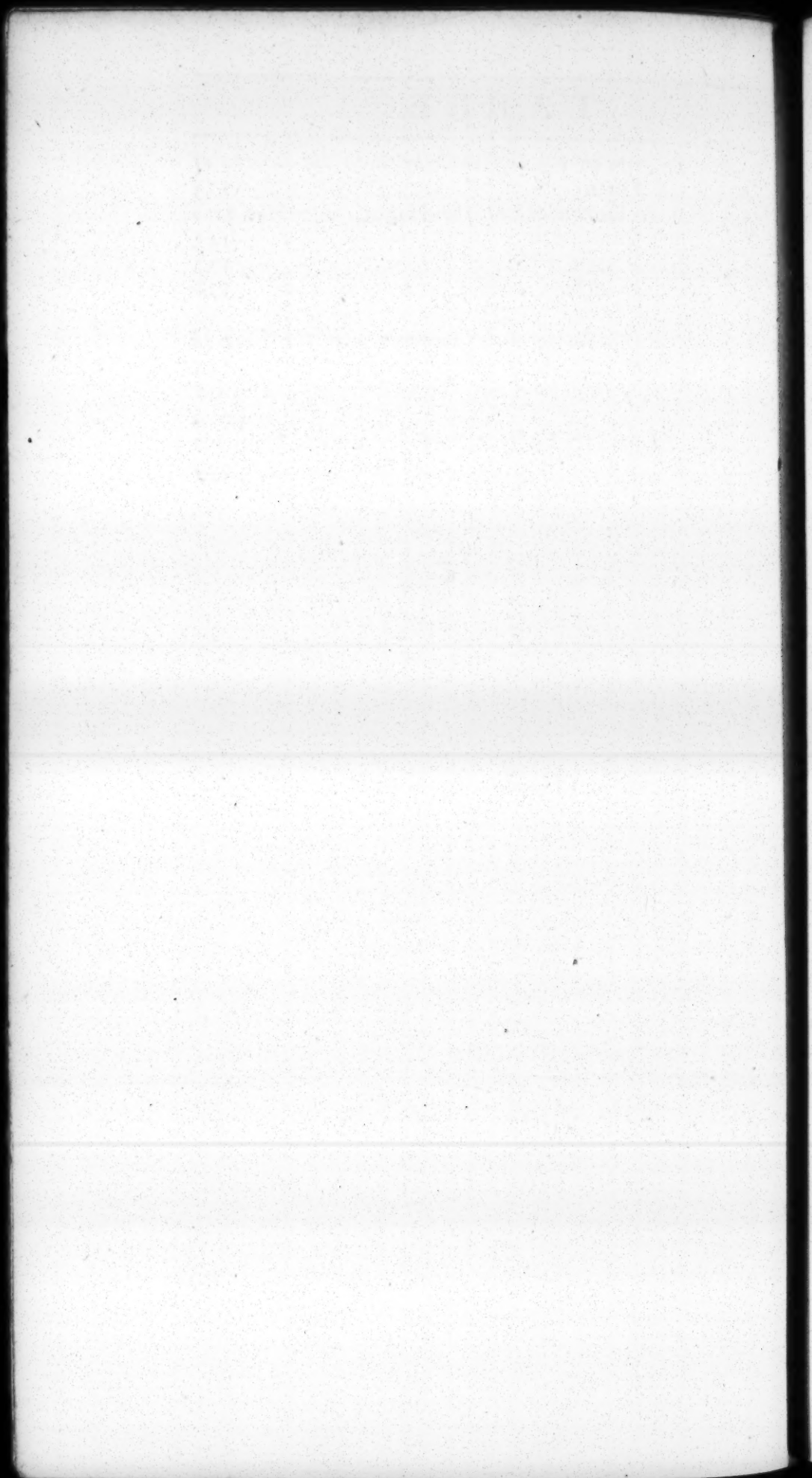
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For the Year 1731.

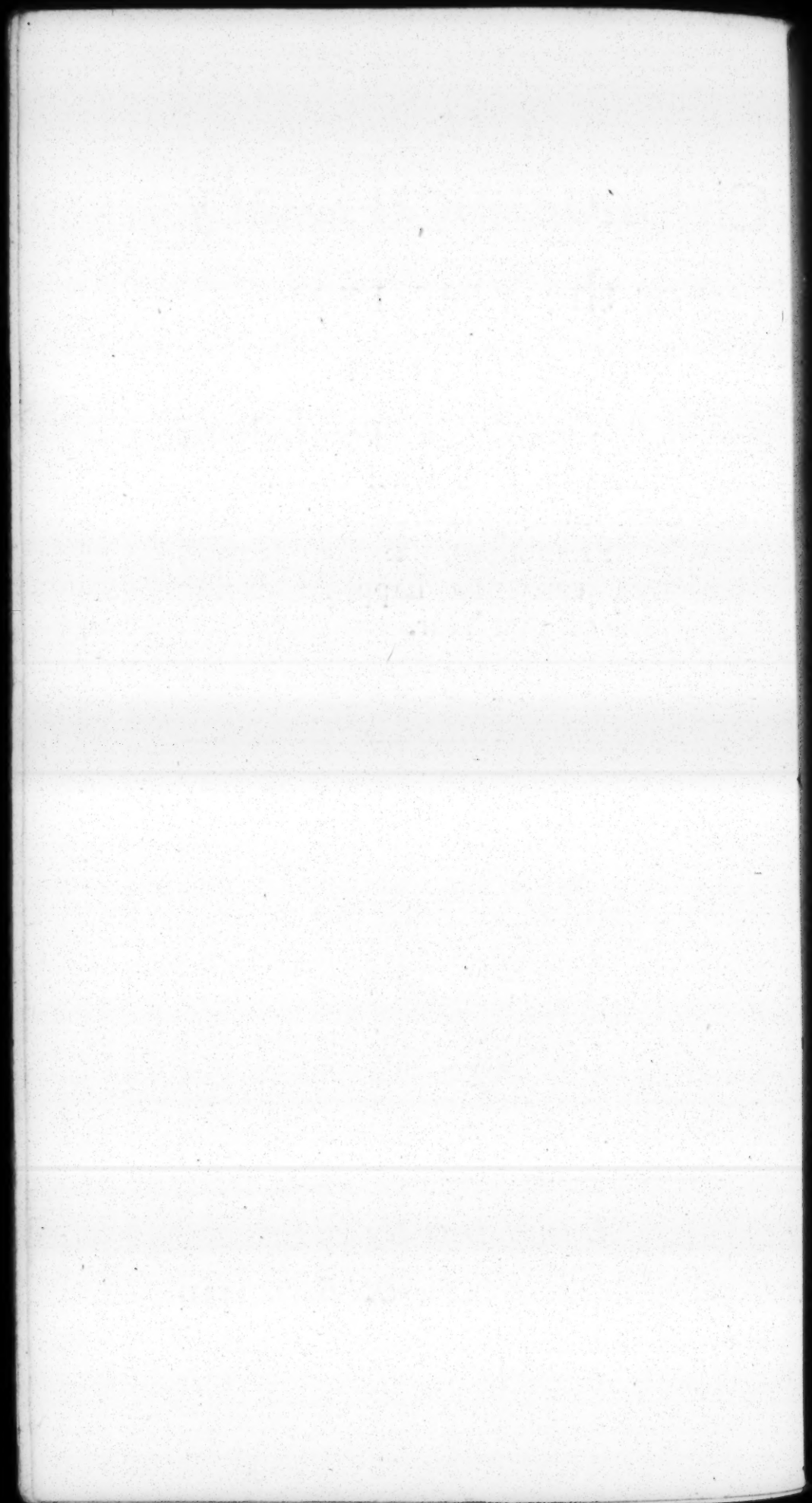
CONTAINING

The most remarkable Transactions
and Events, as well Civil as Military,
and Domestick as Foreign, *viz.* Re-
movals, Promotions, Births, Deaths,
Marriages, &c. that happen'd during
the Course of that Year.



L O N D O N :

Printed by R. NUTT in the *Old Bailey*. 1731.



T H E

Chronological Diary, &c.

J A N U A R Y, 1731.

Jan. 1. **D**Y'd *William Willoughby* of *West-Knaye* in the County of *Wilts*, Esq;

— Dy'd *Sir Peter Verdoen*, Kt. late Lord Mayor of *Dublin*.

— Dy'd *Dr. John Harwood*, who was a Doctor of Civil Law, and of the Commons.

— Dy'd the Rev. *Dr. Holland*, Rector of *Beckingham* in *Kent*.

— Dy'd *Dr. Morton* of the College of Physicians.

— Dy'd *Mrs. Fry*, a *Devonshire* Lady of a very great Estate, whose Daughter and Heiress was marry'd to the Honourable *John King*, Esq; eldest Son of the Lord High Chancellor.

Jan. 3. Dy'd *Mr. John Dobyns*, Chief Surgeon of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, Fellow of the Royal Society, and one of the Common-Council-Men for the Ward of *Farringdon Without*. He is succeeded as Father of the Hospital by *Mr. Green*.

— The Rev. *Dr. Sydel*, Dean of *Canterbury*, was appointed by his Majesty to be Bishop of *St. David's* in the Room of *Dr. Smallbrooke*, translated to the See of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*; but holds his Deanery in Commendam.

— The Rev. *Mr. Hayter*, Chaplain to his Grace the Archbishop of *York*, was made Sub-Dean in the Cathedral Church of *York*.

Jan. 4. The Lady *Chaplin*. Relict of *Sir John Chaplin*, late of *Tathwell* in *Lincolnshire*, Bart. was deliver'd of a Daughter. The said young Lady had a *Writ de Ventre inspiciendo* issu'd out against her not long since by the Heirs at Law; and now, by her not having an Heir Male, near 3000 *l. per Annum* went with the Title to *Thomas Chaplin*, Esq;

— *Charles Pyot*, Esq; married to *Miss Sandys*, one of the Daughters and Coheiresses of the late *Sir Richard Sandys*, Bart. of *Norborn-Abbey* in *Kent*.

— *William-Rawlinson Erle*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Malmsbury* in *Wiltshire*, marry'd to *Miss White*, an Heiress of 20,000 *l.* Fortune.

Jan. 4. The Hon. *George Somerville, Esq;* married to *Miss Hicks*, a young Lady of a considerable Fortune in *Gloucestershire*.

Jan. 7. His Majesty having been pleased to deliver the Privy Seal to *Abraham Stanyan* and *Robert Jackson, Esqrs.* whom his Majesty by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of *Great Britain* constituted Commissioners for executing the Office of Keeper of the Privy Seal, they on this Day took the usual Oaths as Commissioners for the Custody of the Privy Seal.

— *Joseph Fenoure, Esq;* Brother to *Sir John Fenour* of *Essex*, Bart. made his Majesty's Surveyor-General of *North Carolina*.

— Major *Cholmondley*, second Son to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Cholmondley* made Deputy-Governor of the Castle of *Chester*, in the Room of Brigadier-General *Newton*, deceas'd.

— Dy'd Major *Garth*, of the fourth Troop of Guards, whose Corps was interr'd in *Westminster Abbey* near *Sir Cloudesty Shovel's Monument*.

— Dy'd Dame *Anne Domvill*, Relict of *Sir Thomas Domvill* of *Ireland*, Bart.

Jan. 8. Dy'd Mr. *William Taverner*, Proctor in the *Archies Court of Canterbury*.

— Mr. *Weston*, Son to the Bishop of *Exeter*, married to *Miss Patrick*, Grandaughter to the late Bishop of *Ely* of that Name.

9. The Reverend Mr. *Joseph Betty*, Author of a remarkable Sermon publish'd some Time since concerning the *Divine Mission of the Gospel Ministry*, was found dead in his Chamber at *Exeter College, Oxon*, of which House he was a Fellow.

— Dy'd Mr. *Joseph Wyeth*, a considerable Trader to *America*, and exceeding useful to *St. Thomas's Hospital*, of which he was a Governor: He was also famous for some Treatises he wrote in Defence of Quakerism.

11. Dy'd *Sir Thomas Jones, Kt.* one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*, and Liberty of *Westminster*.

— Dy'd Brigadier *Hopkey's Lady*.

— Dy'd of the Small Pox in *Scotland*, the Right Hon. *James Earl of Airly*, a young Scotch Nobleman, who was married last Month to the Daughter to the Lord *Dun*.

— Dy'd *Richard Jones, Esq;* in *Brownlow-street, Holborn*.

— Dy'd *Owen Eowen, Esq;* at his Seat at *Guerry* in *Carmarthenshire*.

Jan. 11.

Jan. 11. Mr. Keniston, a Civilian, one of the Fellows of All Souls College, Oxon, was on this Day made Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's in the Room of Dr. John Harwood, deceased.

Jan. 11. His Majesty having order'd Letters Patent to pass the Great Seal for creating the Right Hon. Sir Robert Raymond, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, a Peer of this Realm, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Lord Raymond, Baron of Abbots-Langley in the County of Hertford; his Lordship kissed their Majesties Hands this Day on that Occasion. On the 18th the said Letters Patent passed the Great Seal; and on the 21st, his Lordship was introduc'd into the House of Peers, between the Right Hon. the Lords Delawar and Bingley.

— Captain Cook was presented to a Company in the Second Regiment of Guards, commanded by the Right Hon. the Earl of Scarborough.

13. The Reverend Mr. Craner chosen Lecturer of St. Mildred's Bread street, London.

14. Dy'd Mr. Hughes, an eminent Wine-Merchant, and one of the Common-Council-Men of Dowgate Ward.

— Dy'd the Hon. Thomas Erskin, Esq; Advocate in Scotland, Brother to the Right Honourable the Earl of Buchan.

16. Dy'd Edward Fellows, Esq; Brother the late Sir John Fellows, Bart. and to the late William Fellows, Esq; some Time a Master in Chancery. He dy'd of an Apoplestick Fit.

— Dy'd Mrs. Kingsbury, a Maiden Gentlewoman, who left 20,000 l. among her Relations.

17. Dy'd Marmaduke Holton, Esq; a Gentleman of a very good Estate in Cornwall.

— Dy'd Nathaniel Halhed, Esq; formerly a Pattern Drawer in Cornhill, and a Broker in Exchange Alley, where he acquir'd a considerable Estate.

— Dy'd in Child-Bed Mrs. Young, Wife of Thomas Young of Oxfordshire, Esq; and Daughter of Sir John D'Oyley, of Chislehampton in Oxfordshire, Bart.

— Dy'd Walker Weldon, Esq; a Kentish Gentleman, at his Habitation in Bloomsbury Square.

— The Lady of the Right Hon. George-Henry Lee, Earl of Litchfield, was this Morning deliver'd of a Daughter.

— Mr. Richard Acland, an eminent Portugal Merchant, married to a Sister of Peter Burrell, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for Holfemere in Surrey.

Jan. 17.

Jan. 17. The Lady of the Lord *Archibald Hamilton*, one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, safely deliver'd of a Son, who was nam'd *William*, his Royal Highness the Duke, together with the Lord Viscount *Torrington*, and the Countess of *Pembroke* being Sureties.

18 The King's most Excellent Majesty being on this Day re-elected Governor of the Royal *African Company*, the Right Hon. Sir *Robert Sutton*, Knight of the Bath, and Sir *Bibye Lake*, Bart. were also unanimously re-chosen, the former Sub-Governor, and the latter Deputy-Governor, for the Year ensuing.

19 And on this Day the following Gentlemen were chosen of the Court of Assistants of the said Company, viz.

Solomon Ashley, Esq;
John Baker, Esq;
 * *Thomas Bradshaw*, Esq;
Thomas Bodicoate, Esq;
John Bodicoate, Esq;
Christian Cole, Esq;
Robert Cruikshank, Esq;
 * *Joseph Danvers*, Esq;
Richard Evans, Esq;
Daniel Finch, Esq;
Charles Hays, Esq;
 * *Charles Lloyd*, Esq;
Peter Meyer, Esq;

The Hon. *Francis Negus*, Esq;
 * *James Oglethorpe*, Esq;
Henry Parsons, Esq;
Benjamin Periam, Esq;
Thomas Reuel, Esq;
 The Hon. Sir *Tho. Sanderfordson*, Kt. of the Bath.
John Thompson, Esq;
Francis Townley, Esq;
Henry Vander-Esch, Esq;
 * *Thomas Watts*, Esq;
 * *Wandel-George Westby*, Esq;

N. B. Those mark'd with a * are New ones.

— His Majesty was pleased to order Letters Patent to pass under the Seal of his Majesty's Province of *South-Carolina* in *America*, for constituting and appointing *Robert Wright*, Esq; to be Chief Justice in the said Province.

— *Gregory*, Esq; to be Master of the Court of Chancery in the said Province: And *James Abercrombie*, Esq; to be Attorney-General there.

— His Majesty was also pleased to Grant under the Seal of Great Britain, to *Thomas Lowndes*, Esq; and his Assigns, the Offices or Places of Provost-Marshal, Clerk of the Peace, and Clerk of the Crown of the said Province of *South-Carolina*; and unto *Edward Bertie*, Esq; and *John Hammerton*, Esq; the Offices of Secretary and Register of the said Province.

Jan. 19.

Jan. 19, His Majesty was likewise pleased to Order Letters Patent to pass under the Seal of his Majesty's Province of *North-Carolina*, for constituting and appointing *William Smith, Esq;* Chief Justice of and in the said Province: *John Montgomery, Esq;* Attorney-General, *Nathaniel Rice, Esq;* Secretary, and Clerk of the Crown of and in the said Province; and *Daniel Germain, Esq;* Provost-Marshal and Commissary of and in the said Province of *North-Carolina*.

— *Thomas Sackville, Esq;* made a Cornet in his Majesty's Royal Regiment of Blue Horse, commanded by his Grace the Duke of *Bolton*.

— Dy'd The Hon. *Stroud Foley, Esq;* youngest Son to the Lord *Foley*. He was taken ill on the Road from *Bath*; and 'tis thought he went off in an Apoplestick Fit.

— Dy'd the Rev. Mr. *Oder*, Minister in *Dummer* in *Hampshire*, in the Gift of Mr. *Terry*.

21 This Day both Houses of Parliament met at *Westminster*, when his Majesty went in the usual State to the House of Lords, and made a most Gracious Speech from the Throne, to both Houses. The Ambassador from the Dey of *Algiers*, and the Turk of Distinction who came over from *Constantinople* with *Abraham Stanyan, Esq;* were both in the House of Lords to see the Solemnity of his Majesty sitting on the Throne.

— Mr. *Venables*, a Gentleman of a considerable Estate in *Hampshire*, married to the Relict of the late Sir *Edward Gold*.

22. The House of Lords went up this Day to St. *James's*, with an humble Address of Thanks to his Majesty for his most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

— Dy'd *Thomas Hollis, sen, Esq;* one of the Governors of St. *Thomas's Hospital*, who was nominated for Sheriff of *London* and *Middlesex* by Sir *Gerard Conyers*, in the Time of his Mayoralty. He was eminent for his Benefactions towards promoting Religion in *New-England, &c.*

— Dy'd the Lady *Catharine Howard*, Widow and Relict of the late Lord *Frederick Howard*, and formerly of Sir *Richard Kennedy* in *Ireland*, Bart.

— Mr. *Nourse*, chosen Assistant Surgeon of St. *Bartholomew's Hospital*; the Vacancy having been occasion'd by the Death of Mr. *Dobbins*.

— *Nicholas Donnethorm* of St. *Agnes, Esq;* appointed by his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, to be Sheriff of *Cornwall* for the Year ensuing.

Jan. 22.

Jan. 22. *Stephen Downs*, Esq; appointed to Register Deeds and Conveyances, &c. in the County of *Middlesex*, in the Room of *Sir Thomas Jones*, deceas'd.

23. *Edward Warren* of *Poynton* in *Cheshire*, Esq; a Gentleman of a very great Estate, marry'd to the Lady *Betty Cholmondeley*, second Daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of *Cholmondeley*.

— Dy'd Dr. *Stephen Galloway*, a note Roman Catholic Physician in *London*.

24. Dy'd Mr. *Timothy Betton*, a very considerable Turkey Merchant.

— Dy'd the Relict of *Daniel Dering*, Esq; who was Sister to *Sir Phillip Parker Long*, Bart. Member of Parliament for *Harwich*, and to the Lady *Percival*, Wife to the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount *Percival* of *Ireland*.

25. Dy'd Mr. *Francis Melmouth*, an eminent *Jamaica* Merchant.

— Dy'd *Stephen Monomee*, Esq; who some Time since marry'd the Daughter of *Sir Robert Campbell*, Bart.

— This Day the Right Hon. *William Poultney*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Heydon* in *Yorkshire*, receiv'd a Challenge from the Right Hon. the Lord *Hervey*, Son and Heir of the Earl of *Bristol*, Member of Parliament for *St. Edmunds-Bury* in *Suffolk*, and Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, to meet him that Afternoon in the *Green Park*: Accordingly Mr. *Poultney* went thither with *Sir John Rushout*, as his Second, and met Lord *Hervey* with Mr. *Fox* (Member of Parliament for *Shaftsbury* in *Dorsetshire*) when both drew their Swords, and after four or five Passes, Mr. *Poultney* gave Lord *Hervey* two slight Wounds, one in his Arm, and the other between the Shoulder and Neck, when having clos'd in, they were parted and disarm'd by their two Friends. The Occasion of this Quarrel was said to be, that Mr. *Poultney* was suspected to be the Author of a Pamphlet, call'd *A Proper Reply to a late Scurrilous Libel* intitled, *Sedition and Defamation display'd*.

26. Captain *Barnard* was appointed Commander of the *Biddesford*, a 20 Gun Ship, which was this Day put in Commission.

— Lieutenant *Swale* was made Commander of the *Spence* Sloop, which was put in Commission at the same Time.

— *Thomas Spicer*, Esq; made Cornet of Horse-Dragoons belonging to the Regiment commanded by Major-General *Honeywood*.

Jan. 27.

Jan. 27. *Charles Vernon*, Esq; of *Farnham* in *Surrey*, chosen a Representative in Parliament for the Borough of *Chippen Wicomb* in the County of *Bucks*, in the Room of *William Lee*, Esq; now one of the Justices of the King's Bench.

— *William Sharpe*, Esq; was about the same Time declared a Clerk of the Privy-Council in Ordinary, in the Room of the Right Hon. *Edward Southwell*, Esq; deceased.

28. His Majesty was pleased to appoint *Henry Nash*, Esq; to be Sheriff of the County of *Monmouth*.

— *Maurice Morgan*, Esq; re-elected Representative for the Borough of *Yarmouth* in the County of *Southampton*; his former Election becoming void by his accepting of the Place of Deputy-Governor of the *Isle of Wight*.

— The Hon. *Morgan Vane*, Esq; second Son to the Rt. Hon. the Lord *Barnard*, appointed a Clerk of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy-Council Extraordinary.

— His Majesty was pleas'd to appoint Captain *William Leigh* of *West Houghton*, to be High-Sheriff for the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.

— The Rev. Mr. *Thorsby*, Rector of *Newington*, was chosen Lecturer of *St. Margaret's, Lothbury*.

— Dy'd Mr. *Charles Williams*, a good Tragedian belonging to the Theatre-Royal in *Drury Lane*.

— Dy'd *John Jacob*, jun. Esq; Inspector-General of the Out Ports; and before the last Election, one of the Directors of the *South-Sea Company*.

— Signor *Vignola*, Resident from the most Serene Republick of *Venice*, had a Private Audience of Leave of his Majesty, and afterwards of the Queen, and of his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, and of the Duke.

The same Day the Court receiv'd Advice of the Death of his Serene Highness the Duke of *Parma*.

— The New Church at *Bloomsbury* was Consecrated by the Bishop of *London*, by the Name of *St. George's Bloomsbury*, together with the Burying Ground in the Field adjoining; Divine Service being perform'd by Dr. *Crow*, and afterwards the Sacraments administer'd.

29. Dy'd the Rev. Mr. *Baron*, Rector of the United Parishes of *St. Mary Somerset*, and *St. Mary Mounthaw* in *Thames-Street*, which Living is in the Gift of the Lord Bishop of *Hereford*.

30. The Right Rev. the Bishop of *Peterborough* preach'd this Day at *Westminster Abbey* before the House of Lords, the Rev. Dr. *Littleton* at *St. Margaret's* before the House

of Commons, and the Rev. Dr. Middleton at St. Paul's before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

Jan. 31. Dy'd *Theophilus Stephens*, Esq; formerly one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Surrey.

— Dy'd Mr. *Benjamin Hucks*, Brother to *William Hucks*, Esq; an eminent Brewer, and Member of Parliament for *Wallingford* in *Berkshire*.

F E B R U A R Y.

1. Dy'd Mr. *Thomas Mitchell*, Secretary to the *East-India* Company, who is succeeded by Mr. *Christopher Mole*.

2. Dy'd *Henry Lyell*, a *Swedish* Merchant, and for several Years one of the Directors of the *East-India* Company; but having been some Time before his Death almost blind, he resign'd it at the last Election.

— Dy'd Capt. *Richard Holden*, who for several Years was Commander of the Ship *Mary*, in the *East-India* Company's Service.

— Dy'd *Robert Aldersey* of *Aldersey* in *Cheshire*, Esq; who had acted in the Commission of the Peace with great Reputation.

— Dy'd *Thomas Owen*, Esq; of *Condover* Castle in *Shropshire*, a Gentleman of near 3000 l. per Annum.

— Dy'd Sir *John Rous* of *Henham-Hall* in *Suffolk*, Bart.

4. Captain *Vanbrugh*, appointed Commander of the *York* Man of War, of 60 Guns.

— The Hon. Captain *Lee*, Brother to the Earl of *Litchfield* appointed Commander of the *Pearl* Man of War, of 40 Guns.

— The Hon. Captain *Clinton*, appointed Commander of the *Salisbury*.

5. *Thomas Palmer* of *Tatfield*, Esq; unanimously chosen Member of Parliament for *Bridgewater* in *Somersetshire*, in the Room of Sir *Halfwell Tynte*.

— *Robert Fox*, Esq; made Chief Chamberlain of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in *Ireland*, in the Room of *George Rochfort*, Esq; deceas'd.

— *Alexander Gould*, Esq; appointed Inspector of the Out Port Collectors Accounts in *England*, *Wales*, and *Berwick upon Tweed*, in the Room of *John Jacob*, jun. Esq;

— Dy'd Sir *John Cotton* of *Stratton* in *Bedfordshire*, Bart. descended from Sir *Robert Cotton*, Bart. who gave the *Cottonian* Library to the Publick.

Feb. 5.

Feb. 5. Dy'd Mrs. *Elizabeth Thomas* a very ingenious and learned Gentlewoman.

6. Dy'd the Rev. Dr. *Cole*, Dean of *Norwich*.

— Dy'd *Robert Abbot* of *Stepingley Park* near *Ampt-hill* in *Bedfordshire*.

— The Lady of Sir *Archibald Grant*, Bart. Representative in Parliament for the Shire of *Aberdeen*, safely deliver'd of a Son and Heir.

— Sir *William Barker* of *Ipswich*, Bart. one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of *Suffolk*, married to Mrs. *Spencer*, Relict of *Spencer*, Esq; in that Neighbourhood.

8. Dy'd *Thomas Geer*, Esq; a Gentleman of a plentiful Estate in *Wiltshire*.

— Dy'd Mr. *Richard Rodorway*, one of the Common-Council-Men for *Bishopsgate Ward*.

9. Dy'd *Martin Gorges*, Esq; Captain of a Company of a marching Regiment of Foot.

— Dy'd Sir *Thomas Frederick*, Kt. of an Apoplectick Fit.

— Dy'd *Allen Holland*, Esq; lately a Justice of the Peace for *Westminster*.

— *James Wheeler*, Esq; appointed one of the four Supervisors of the Tin-blowing Houses in the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, and Principality of *Wales*.

— The Lord *Vere Beauclerc*, appointed Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Anglesea*, as also Governor of a large Tract of Land in *New-England*.

— Sir *Jeremy Vanacher Sambroke*, return'd to serve in Parliament for the Town of *Bedford*, in the Room of *James Metcalf*, Esq; deceas'd.

11. The Rev. Dr. *Samuel Knight*, appointed one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty.

— The Rev. Dr. *Edward Vernon*, presented and nominated by his Majesty to the Rectory of *St. George Bloomsbury*.

— The Rev. Dr. *Butts*, made Dean of *Norwich* in the Room of the Rev. Dr. *Thomas Cole*, deceas'd.

— The Rev. Dr. *Samuel Croxall*, presented by the Lord Bishop of *Hereford*, to the Rectory of *St. Mary Somerset* in *Thames-street*, with the Rectory of *St. Mary Mounthaw* annexed.

— Dy'd Captain *Robert Read*, belonging to the fourth Troop of Horse-Guards, commanded by the Lord Viscount *Shannon*.

Feb. 11. Dy'd Mrs. Chauncy, Sister to Toby Chauncy, Esq; Member of Parliament for Banbury in Oxfordshire.

12. Dy'd Joseph Wilmore, Esq; at his Seat at Shadon-Hall in Essex.

13. Dy'd the Lady of the Hon. Hugh Dalrymple, Esq; one of the Senators of the College of Justice in Scotland.

14. Dy'd Sir Philip Tynte, Kt. at Camberwell in Surrey.

— Dy'd Mrs. Wilson, a Widow Lady, reckon'd worth about 20,000 l.

16. Dy'd Joseph Bagnash of Haslemere in Surrey, Esq; of a Mortification in his Arm.

19. Dy'd Sir Thomas May of Sutton-Hall near Colchester.

— Dy'd Mrs. Middleton, Wife of Dr. Conyers Middleton.

— Dy'd the Lady of Sir Anthony Abdy, of Felix-Hall in Essex, Bart.

— Dy'd Mr. Charles Beckingham, Author of several Poetical Pieces.

— The Marquess of Lothian, unanimously elected one of the Sixteen Peers for Scotland, to sit and Vote in the Parliament of Great Britain, in the Room of the Earl of Deloraine, deceas'd.

— David Dunbar, Esq; Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Woods in New England, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Hampshire, in the Room of John Wentworth, Esq; deceas'd.

20. The Rev. Dr. Benjamin Andrews, sworn Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.

— Seville Hyde, Esq; of Tunbridge in Kent, married to Miss Adamson of Goodman's-Fields.

21. Dy'd Barnabas Backwell, Esq; at Tyringham in Buckinghamshire.

— Dy'd the Rev. Matthew Smith, D. D. one of the Senior Fellows of St. John's College in Oxford, and Head Master of Merchant-Taylors School.

22. Mr. Bumstead, some Time since Super Cargo of the great South-Sea Ship, married to Miss Eyles, Daughter of Sir John Eyles, Bart. Sub-Governor of the South-Sea Company.

— William Freeman, Esq; Son of Ralph Freeman, Esq; formerly Knight of the Shire for the County of Hertford, married to Miss Blount.

24 Dy'd Mr. Somerset, a near Relation to the Duke of Beaufort.

Feb. 24.

Feb. 24. Sir James Wood of Scotland, Bart. Brigadier-General of his Majesty's Forces, and Colonel of a Regiment of Scotch Fusiliers, married to Miss Jones, only Daughter of Mr. Edward Jones, Master of the Royal Vineyard in St. James's Park.

25. Mr. Edward Hosier receiv'd his Charge as Governor of Bridewell Hospital at a Court held there; and the following Gentlemen were made Governors, viz. Thomas Gape, jun. Esq; of St. Alban's, Samuel Clarke, Esq; John Radcliffe Smith, Esq; of Gray's-Inn, Mr. Christopher Oliver, Mr. Deputy Pitt, Mr. Chowne, Sir Henry Hoo Keat of Hertfordshire, Bart. Mr. Richard Bridgman, Mr. William Sheldon, Mr. Robert Glynné, William Gore, Esq; Oliver Merton, Esq; and Mr. Thomas Russel; which two last were Executors to the Lady Palmer (a Widow) who left 2000 l. to Bethlem Hospital.

— Thomas Paget, Esq; Groom of the Bedchamber to his Majesty, made Lieutenant of the Second Troop of Grenadier Guards, in the Room of Colonel Cope, who was made Colonel of the Regiment of Foot lately Brigadier-General Newton's.

26. Dy'd Mr. Francis Bird, an eminent Statuary.

M A R C H.

1. Dy'd Robert Corker, Esq; Member of Parliament for Bossiney in Cornwall, and Receiver for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in that County.

— Dy'd Justice Wood of Spittlefields.

— Thomas Prowse of Albridge in Somersetshire, Esq; Grandson to Bishop Hooper, married to Mrs. Elizabeth Sharp, Granddaughter to the late Archbishop Sharp.

— Roger Holland, Esq; Member of Parliament for Chippenham in Wiltshire, marry'd to Miss Mayo.

2. Dy'd the Rev. Mr. Frank, Archdeacon of Bedford, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Rector of Cranfield in Bedfordshire.

— Dy'd Moses Hart, Esq; a Gentleman of a good Estate in Somersetshire.

3. Dy'd in Childbed, the Lady Billers, Wife of Sir William Billers, Kt. and Alderman.

— Dy'd Mrs. Pyncombe, of an ancient Family in Devonshire, in the 90th Year of her Age at her House in Leicester-Fields.

March 3. The Right Hon. the Earl of *Essex* kiss'd his Majesty's Hand on his being appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of *Sardinia*.

— *John Caulfield*, Esq; appointed one of the Clerks of his Majesty's Privy Seal, and Clerk of the Council of the Court of Requests, in the Room of *Robert Moore*, Esq; who resign'd.

4. *Samuel Holden*, Esq; Governor of the Bank, re-elected Governor of the *Russia* Company for the Year ensuing, having 108 Votes; *Joseph Chitty*, Esq; who oppos'd him, having but 58. At the same Time were chosen Consuls, *Robert Atwood*, *William Astel*, *Charles Joyce*, and *Joseph Marten*, Esqrs. Assistants; Sir *John Thompson*, Kt. and Alderman, *John Gould*, *William Gould*, *Edward Knipe*, *Richard Jackson*, *James Church*, *John London*, *Roger Manwaring*, *Henry Norris*, *James Spilman*, *William Heathcote*, and *Josias Wordsworth*, Esqrs. Mr. *Bryan Benson*, Mr. *Anthony Burren*, Mr. *John Burton*, Mr. *Richard Blount*, Mr. *Joseph Fawthorp*, Mr. *Benjamin Longuet*, Mr. *Robert Manwaring*, Mr. *Robert Nettleton*, Mr. *William Stirling*, Mr. *Robert Thornton*, Mr. *Josias Wordsworth*, jun. and Mr. *Joel Watson*.

— Dy'd *George Cooke*, Esq; one of the Gentleman-Usher's Quarterly Waiters in Ordinary to his Majesty.

5. Mr. *Nourse* chosen Demonstrator and Teacher of Anatomy at Surgeons-Hall, in the Room of Mr. *Symonds*, who resign'd.

— *Edward Penrose*, Esq; of *Penrose* in *Cornwal*, succeeded *Robert Corker*, Esq; as Receiver-General for his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*.

6. Dy'd *Edward Bridgen*, Esq; an eminent Wine-Merchant in *London*.

— Dy'd Sir *Gervase Clifton*, Bart. a Roman Catholick.

— The Right Hon. the Earl of *Strathmore* married in *Scotland* to Miss *Oliphant*.

7. The Right Hon. the Earl of *March* dy'd in *Scotland*.

— Dy'd in *Ireland* her Grace the Dutchess of *Tyrconnel*.

9. Dy'd Sir *Horatio Pettus*, at his Seat at *Rackheath* in *Norfolk*.

10. Dy'd the Rev. Mr. *Henry Holyoak*, Schoolmaster at *Rugby* in *Warwickshire*.

— *Henry Fane* and *William Blair*, Esqrs. sworn Clerks of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council in Extraordinary;

traordinary; at which Time *William Sharp*, Esq; was sworn one of the Clerks in Ordinary.

March 11. Dy'd the Lord *Manners*, youngest Son to his Grace the Duke of *Rutland*.

— Dy'd the Lady *Dorothy Boyle*, about two Years of Age, Daughter to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Burlington*.

12. Dy'd *Richard Price*, Esq; formerly one of the Registers in the High Court of Chancery.

— Mr. *Albert Delande* made Filazer for the County of *Suffolk*.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Barnes*, who was examin'd in the late Reign touching the Bishop of *Rocheſter's* Affair.

— Dy'd Mr. *Richard Ladbroke*, a rich and eminent Distiller.

13. The only Son of the Lord *James Cavendish*, Uncle to his Grace the Duke of *Devonshire*, married to Miss *Chandler*, one of the Daughters of the Bishop of *Durham*.

— *Henry Hall* of *Hutton-Hall* near *Brentwood* in *Essex*, Esq; married to Mrs. *Mary Willis*, Sister to Sir *William Willis*, Bart.

14. Dy'd Mrs. *Drake*, Wife of Mr. *Drake*, an eminent Druggiſt in *Fleet-ſtreet*, and Sister of *Arthur Onflow*, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons.

15. This Day an Expreſs arriv'd at *St. James's*, with an Account of the Death of the Princess Dowager of *Hanau*, of the House of *Anſpach*, her Majesty's own Sister.

16. Dy'd Justice *Collier*, of *Preſcot ſtreet*, *Goodman's-Fields*.

— Dy'd Brigadier *Watkins*, Surveyor-General of the King's Private Roads, and Captain of the Troop of *Westminster Militia*.

17. The Lady of Sir *John Frederick* of *Pall-Mall*, Bart. deliver'd of a Son.

— Captain *Baker* appointed Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Sea-Horſe*, in the Room of Captain *Ambroſe Saunders*, deceas'd.

— Mr. *Ogle*, appointed Lieutenant in the Regiment of Horſe commanded by General *Wynne*.

— Enſign *Mitchel*, of Colonel *Middleton's* Regiment, made Lieutenant in the ſaid Regiment in the Room of Lieutenant *Westbrook*, deceas'd.

18. Dy'd *Richard Guſton*, Esq; formerly Member of Parliament for the Town of *Hertford* many Years.

March 18. Mr. Creech Second Master of Merchant-Tailors School, chosen by the Court of Assistants of that Company, Head Master of that School, in the Room of Dr. Smith, deceas'd. The Rev. Mr. Fayting succeeds Mr. Creech as Second Master; the Rev. Mr. Broaker succeeds Mr. Fayting as Third Master, and the Rev. Mr. Burn succeeds Mr. Broaker as Under-Master.

— Charles Dartiquenave, jun. Esq; appointed Surveyor of the King's Private Roads in the Room of Brigadier Watkins, deceas'd.

— Captain Charles Handasyd appointed to succeed Captain John Goodrick, deceas'd, in his late Company in Brigadier Barrel's Regiment of Foot.

19. The Rev. Mr. Capper, chosen Lecturer of the New Church, Bloomsbury.

21. His Excellency Mr. Thom, Resident from the Duke of Lunenburgh Wolfenbuttel, receiv'd by an Express an Account of the Death of the said Duke his Master, which he immediately communicated to his Majesty.

22. The Lady Susanna Hamilton, Sister to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, appointed Lady of the Bedchamber to the three eldest Princeesses, with a Salary of 300 l. per Annum, in the Room of the Countess of Suffex, deceas'd.

24. This Day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Mutiny Bill, and to the Bill for naturalizing the Marchioness of Blandford.

— The same Day about Four in the Afternoon, Mess. Richard and Thomas Woodward, very great Bankers in Exchange-Alley, stop'd Payment, which occasion'd an inexpressible Consternation in the City.

25. The Hon. Major James Cholmondeley, was chosen Member of Parliament for Bossiney in Cornwall, in the Room of Robert Corker, Esq; deceas'd.

26. The Rev. Mr. Weaver, Curate of the United Parishes of St. Margaret Pattons and St. Gabriel Fenchurch-street, was chosen Lecturer of those Parishes.

— Dy'd Miss Peers, Daughter of Sir Charles Peers, Knight and Alderman of London.

— Dy'd Dr. Mountfort, one of the Censors of the College of Physicians.

29. Dy'd the Rev. John Kinch, LL. D. Minister of a Dissenting Congregation in Spittle-fields.

30. John Joliffe, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Wine-Licence Office, married to Mrs. Mitchell of Surrey.

March 31.

March 31. Sir John Shelley's Lady safely deliver'd of a Son and Heir,

A P R I L.

1. Dy'd *Joseph Vickers*, Esq; of *Hedden* in *Yorkshire*.
3. Dy'd Sir *Gerard Roetiers*, a very eminent Dutch Merchant.
- Dy'd *Alexander Seymour*, Esq; third Son of Sir *Edward Seymour* of *Maiden Bradley*, *Wilts*, Bart.
- *James Cluff*, Esq; marry'd to the youngest Daughter of Sir *Arthur Gore* of *Ireland*, Bart.
- *Arthur Gore*, Esq; Son of the above Sir *Arthur*, marry'd to *Mrs. Worth*, Relict of *William Worth*, Esq; Son to one of the Barons of the Exchequer in *Ireland*, who dy'd a few Weeks after his Marriage with the said young Lady.
4. Dy'd *Robert Packer* of *Shellingford-Castle* in the County of *Berks*, Esq; one of the Knights of the Shire for that County, who had been constantly chosen for 20 Years last past.
- Dy'd the Rev. Mr. *Charles Bean*, M. A. at his Living of *Bishops-Bourn* near *Canterbury*.
- Dy'd *Mrs. Mercer*, Wife of Colonel *Mercer*, one of his Majesty's Justices for *Middlesex*.
5. Dy'd *Francis Lym*, Esq; Secretary to the *African Company*.
6. Dy'd the Rev. Mr. *Jenks*, Preacher of *St. Dunstan's* in the *West*, Rector of *Grately* in *Hampshire*, and Lecturer of *St. Mary-at-Hill*.
- *Francis Wilks*, Esq; an eminent Merchant of *London*, and Agent for the Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay* in *New-England*, marry'd to *Mrs. Jefferies*, a Lady of a very considerable Fortune.
- Sir *Charles Blackwell*, Bart. marry'd to *Mrs. Clayton*, Daughter of *William Clayton*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Blechingley* in the County of *Surry*, and one of the Lords of the Treasury.
- The Rev. Mr. *Simpson*, and the Rev. Mr. *Smith*, Lecturer of *St. Giles's* in the *Fields*, declared Lecturers for the Parish of *Whitechapel*.
- Major *James Cholmondeley*, Deputy-Governor of the Castle of *Chester*, kiss'd the King's Hand on his being appointed Second Lieutenant-Colonel in the Third Troop of Life-Guards, commanded by the Earl of *Cholmondeley*.

mondeley his Father, in the Room of Lieutenant-Colonel John Mohun, deceas'd.

April 6. Sir Edward Bellamy, Kt. and Alderman, chose Governor of the Bank of England, in the Room of Samuel Holden, Esq; and John Olmuis, Esq; Deputy-Governor, in the Room of Sir Edward Bellamy, for the Year ensuing.

7. The following Gentlemen were chosen Directors of the East-India Company for the Year ensuing, viz. Sir Robert Baylis, Kt. and Alderman, Doddington Braddyll, Esq; Sir William Billers, Kt. and Alderman, Charles Boone, Esq; Capt. Richard Boulton, Mr. Richard Blount, * Francis Child, Esq; Alderman, * John Cook, Esq; * Dr. Caleb Coatsworth, Sir Matthew Decker, Bart. Mr. John Eccleston, Mr. Leonard Gill, Capt. Harry Gough, John Gould, Esq; John Gould, jun. Esq; Edward Harrison, Esq; John Heathcote, Esq; Kalthazer Lyell, Esq; Benjamin Lethiculier, Esq; John Page, Esq; * Mr. Charles Savage, Mr. Simon Theunemans, Mr. Gerard Van Neck, * Mr. Josias Wordsworth, jun. Those mark'd with a * were not in the last Direction, but were chosen in the Room of Henry Lyell, Esq; deceas'd, John Bance, Peter Cock, John Drummond, William Goffelin, and Josias Wordsworth, Esqs.

— Robert Friend, D.D. Head Master of Westminster School, kiss'd the King's Hand, upon being appointed a Prebendary of Westminster, in the Room of the Rev. Mr. Maurice Suckling, deceas'd.

— Dy'd Henry Davenport, Esq; a Shropshire Gentleman, of an Illness that took him suddenly in Town.

8. Sir Robert Innes kiss'd their Majesties Hands this Day, on being made an Ensign in Brigadier Tyrrell's Regiment.

— Col. William Hargrove, made Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the Room of Col. George Howard.

— Mr. Gledhill, Son of Governor Gledhill, appointed Major of the Town and Garrison of Placentia in Newfoundland.

— Dy'd Mrs. Elizabeth Cromwell, Daughter of Richard Cromwell, once Protector of these Nations, and Granddaughter of the great Usurper. She dy'd at her House in Bedford-Row, in the 82d Year of her Age.

— Dy'd the Lady Pemberton, Relict of Sir Francis Pemberton, formerly Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and King's Bench.

April 8.

April 8. John Edwin, Esq; Son of the late Sir Humphry Edwin, marry'd to Miss Bradshaigh, Daughter of Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Member of Parliament for Wigan in Lancashire.

— Roger Bradshaigh, Esq; Son and Heir of the said Sir Roger, marry'd to Miss Bellingham of Preston in Lancashire.

— Edward Joye, Esq; Mayor of Bristol, marry'd to Mrs. Bourne, Widow of Dr. Bourne, M. D.

— The Lady Lawley, marry'd to Mr. Halpen, formerly an Apothecary.

— The Lady Aberdour deliver'd of a Son in Scotland.

9. Dy'd John Nicholls, Esq; a Director of the Bank.

— Dy'd the Right Hon. Robert Benson, Lord Bingley, Treasurer of the Household, and one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council. In the Reign of Queen Anne, he was Chancellor of the Exchequer. He left only one Daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Harriet Benson, to whom he left 100,000*l.* in Cash, and his House and Lands to the Value of 7000*l.* per Ann. more. The Dignity is extinct, for want of Male Issue.

— Dy'd Thomas Robson, Esq; at his Seat at Bur near Lancaster.

— Dy'd the Rev. Mr. Foxwell, Rector of Wrattleston in Suffolk.

10. Dy'd Anthony Lybbe of Checkington in Oxfordshire, Esq; of a Mortification in his Toe.

11. Dy'd the Lady of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

12. Dr. John Coningham, chosen Censor of the College of Physicians, in the Room of Dr. Mountfort, deceased.

13. Dr. Edward Wilmot, kiss'd their Majesties Hands upon his being appointed Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty.

— Dy'd Sir James Richardson of Pencaitland in Scotland.

— Dy'd Sir Baldwin Congers of Horden in Durham, and of Great Stouton in Huntingdonshire, Bart.

— Dy'd Samuel Steel, Esq; at his Seat at Orton on the Hill, Leicestershire.

— Dy'd David Bethune of Balfour, Esq; at his Seat in Fife, Scotland.

18. Dy'd Oliver St. George, Esq; Member of Parliament for Dungannon in Ireland.

— The Lady Kingsale, deliver'd of a Son and Heir, at his Lordship's House in Queen-Square,

April 19.

April 19. Counsellor *Harrison* marry'd to Mrs. *Shadwell*, a Lady of considerable Fortune.

— Mr. *Colliton*, marry'd to the Lady *Anne Cowper*, Sister to the Right Hon. the Earl *Cowper*.

— Dy'd the Lady *Onslow* of the Small Pox.

— Dy'd Mr. *Roger Lynch* of *Botolph-Lane*, Wine Merchant.

20. Dy'd Mr. *Samuel Delmé*, the only Son of the late Sir *Peter Delmé*, by his last Lady.

— Dy'd the Rev. Dr. *Little*, one of the Prebendaries of *Norwich*.

21. Dy'd *James Nicholson*, Esq; Pewterer to his Majesty, and Chief Clerk in the Annuity Pell-Office in the Exchequer.

— Dy'd suddenly Sir *Fermyn d'Ewes* of *Stow-hall* in *Suffolk*, Bart. of the ancient Family of the *d'Ewes's*. He being a Batchelor, the Title is extinct.

— At the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the City and County of *Westminster*, which began this Day, *Tho. Railton*, Esq; eldest Justice of the Peace for *Westminster*, made a Report to the Court, of the Proceedings of the Committee for suppressing Night-houses, Night-Cellars, and other disorderly Houses, whereby it appear'd, that the said Committee had bound over to the Quarter-Sessions in all 58 Persons, for keeping those Sort of Houses; and committed to Prison 16 Persons for the like Offence; and that 24 Persons had been indicted for keeping those wicked Houses and Places, (the Neighbourhood which complain'd of them, being bound in Recognizances to prosecute.) That of the Houses under Prosecution, 26 were suppress'd, and the Persons who kept those Houses run away; among which, are two of the most noted Receptacles for Thieves, Pickpockets, &c. that ever were in the Liberty of *Westminster*. That the said Committee had met in all 42 Times, have granted many Search-Warrants, and have committed to the House of Correction, in all 127 Rogues, Vagabonds, sturdy Beggars, and idle and disorderly Persons, who on such Warrants have been apprehended in Night-Houses, or other disorderly Houses, or such as infest the Streets in the Night-time. That their Proceedings meeting with much Opposition, especially in the Beginning, the Committee have bound over to the Sessions 14 Persons, for assaulting and resisting the Constables in the Execution of their Office, and convicted 11 Persons for profane Curfing and Swearing.

April 21.

April 22. *Thomas Geer*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the City of *Hereford*, Nephew of *Sir Thomas Cooker Winford*, Bart. marry'd to *Miss Lutwyche*, Daughter of *Thomas Lutwyche*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Counsel at Law.

— *John Cray* of *Hampshire*, Esq; marry'd at *Deptford* to *Miss Partington*, Daughter of *Capt. Partington*.

24. Dy'd *Sir William Morgan*, Knight of the *Bath*, Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the Counties of *Monmouth* and *Brecon*, and one of the Knights of the Shire for the said County of *Monmouth*. He dy'd of a Consumption, at his Seat of *Tredegar* in *Monmouthshire*.

— Dy'd *Orlando Bridgman* of *Comb-Hall* near *Ipswich* in *Suffolk*, Esq; Patentee to the Commission of Bankrupts, and formerly Member of Parliament for *Ipswich*.

— Dy'd *Mr. Daniel de Foe*, well known for his various Writings.

— Dy'd the Lady *Pryce*, Wife of *Sir John Pryce* of *Newtown-Hall* in *Montgomeryshire*, Bart.

— *James Green*, Esq; appointed to be a Captain-Lieutenant in a Company belonging to a Regiment of Invalids, commanded by the Right Honourable the Lord *Tyrarwly*.

— *John Chetwynd*, Esq; appointed Paymaster of certain of his Majesty's annual Bounties and Pensions, in the Room of *Walter Chetwynd*, Esq; made Governor of *Barbadoes*.

— *John Handbury*, Esq; of *Pont-Pool* in *Monmouthshire*, appointed Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* for the County of *Monmouth*; in the Room of *Sir William Morgan*, Knight of the *Bath*, deceas'd.

25. Dy'd *Sir Henry Dutton Colt*, Bart. who had been several Times Member of Parliament for *Westminster*, and a Justice of the Peace. He leaving no Issue Male, the Title is extinct.

26. Dy'd *Richard Backwell*, Esq; at his Chambers in *Gray's-Inn*.

29. The Hon. Col. *Cosby* kiss'd his Majesty's Hand this Day, on his being appointed General and Governor in and over his Majesty's *Leeward Islands* in *America*.

— *William Cowper*, Esq; and the Rev. Mr. *John Cowper*, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, and Rector of *Great Barkhamsted* in the County of *Hertford*, sworn before the Lord Chancellor into the Office of Clerk of the Commissions of Bankrupts, in the Room of *Orlando Bridgeman*, Esq; deceas'd.

M A Y.

1. Sir *William Saunderson*, Bart. Deputy-Usher of the Black Rbd, marry'd to Mrs. *Biguel*, a near Relation of the Lord Viscount *Falmouth*.

2. Dy'd the Lady *Gerrard*, Reliēt of Sir *Charles Gerrard*, Bart. of *Harrow on the Hill*, *Middlesex*.

— Dy'd of the Small-Pox, given by Inoculation, the Marquess of *Brackley*, eldest Son to the Duke of *Bridge-water*, in the 6th Year of his Age. The Lord *John*, his younger Brother, was inoculated at the same Time, and recover'd.

3. Dy'd Col. *Floyer*, Son-in-law to Deputy *Turner*, a great Linnen-draper in *Fleet-street*.

— Dy'd Dr. *Tanner*, a noted Physician, at *Agmonde-sham* in *Bucks*.

— *David Polhill*, Esq; unanimously re-elected Member of Parliament for *Rocheſter*, which he had vacated, by accepting the Office of Keeper of the Records in the Tower.

4. *Thomas Clutterbuck*, Esq; formerly Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, marry'd to a Sister of the Earl of *Dysart*.

— The Lord *Polwarth*, eldest Son and Heir to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Marchmont*, marry'd to Miss *Weston*, a Merchant's Daughter in *Bishopsgate-street*, a young Lady of 30,000*l.* Fortune.

— Mr. *Rawlins*, an eminent Wine-Merchant of *Strutton-Grounds*, *Westminster*, marry'd to the first Countess Dowager of *Winchelsea*.

— Dy'd *Thomas Jones*, Esq; a Gentleman of a considerable Estate, about 23 Years of Age.

5. *Winchcomb Packer*, Esq; unanimously chosen Knight of the Shire for the County of *Berks*, in the Room of his Father, *Robert Packer*, Esq; deceas'd.

— *William Stuart*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Burghs of *Air*, *Irwin*, &c. was about the same Time made Paymaster of the Pensions in the Room of *Walter Chetwynd*, Esq; made Governor of *Barbadoes*.

— Mr. Serjeant *Umlin* nominated by Sir *William Thomson* to be Deputy-Recorder of the City of *London*, in the Room of Mr. Serjeant *Raby*.

— *Thomas Williams*, Esq; (Brother to Sir *Nicholas Williams*, Bart. Representative for *Carmarthenshire*) appointed by his Majesty to the Office of Chamberlain and

and Chancellor in the several Counties of *Carmarthen*, *Pembroke*, and *Cardigan*.

7. *John Clavering* of *Chopwell* in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Great Marlow* in *Buckinghamshire*, and Uncle to the Right Hon. the Earl *Cowper*, kiss'd the King's Hand, for the Place of Groom of his Majesty's Bedchamber, in the Room of *John Selwyn*, Esq; who some time since was made his Majesty's Treasurer and Receiver-General.

— The Lady of the Lord *Boyle*, Son and Heir of the Earl of *Orrery*, safely brought to Bed of a Daughter.

May 9. Dy'd of a Consumptive Illness, *Peregrine Hyde Osborne*, Duke of *Leeds*, Marquess of *Carmarthen*, Earl of *Danby*, Viscount *Latimer*, Baron *Osborne*, Viscount *Dumblane*, and Baronet, only Son of *Peregrine* late Duke of *Leeds*, by his Wife *Bridget*, only Daughter and Heir to Sir *Thomas Hyde* of *North-Mims* in *Hertfordshire*, which Lady is still living. His first Wife was the Lady *Elizabeth Harley*, Daughter to *Robert* late Earl of *Oxford*; his second Wife was the Lady *Anne Seymour*, third Daughter to his Grace the present Duke of *Somerset*, by whom he had two Sons both deceas'd. The present Dutches is one of the Daughters and Coheiresses of Sir *Thomas Hele* of *Fleet* in *Devonshire*, Bart. by whom he had no Issue.

— Dy'd the Rev. Mr. *Joshua Smith*, Rector of *Aldermanbury* Parish, and Lecturer of *St. Mary-le-Bow* in *Cheapside*.

10. Dy'd *William Harvey*, Esq; aged about 26, at the Seat of his Uncle the Hon. *William Harvey* of *Comb* in the County of *Surry*, Esq;

— Dy'd *James Medlycott*, Esq; formerly one of the Masters in Chancery, and Member in several Parliaments for *Milbourne Port* in *Somersetshire*.

— Dy'd the Rev. Dr. *Goddard*, Canon of *Windsor*, and Rector of *St. Bennet-Fink* Church, behind the *Royal Exchange*.

11. — Ogle of *Northumberland*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Scourfield*, Relict of *Ralph Scourfield*, Esq; a Lady of 30,000 l. Fortune.

12. The Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of *Plymouth*, safely deliver'd of a Son and Heir.

— The Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord *Malpas*, safely deliver'd of a Son.

May 12. Capt. *Cunningham*, Brother to Sir *James Cunningham* of *Miscraig*, marry'd in *Scotland* to the Lady *Mary Montgomery*, Daughter of the late Earl of *Eglington*.

— Dy'd the Lady of Sir *Clement Cotterell*, Kt. Master of the Ceremonies.

— Dy'd the Lady of *Christopher Wyvel* of *Hatton-Garden*, Esq;

14. *George Robinson* of *Moor-Place*, *Bucks*, Esq; chosen Member of Parliament for *Great Marlow* in that County, in the Room of *John Clavering*, Esq; made Groom of the Bedchamber to his Majesty. He was opposed by *John Guise*, Esq; Son and Heir of Sir *John Guise*, Bart. who had 57 Votes. Mr. *Robinson* had 85.

15. Dy'd *Heneage Walker*, Esq; Hereditary Usher of the Court of Exchequer, a Place worth 800*l.* per Ann. which he had a small Time before his Death, surrender'd to his Brother *John Walker*, Esq;

16. Dy'd Sir *Nicholas Hooper*, Serjeant at Law, and Member in several Parliaments for *Barnstaple* in *Devonshire*.

17. The Hon. the Lord *Noel Somerset*, Brother to his Grace the Duke of *Beaufort*, was this Day unanimously chosen a Representative in Parliament for the County of *Monmouth*, in the Room of Sir *William Morgan*, deceased.

— *Thomas Morgan*, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Lieutenant of the Counties of *Montgomery* and *Brecknock*, in the Room of his late Brother Sir *William Morgan*.

— His Majesty was pleased to order Letters Patent to be pass'd under the Great Seal of *Ireland*, for granting the Dignity of an Earl of that Kingdom to the Right Hon. *Richard Viscount Castlemaine*, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Earl *Tilney* of *Castlemaine* in the County of *Kerry* in the said Kingdom.

— *Thomas Henrietta*, Esq; appointed a Lieutenant-Captain in a Company of Foot on the *Irish* Establishment, belonging to the Regiment commanded by Brigadier-General *Pocock*.

— *David Bray*, Esq; nominated one of his Majesty's Council in *Virginia*, in the Room of the Hon. *Mann Page*, Esq; deceased.

— Dy'd the Right Rev. Dr. *Samuel Bradford*, Lord Bishop of *Rocheſter*, (being the 90th Bishop of that Diocese) Dean of *Westminster*, Dean of the most Hon. Order of the *Bath*, and Master of *Corpus Christi* College in *Cambridge*.

Cambridge. He was consecrated Bishop of Carlisle, June 1, 1718, in the Room of *Dr. William Nicholson*, (promoted to the See of *Derry* in *Ireland*) and on the 19th of *July* 1703, he was translated to the See of *Rochester*, in the Room of *Dr. Francis Atterbury*, who was depriv'd and banish'd.

May 17. *Peter l'Abbé*, Esq; Steward to his Grace the Duke of *Richmond's* Family for many Years.

— Dy'd *Francis Cudworth Masham*, Esq; only Brother to the Right Hon. the Lord *Masham*. He was Accomptant-General to the High Court of Chancery, Foreign Apposer in the Court of Exchequer, and one of the Masters in Chancery.

May 18. Dy'd the Hon. *Thomas Geers*, Esq; eldest Son to a Nobleman in *Ireland*.

— The following Gentlemen were by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, appointed Commissioners and Directors of the present State Lottery, viz. The Hon. *Peter Wentworth*, *Grey Longueville*, *James Cresset*, *Joseph Martin*, *Charles Shelley*, *William Vincent*, *Roger Tuckfield*, *Francis Clarke*, *Edward Compton*, *Christopher Lowe*, *John Bagnall*, *Thomas Baynton*, *Samuel Bull*, *Thomas Cornwallis*, *Mark Frecker*, *Peter le Heup*, *John Felton*, *Edward Dennis*, *Claudius Devins*, *Kenelm Fawkener*, *Jeremiah Hall*, *Richard Hammond*, *James Gambier*, *Gabriel Johnson*, *William Huggins*, *Matthew Kenrick*, *William Kilchingham*, *William Leigh*, *Thomas Lennard*, *Robert Manning*, *George Morley*, *Mallory Peirson*, *Christopher Rhodes*, *James Rivelt*, *Thomas Roane*, *Henry Weston*, *William Sharpe*, *Edward St. Hill*, *John Savory*, *John Snow*, *Thomas Whitaker*, *Leonard Welfied*, *Edmund Beagham*, and *James Lidderdale*, Esqs.

19. The Earl *Ferrers* kiss'd his Majesty's Hand, on being appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of *Stafford*.

— Lieutenant *Knowle* was presented to Col. *Hurst's* Company in the 2d Regiment of Guards commanded by the Earl of *Scarborough*, in the Room of his Father, who resign'd.

May 20. *George Venables Vernon* of *Sudbury* in *Darbyshire*, Esq; unanimously elected Member of Parliament for *Litchfield*, in the Room of *Walter Chetwynd*, Esq; made Governor of *Barbadoes*.

May 21. *Mark Thurston*, Esq; one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery, sworn Accomptant-General in the

the said Court, in the Room of *Francis Cudworth Masham*, Esq; decess'd.

May 21. His Majesty sign'd Commissions for the following Gentlemen, viz.

Henry Berkeley, Esq; to be Captain Lieutenant of that Company, whereof the Colonel himself is Captain, in the Room of *John Belard*, Esq; decess'd. in the Regiment of Foot, commanded by *Thomas Howard*, Esq;

William Godfrey, Gent. to be Lieutenant of that Company whereof *Benjamin Drake*, Esq; is Captain, in the Room of the above mention'd *Henry Berkeley*, Esq;

John Mead, Gent. to be Ensign of that Company whereof *John Lyons*, Esq; is Captain, in the Room of *Sir John Freke*, Bart. in the Regiment of Foot commanded by *Richard Sutton*, Esq; Major-General of his Majesty's Forces.

— Dy'd *Jezreel Jones*, Esq; formerly Consul at *Algier*, and for many Years Interpreter to the Embassadors from those Parts.

— Dy'd *Dr. William Norton*, Preacher of *Gray's-Inn*, Vicar of *Deptford* in *Kent*, and Rector of *Walkern* in *Hertfordshire*.

— Dy'd *John Ogburn*, Esq; Brother to *Sir William Ogburn*, Kt.

23. Dy'd *James Mines*, Esq; a Gentleman of a very plentiful Estate, who marry'd a Lady of 10,000*l.* Fortune, about three Months since. He dy'd at his Lodgings at *Greenwich*.

25. Dy'd the Dutcheß *de la Force*, Grandmother to the present Duke *de la Force*, a Mareschal and Peer of *France*. She dy'd at her House in *St. James's Place*, where she had resided some Years.

— Dy'd *Edmund Gibson*, Esq; Fellow of *Clare-Hall*, *Cambridge*, eldest Son of the Bishop of *London*.

— Dy'd the Lady of *Sir Strange Josselyn*.

— Dy'd the famous *Mr. Fawkes*, noted for his dexterous Performances by Slight of Hand. He is reported to have left several Thousand Pounds.

— Dy'd the Lady *Kennedy*, in Child-bed, at her Husband's Seat at *Maidstone* in *Kent*.

— Dy'd *Mrs. Astell*, a Gentlewoman much admir'd for several ingenious Pieces.

— The Rev. *Mr. Sandford* chosen Rector of *Aldermanbury*, in the Room of the Rev. *Mr. Smith*, decess'd.

May 26. The Rev. *Mr. Stebbing* chosen Lecturer of *St. Maryle Bow*, &c. in the Room of the said *Mr. Smith*.

May 26,

May 26. The Rev. Mr. *Morrison*, Lecturer of *St. Bennet Fink, Threadneedle-street*, presented by the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, to the Living of *St. Bennet Paul's-Wharf*, void by the Death of the Rev. Mr. *Cook*.

— *James Philips* of *Penty-Park* in the County of *Pembroke*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Elizabeth Steele*, Daughter of the late Sir *Richard Steele*, a Lady of 10,000 l. Fortune.

— Dy'd Sir *Isaac Townshend*, who had been Commissioner of the Navy near 20 Years.

May 27. The Rev. Dr. *Young*, (Author of the *Universal Passion*, and other curious Pieces) marry'd to the Lady *Betty Leigh*, Widow of Col. *Leigh*, and Sister to the Earl of *Litchfield*.

— The Hon. *Richard Arundel*, Esq; Representative for *Knaresborough* in *Yorkshire*, re-elected for that Borough, his Place having been vacated by his accepting the Office of Keeper of his Majesty's Private Roads, Gates, and Bridges, and Conductor or Guide to his Majesty on his Royal Progresses, in the Room of *William Watkins*, Esq; deceas'd.

— Sir *William Wentworth*, Bart. chosen Representative for *Malton* in *Yorkshire*, in the Room of *Wardel George Westby*, Esq; whose Seat became vacated by his being made one of the Commissioners of the Customs.

— Dy'd at his House in *Marine Square*, *Thomas Evans*, Esq; Surveyor of Tobacco at the Custom-house.

— Dy'd at her House in *Warwick*, the Relict of *William Colmore*, Esq; who in two Parliaments was a Representative of that Town.

31. Dy'd Mr. *Peretval*, of the Post-Office.

— Dy'd Mr. *Prescot*, a rich Merchant on *Tower-hill*.

— Mr. *Robert Nicholson*, Pewterer, appointed Purveyor to his Majesty; in the Room of *James Nicholson*, Esq; deceas'd.

J U N E.

June 3. *Thomas Spicer*, Esq; Secretary of the Presentations under the Lord Chancellor, made one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery, in the Room of *Francis-Cudworth Massam*, Esq; deceas'd.

— The Rev. Mr. *Henry Bund*, chosen Lecturer of *St. Mary Aldermanbury*, without Opposition.

5. Dy'd Sir *William Compton*, at his Seat at *Hurst* near *Oakingham* in *Berkshire*.

June 5.

June 5. Mr. George English made Ensign in Brigadier Jones's Regiment in the *Leeward Islands*; and Mr. Richard Mitchel made Ensign in Colonel Kane's Regiment, in the Room of the said Mr. English.

— Mr. Thomas Stiles, Nephew to Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. made Page of Honour to his Majesty, in the Room of Sir William Irby, Bart.

— William Surtees, Esq; appointed Receiver-General of the Taxes for the County of *Northumberland*, in the Room of John Eary, Esq; who resign'd.

— Mrs. Chaplin, Sister to the late Sir John Chaplin, Bart. marry'd to William Vavasor, Esq; a Gentleman of *Yorkshire*.

— Dy'd Wigley Statham, Esq; Son of Sir John Statham of *Wigwall* in *Derbyshire*.

— Dy'd Mr. Paul Heger, an eminent *Hamburgh* Merchant.

— John Egerton, of *Oulton* in *Cheshire*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. Catharine Upton, Daughter of William Upton, Esq; late of *Lupton* in *Devonshire*.

8. The Earl Corwper appointed a Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, in the Room of the Earl of *Ashburnham*, who resign'd.

— His Majesty was pleased to appoint James Mighells, Esq; Sir Jacob Ackworth, Knt. Thomas Pears, Esq; Sir George Saunders, Knt. John Fowler, William Cleveland, Thomas Kempthorne, Esqs. Sir Nicholas Trevannion, Knt. and Richard Hughes, Esq; to be Principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy, viz. James Mighells, Esq; to be Controller of his Majesty's Navy, (excepting the controlling, the Treasurer's, Victualling, and Store-keeper's Accompts;) Sir Jacob Ackworth, Knt. Surveyor; Thomas Pears, Esq; Clerk of the Acts; Sir George Saunders, Knt. Commissioner to contrall the Treasurer's Accompts; John Fowler, Esq; Commissioner to contrall the Victualling Accompts; William Cleveland, Esq; Commissioner to contrall the Store-keeper's Accompts; Thomas Kempthorne, Esq; Commissioner for his Majesty's Yards at *Chatham* and *Sheerness*; Sir Nicholas Trevannion, Knt. Commissioner for his Majesty's Yard at *Plymouth*; and Richard Hughes, Esq; Commissioner for his Majesty's Yard at *Portsmouth*.

9. Dy'd at his House in *Chelsea*, Mr. John Deard, who kept the great Toyshop in *Fleet-street*.

June 10. *Richard Mills* of *Neckington* in *Kent*, Esq; married to the eldest Daughter of *Richard Warner* of *Westfield* in *Norfolk*, Esq; a Lady of 10,000*l.* Fortune.

— About this Time arriv'd News of the Death of *Philip Duke of Wharton*, in *Spain*. He was Son of *Thomas Marquess of Wharton*, who was made Earl of *Wharton* by *Queen Anne*, and receiv'd the Title of Marquess from his late Majesty *King George*, who afterward^s conferr'd on his Son of whom we are now speaking, the Title of Duke. He grew afterward a violent Opposer of the Court; and after having run through a large Estate, and being involv'd in Debt, he retir'd to *Spain*, join'd himself to the Interest of the Pretender, turn'd Roman Catholick, and was an Officer in the *Spanish Army* at the Siege of *Gibraltar*, where he receiv'd a slight Wound. Being indicted of High Treason in the Court of King's Bench, he was summoned in four several Counties to surrender himself, and answer thereto; which he not doing, was publickly declared a Traytor to this Realm. His Character is so universally known, that it needs not be particularly spoken of here; every Body almost being inform'd that he was a young Nobleman of uncommon Talents, who was capable of appearing in the World with the highest Honour, had he follow'd the Ways of Wisdom and Virtue. But instead of that, abandoning himself to Debauchery of all Kinds, he so lost his Character and ruined his Fortune, that he was unable to recover himself when he had a Mind to it; the Despair of which threw him from one Extravagance to another, 'till his Death put an End to them.

— This Day about Noon *Japhet Crook*, alias *Sir Peter Stranger*, was brought to the Pillory at *Charing Cross* according to his Sentence for Forgery. He stood an Hour thereon; after which, a Chair was set on the Pillory, and he being put therein, the Hangman with a Sort of pruning Knife cut off both his Ears, and immediately a Surgeon clap'd a Styptick thereon. Then the Executioner, with a Pair of Scissars cut his left Nostril twice before it was quite through, and afterwards cut through his right Nostril at once. He bore all this with great Patience; but when in pursuance of his Sentence his right Nostril was sear'd with an hot Iron, he was in such violent Pain, that his left Nostril was let alone, and he went from the Pillory bleeding. He was convey'd thence to the King's Bench Prison, to remain there for Life.

E

June 11.

June 11. This Day the Duke of *Devonshire* kissed his Majesty's Hand on his being appointed Lord-Keeper of the Privy Seal; and the next Day his Grace was sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

— The Right Hon. the Earl of *Burlington* appointed Captain of the Band of Pensioners, in the Room of his said Grace.

— The Right Hon. *John Lord Delawar* kissed his Majesty's Hand upon his being made Treasurer of his Majesty's Household; and next Day was sworn of the Privy Council.

— Capt. *Herbert*, third Son of the Earl of *Pembroke*, made Captain of the Company in the Regiment of Foot-Guards, late the said Lord *Delawar's*; and Capt. *Lafsells* was made Captain-Lieutenant in his Room.

— Colonel *Pager* succeeded Col. *Cope* in the first Troop of Horse-Grenadiers, commanded by Col. *Fane*.

Counsellor *Ballard* of *Lincoln's Inn*, appointed Deputy Teller of the Tally Court in his Majesty's Exchequer to *Simeon Stuart*, Bart. in the Room of Mr. *George Leslie* Sen. and Mr. *James Smith* in the Room of Mr. *George Leslie*, Jun.

— Colonel *Manning*, who has a Company in the Foot Guards, appointed an Equerry to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*.

12. Dy'd *Utrick Whitfield*, Esq; Son and Heir of *Matthew Whitfield* of *Whitfield-Hall* in the County of *Northumberland*, Esq;

— Count *Rantzau*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Denmark*, had his first private Audience of his Majesty at *Hampton Court*, and deliver'd his Credential Letters. The same Day he had an Audience of the Queen, the next Day of the Prince of *Wales*, and the Duke, and on the 17th of the three eldest Princesses.

15. This Day a Proclamation was publish'd, forbidding all his Majesty's Subjects to succour or assist the Rebels of *Corfica*.

16. The Right Hon. the Lord *Rofs* married to Miss *Henrietta Scot*.

— Dy'd the Lady *Elwill*, Relict of the late Sir *John Elwill*, Bart. and who, since his Decease was married to *Bartlet*, Esq; Nephew to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

— Dy'd Mr. *William Tench*, Treasurer to the *Charitable Corporation*, second and youngest Son of Sir *Fisher Tench*, Bart.

June 15.

June 15. Dy'd the Rev. Dr. Dobson, Master of Trinity College, Oxford.

17. This Day Signor Pucci, Secretary from the Great Duke of Tuscany, had a private Audience of the King, and of the Queen, to notify the Death of the Great Princess Violante of Tuscany.

— Dy'd the Rev. Dr. Taswell, Rector of St. Mary Newington, in Surrey.

— Dy'd Mr. Joshua Symmonds, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.

18. The Wife of Robert Grosvenor, Esq; Brother of Sir Richard Grosvenor, Bart. brought to Bed of a Son.

19. Died the Rev. Dr. Stringfellow, Rector of St. Dunstan's in the East.

— Dy'd the Relict of the late Major-General Shrimpton, who commanded a Regiment in Spain in the Reign of Queen Anne.

20. Dy'd Mr. Edward Ward, Author of several Poetical Pieces, &c.

21. This Day it was declar'd, that his Majesty was pleased to Grant unto the Right Rev. Dr. Wilcocks, Bishop of Gloucester, the Deanery of St. Peter's Westminster, void by the Death of Dr. Samuel Bradford, Bishop of Rochester, late Dean thereof; and also to order a Conge d' Elire to be sent to the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, for electing the said Doctor Wilcocks to be Bishop of that See.

— His Majesty was also pleased to Grant to Dr. Alured Clark, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, the Place and Dignity of a Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's Westminster, void by the Promotion of the abovemention'd Bishop Wilcocks, to the Deanery of the said Church.

— At the same Time his Majesty granted to Dr. William George, one of the Chaplains in Ordinary, the Place and Dignity of a Prebendary of the Free Chapel of Windsor, void by the Death of Dr. Thomas Goddard.

June 22. Governor Lowther was this Day married to Miss Penington, Daughter of Sir Joseph Penington, Bart.

— Dy'd the Right Hon. Edward Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Bindon, and Baron Howard of Walden in the County of Essex. He was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Brother Charles Howard, now Earl of Suffolk and Bindon.

— Dy'd Mrs. Jolliffe, Wife of John Jolliffe, Esq; Nephew to Sir William Jolliffe.

June 22. *Robert Smith, Esq;* appointed Master of the Mechanicks in Ordinary to his Majesty.

24. This Day came on the Election of Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, when *Thomas Pindar, Salter, and Samuel Russel, Cook,* were declared to have the Majority of Hands. A Poll was demanded for *Mr. Westley,* who afterwards declin'd it.

25. Dy'd the third Son of the Right Hon. the Lord Lynne, of the Small Pox.

— Dy'd *Mr. Charles Gretton,* formerly an eminent Watchmaker in Fleet-street.

26. This Day the Right Hon. *Henrietta Howard,* Countess of Suffolk and Bindon, was appointed Groom of the Stole to her Majesty, with a Salary of 800*l. per Ann.* being the first Lady who serv'd her Majesty in that Station since her coming to England.

27. The Right Hon. the Lord *Baltimore,* appointed Gentleman of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in the Room of the Earl of *Ashburnham,* who resign'd on Account of his ill State of Health.

— *John Evelyn, Esq;* Son of Sir *John Evelyn, Bart.* appointed one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to the Prince; and Col. *Bloodworth* Equery to his Royal Highness.

Omitted in their proper Places in this Month.

June 4. This Day about Noon a most dreadful Fire happen'd at *Blandford* in *Dorsetshire,* which in six Hours Time consum'd the whole Town (except about 26 Houses) together with the Church. The Fire was driven with so much Swiftnefs, that few of the People saved any of their Goods. Near 3000 Persons were obliged to lie in the open Fields, without Covering, and many without Cloaths or Victuals. The Small-Pox was rise in the Town, and many who had that Distemper upon them, being carry'd out, to avoid the Flames, dy'd on being expos'd to the Air. The Fire began in a Tallow-chandler's Shop. The Wind being very high, carry'd Flakes of burning Thatch upon Houses at 100 Yards Distance; and reached to a Village at a Distance from the Town, which was quite consumed. Near 300 Houses were laid in Ashes.

5. About Four in the Afternoon, a Fire almost as dreadful broke out at *Tiverton* in *Devonshire;* which, according to the most exact Account, consum'd about 400 Dwelling Houses or Tenements, ten of which cost
above

above 10,000*l*. The Fire began at a Baker's, who liv'd at the East End of the Town, and immediately spread it self four and five different Ways. It burnt all the Houses and Back-houses from the River *Lowman*, on both Sides the Street, to the End of the *Flesh-Shambles*, and half Way up *Barrington*. A small Quantity of Goods was sav'd, which were thrown into Churches, Meeting-Houses, and the Neighbouring Fields, in which many hundred Persons lay for want of Beds. The Town, especially the most valuable Part, was ruin'd, and the poor Inhabitants Misery was not to be express'd.

JULY.

1. His Majesty this Day in Council was pleased to order, that the Parliament which stood prorogu'd to the 27th Instant, should be farther prorogued to the 26th of *August*.

At the same Time his Majesty in Council call'd for the Council-Book, and order'd the Name of *William Pulteney*, Esq; to be struck out of the List of Privy-Counsellors.

And his Majesty farther order'd, that the said *William Pulteney* be put out of all the Commissions of the Peace; and that the several Lord Lieutenants, who have given him Commissions, do revoke the same; and the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor of *Great Britain*, and his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, were directed to give the necessary Orders therein.

— Count *Dagenfeldt*, Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of *Prussia*, had the same Day a private Audience of his Majesty, to notify the Death of the Margrave *Albert* of *Brandenburgh*.

2. The Rev. Dr. *Heylin*, Minister of the New Church in the *Strand*, was unanimously chosen Lecturer of *Alhallows Lombard-street*, in the Room of the Rev. Dr. *Blomer*, who resign'd.

— The Rev. Mr. *Curphey*, Afternoon Preacher of *Duke-street Chapel* in *St. James's Park, Westminster*, succeeded the Rev. Mr. *Jenks* of *St. Dunstan in the West*, lately deceas'd.

— Dy'd *Thomas Wyvill*, Esq; Accomptant-General of the Excise, and one of the Commissioners for licensing Hawkers and Pedlars.

July 2.

July 2. Dy'd Mr. *Enoch Floyd*, formerly Governor of the Lead-Mine-Adventurers.

— Dy'd the Rev. Mr. *Ovington*, Minister of *Lee* in *Kent*.

— Dy'd *Samuel Speed*, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by Major General *Gore*.

— Dy'd the Hon. Mrs. *Mary Townley*, Wife of *Richard Townley* of *Townley*, Esq; and Sister of the present Lord *Widdrington*.

— Dy'd the Hon. *Francis Bernard*, Esq; a Puisne Judge in his Majesty's Court of Common-Pleas in *Ireland*. He was upon the Bench the Night before he dy'd.

July 4. Major *Wandesborough* was appointed to be Lieutenant-Colonel to the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by Major-General *Gore*, in the Room of Lieut. Col. *Speed*, deceas'd.

— Capt. *Best* appointed Major of the said Regiment, in the Room of Major *Wandesborough*; and Capt. *Gustavus Balfour*, a reduced Officer, was appointed Captain of a Troop in the said Regiment, in the Room of Capt. *Best*.

— *Thomas Eyre*, Esq; Receiver-General for the County of *Chester*, was made Receiver-General for *South-Wales*, in the Room of *John Meredith*, Esq;

July 5. The Rev. Dr. *Stebbing*, Lecturer of *Bow Church*, chosen Preacher of *Gray's Inn*, in the Room of Dr. *Norton*, deceas'd.

July 6. *Samuel Ruffel*, Esq; this Day gave Bond to serve the Office of Sheriff for *London* and *Middlesex*, together with *Thomas Pindar*, Esq; who had given Bond before.

— This being Commencement Tuesday at *Cambridge*, four Doctors were created, and 85 Masters of Arts. The Doctors of Divinity were Dr. *Huffey* of *Trinity College*, and Dr. *Baker* of *St. Peter's*. Dr. *Gardiner* of *St. Catharine's Hall*, was the Doctor of Civil Law, and Dr. *Jones* of *King's College*, the Doctor of Physick.

— *Christopher Wyvill*, Esq; was appointed one of his Majesty's Commissioners for licensing Hawkers and Pedlars, in the Room of his Brother *Thomas Wyvill*, deceas'd.

7. The Countess of *Winchelsea* and *Nottingham*, was brought to Bed of a Daughter.

July 7.

July 7. Dy'd the Right Hon. *Charlotte*, Countess Dowager of *Warwick* and *Holland*, Widow of Mr. Secretary *Addison*. She was Daughter of Sir *Thomas Middleton* of *Chirk Castle* in the County of *Denbigh*, Bart.

8. — Pullen of *Andover*, in *Hampshire*, Esq; was marry'd to Miss *St. John*, Sister to *Powel St. John* of *Farley* in *Hants*, Esq; a Lady of 8000*l.* Fortune.

— The Rev. Mr. *Thomas*, B. D. Fellow of *All Souls College* in *Oxford*, and one of the Preachers at *Whitehall*, was presented by the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, to the United Rectories of *St. Peter* and *St. Bennet Paul's Wharf*, in the Room of the Rev. Mr. *Cooke*, deceas'd.

— The Lady of the Hon. *James Brudenel*, Esq; one of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, Member of Parliament for *Andover*, and Brother to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Cardigan*, kiss'd the Queen's Hand at *Hampton-Court*, upon being appointed a Lady of the Bedchamber to her Majesty, in the Room of the Countess of *Suffolk*, declar'd Mistress of the Robes to her Majesty.

10. The Hon. Sir *Charles Wager*, who was Vice-Admiral of the Red, was promoted to be Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet.

— Lieutenant *Wandesborough*, (Brother to the Major) made Lieutenant of Dragoons in General *Gore's* Regiment, in the Room of Lieutenant *Ball*, who went into Half-Pay. And

Lieutenant *John Pitman*, of Colonel *Disney's* Regiment of Foot, was made Lieutenant of Dragoons in the Lord *Carpenter's* Regiment, in the Room of Lieutenant *Carr*, who went upon Half-Pay.

— Brigadier *Clayton* receiv'd a Commission, appointing him to command in chief the Regiments that are to go on Board Sir *Charles Wager's* Squadron from *Gibraltar* to *Italy*.

— Dy'd suddenly *Robert Chester*, Esq; at his Seat at *Cockenbatch*, near *Barkway* in *Hertfordshire*.

12. Dy'd *Jarvis Wills*, Esq; Agent for several Regiments in *Ireland*.

— Dy'd the Rev. Mr. *Holland*, Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Lord *Weymouth*, and Rector of *Sutton* in *Wilt.*

— *George Fox*, Esq; marry'd to Miss *Harriet Benson*, only Child and sole Heiress of *Robert Lord Bingley*, deceas'd, a Fortune of 100,000*l.*

13. The eldest Son of Sir *Harry Goring* of *Suffex*, Bart. marry'd to Miss *Blackburn*.

July 14.

July 14. *Thomas Bladen, Esq;* Representative in Parliament for the Borough of *Steyning* in *Sussex*, marry'd to *Miss Barbara Janssen*, 2d Daughter to *Sir Theodore Janssen* of *Wimbledon* in *Surrey*, Bart.

— *Mr. Wyvill*, who had been a Cadet in the 2d Regiment of Foot Guards, made an Ensign in the Regiment of Foot commanded by *Col. Cosby*, in the Room of *Ensign Groves*, deceas'd.

— *David Patton, Esq;* appointed by the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, High Bailiff of the City of *Westminster*, in the Room of *William Morrice, Esq;* who resign'd that Office.

— This Day *Mr. Gurle* was chosen Surgeon of *St. Thomas's Hospital*, in the Room of *Mr. Symmonds*, deceas'd.

— His Majesty was pleased to grant the Dignity of a Baronet to *George Wynne* of *Leefwood* in the County of *Flint, Esq;*

— The Right Hon. the Lord *Effingham Howard*, late of the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Troop of Horse Grenadiers, commanded by *Col. Fane*, in the Room of *Col. Cope*, appointed Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons in *Ireland*.

17. Dy'd *Sir Walter Yonge* of *Culliton* in *Devonshire*, Bart. First Commissioner of the Customs; Father of *Sir William Yonge*, Knight of the Bath, one of the Lords of the Treasury, and Member of Parliament for *Honiton* in *Devonshire*.

— Dy'd *Henry Davenport, Esq;* Son of the late Major-General *Davenport*.

— Dy'd *Devereux Bacon, Esq;* appointed Surveyor General of his Majesty's Dominions in *North America*.

20. Dy'd the Lady *Baltimore*, Relict of the late Lord *Baltimore*.

— *John Franklin* of *Wysbych, Esq;* marry'd to *Miss Fester* of *Barfort* near *Bedford*, a Lady of 20,000*l.* Fortune.

— *Andrew Searle, Esq;* a Barrister of the *Middle Temple*, marry'd to *Mrs. Anne Beadell*, youngest Daughter of *Mr. Beadell*, an eminent Scrivener, with whom he had 10,000*l.* Fortune.

22. Dy'd *Edward Salway, Esq;* an eminent Turkey Merchant, whose Son *Theophilus Salway, Esq;* is one of the Directors of the *South-Sea Company*.

23. Dy'd *Sir William Barker*, one of the Knights of the Shire in this present Parliament for *Suffolk*.

July 25.

July 25. Dy'd at his Seat in *Leicestershire*, *Samuel Low*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Aldborough* in *Suffolk*.

— Dy'd the Hon. *Amey Constable*, Daughter of the late Lord *Clifford*, of the Small Pox, and a Miscarriage.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Price*, Wife of *William Price* of *Vaend* in *Flintshire*, Esq;

July 26. This Day came on at *Dulwich Chapel*, the Election of a Warden for *God's Gift College* there, who must always be of the Name of *Allen*. The Electors are, the Church-wardens of *St. Botolph-Bishopsgate*, of *St. Giles's Cripplegate*, and of *St. Saviour's Southwark*, with the Master and four Fellows of the College. There were fifteen Candidates, which were reduced to three, when Capt. *Robert Allen* had eight Votes, and Mr. *William Allen* of *Holborn*, Grocer, had four, and were returned to the Box. The Captain drew first, but Mr. *Allen* drew *God's Gift*; whereupon he was declared duly elected.

— The Right Hon. the Earl of *Dunmore*, appointed one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

27. Dy'd the Lady and Relict of Sir *John Houblon*, Kt. who was Lord Mayor of *London* in 1696.

— Dy'd the Right Hon. *Jemima Countess* of *Ashburnham*, 3d Wife to the Right Hon. *John Earl* of *Ashburnham*, and Daughter to his Grace the Duke of *Kent*. She had Issue by the said Earl one Son.

28. This Day came on the Election of a Verdurer for the Forest of *Windsor*, when *William Angel*, Esq; of *Bindfield* in the County of *Berks*, was chosen without Opposition.

29. *Charles Bertie* of *Uffington* in *Lincolnshire*, Esq; marry'd to one of the Daughters of Dr. *Mead*.

— *George Bourne* of *Enfield*, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. *Anne Stuart*, Daughter of Sir *Simeon Stuart* of *Hartley* in *Hampshire*, Bart. one of the Chamberlains of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

AUGUST.

5. *Charles Rochester* of *East-Bourne* in *Suffex*, Esq; marry'd to *Leonora*, 2d Daughter of *Charles Eversfield*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Horsham* in *Suffex*.

— The Son of Sir *John Woodhouse*, marry'd to the Daughter of the Right Hon. the Lord *Bathurst*.

August 5. Thomas Railton, Esq; of the City of Westminster, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, marry'd to one of the Daughters of Dr. Railton, a Physician of Carlisle.

— Sir John Barrington, Bart. of Swanston in the Isle of Wight, Member of Parliament for Newton in that Isle, marry'd to Miss Roberts of Arundel-street in the Strand.

— Dy'd Mr. William Green, an eminent Brewer in the City of Westminster, who in his Life-time founded and endow'd a Charity School for the Instruction of 50 poor Boys and 32 poor Girls.

— Dy'd in an Apoplectick Fit, James Tully, of Charterhouse Square, Esq; as he was walking in Windsor Park.

— Dy'd in Ireland, about this Time, Henry Ingoldsbey, Esq; Son to the late General Ingoldsbey, and Member of Parliament for Limerick in that Kingdom.

— Dy'd at his Seat in Norfolk, John Pitt, Esq; Brother to George Pitt of Stratfield Sea in Hampshire, Esq;

— Dy'd about this Time in France the Hon. James Hayes, Esq; who marry'd a Sister of the Earl of Ashburnham.

6. The Right Hon. John Earl of Leicester, having been appointed by his Majesty Constable of the Tower of London, and also Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the same, in the Room of the Lord Lonsdale, who resign'd; the said Earl, on this Day, kiss'd the King's Hand for the same.

— The Right Hon. the Earl of Burlington receiv'd the Gold Staff, as Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, in the Room of the Earl of Leicester.

— Thomas Wyndham, Esq; about this Time, appointed Sub-Governor to his Royal Highness the Duke, with a Salary of 300*l.* per Ann.

8. Major James Fountaine of Col. Cope's Regiment of Foot in Jamaica, appointed by his Majesty Lieutenant-Colonel to the said Regiment, in the Room of Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend, deceas'd.

— Mr. William Hunter was made an Ensign in Brigadier-General Tyrrell's Regiment of Foot.

— The Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole being chosen a Governor of St. Thomas's Hospital, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, the President, accompany'd with a considerable Number of Aldermen, waited upon him with the Staff. He was also chosen a Governor of Christ's Hospital. And soon after he sent 100*l.* to Sir Gilbert Heathcote, President

dent of *St. Thomas's Hospital*, and 100*l.* more to *Al-derman Child*, President of *Christ's Hospital*, as Charities to the said Hospitals, in Consequence of his being chosen a Governor.

August 10. *Charles Eversfield* of *Den*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Horsham* in *Suffex*, was marry'd to the Lady *Jenkinson*.

13. His Majesty having been pleas'd to constitute and appoint *Sir John Stanley*, Bart. *Thomas Walker*, Esq; *Sir Charles Peers*, Kt. *Sir John Evelyn*, *Sir James Campbell*, Bart. *John Campbell*, *Bryan Fairfax*, *Henry Hale*, *George Drummond*, *John Hill*, *Gwynn Vaughan*, *George Ross*, *Wardel-George Westby*, Esq; and *Sir Robert Baylis*, Kt. (the last in the Room of *Sir Walter Yonge*, Bart. deceas'd) to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the Management of the Customs in *Great Britain*, *Wales*, and *Town of Berwick upon Tweed*; *Sir Robert Baylis*, the new Commissioner, took his Place accordingly at the Board this Day at the Custom-house, as one of the said Commissioners.

— Dy'd *Charles Berkeley*, Esq; a near Relation of the Right Hon. the Earl of *Berkeley*.

— *Joshua Pemberton*, Esq; was about this Time appointed Receiver-General of the Taxes in the County of *Hertford*, in the Room of *John Runnington*, Esq;

— *John Newton*, Esq; appointed Receiver-General for Part of the County of *Devon*, in the Room of *Samuel Burridge*, Esq; who resign'd.

— *Mrs. Mackenzie*, a Relation of *Col. Cathcart*, Groom of the Bedchamber to her Majesty, made Dresser to the Princesses *Mary* and *Louisa*, with a Salary of 250*l.* per Ann.

— *Mr. Streete*, Page of the Back Stairs to the Duke, appointed to be his Gentleman.

— *Mr. Dean*, Organist of *Warwick*, had the Degree of Doctor of Musick conferred on him by the University of *Oxford*.

— *Roger Jones*, of *Buckland* in the County of *Brecon*, Esq; was made Steward of the King's Lordship of *Pembekelly* in the said County, in the Room of *Sir William Morgan*, Knight of the *Bath*, deceas'd.

— *Capt. Barret Bowen*, of the Hon. *Col. Cope's* Regiment of Foot now in *Jamaica*, was made Major, in the Room of *James Fountaine*, Esq; made Lieutenant-Colonel.

August 14. *Charles Clarke*, Esq; one of the Benchers of *Gray's Inn*, and an eminent Conveyancer, marry'd to *Miss Jane Colvil*, Sister to the Right Hon. the Countess of *Tankerville*.

— Dy'd the *Lady Jackson*, Reliæ of *Sir Peter Jackson*, an eminent *Turky Merchant*, and Daughter of *Sir Peter Vandeput*.

— Dy'd the *Lady Lloyd*, Mother of *Sir Nathaniel Lloyd*.

— 16. Dy'd in Childbed of her first Child, the *Lady Emilia Plunket*, Sister to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Fin-gal*, and Wife of *Robert Nugent*, Esq; of the County of *West-Meath* in *Ireland*.

— Dy'd the *Lady Sharpe*, Wife to the *Rev. Dr. Snape*, Provost of *King's College* in *Cambridge*, and Widow of *Sir Joshua Sharpe*, formerly Sheriff of *London* and *Middlesex*.

— Dy'd the *Lady Atkins*, sen. Reliæ of *Sir Henry Atkins*, Bart.

— Dy'd the *Lady Elizabeth Nightingale*, Wife of *Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale*, Esq; and Daughter of the Earl *Ferrers*.

— Dy'd about this Time the *Lady* of *Sir Thomas Longueville*, Bart. Daughter of *Sir John Conway*, Bart. at her Seat at *Boddrydan* in *Flintshire*.

18. *Parwlet St. John* of *Forley* in the County of *Southampton*, Esq; marry'd to *Mrs. Elizabeth Rushout*, sole Daughter and Heir of the late *Sir James Rushout*, Bart.

— *John Southcote* of *Lincolnshire*, Esq; marry'd about the same Time to *Miss Somerset*, a Fortune of 10,000 l.

19. The *Rev. Dr. Eden*, one of the *Prebendaries* of *Durham*, and Brother to the late *Sir John Eden*, Bart. marry'd to *Mrs. Shaftoe*, Reliæ of *Robert Shaftoe*, Esq; who was Member of *Parliament* for that City.

— *Capt. Usher* kiss'd the King's Hand this Day, upon being appointed Governor of *Galway* in *Ireland*, in the Room of his Father in Law, the Lord *St. John*, who resign'd.

— *Samuel Ogle*, Esq; appointed about this Time Governor of *Maryland*, by the Lord *Baltimore*, the Proprietor, in the Room of his Lordship's Brother, the Hon. *Benedict Leonard Calvert*, Esq; who was on his Return Home.

— *William Corbett*, Esq; appointed by the Hon. *Pattee Byng*, Esq; Treasury of the Navy, to be Cashier of the Navy, in the Room of *Robert Byng*, Esq; now one of

of the Commissioners, and *Edward Byng*, Esq; to be Paymaster of the Navy, in the Room of *William Corbett*, Esq;

Aug. 19. Col. *Robinson*, Chamberlain of *London*, about this Time made Receiver-General of the Window-Light Tax, worth about 400*l.* per Ann. in the Room of Sir *Robert Baylis*, Kt. and Alderman of *London*, made one of the Commissioners of the Customs.

23. Dy'd the Reverend Dr. *John Marshall*, Minister at *Finchley*, and Morning Preacher at the Chapel of St. *John the Evangelist*.

24. Dy'd in an Apoplectick Fit, the Right Hon. the Marquess of *Blandford*, Grandson of the late renowned *John Duke of Marlborough*, and only Son of the Earl of *Godolphin*, by his Lady the junior Dutcheß of *Marlborough*. He dy'd at *Oxford*, and was Member of Parliament for *Woodstock* in that County.

— Dy'd about this Time Mrs. *Lake*, Mother of Sir *Bibye Lake*, Bart.

— Dy'd *Leonard Pinkney*, Esq; first Gentleman Usher Quarter-Waiter in ordinary to his Majesty, and Collector of the Customs inwards, in the Port of *Newcastle* upon *Tine*.

— Dy'd Sir *James Robinson*, Bart. Son of the late Sir *John Robinson*, Bart. Lord Mayor of *London*, and Lieutenant of the Tower.

— Dy'd the Lady of *John Headworth*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the County of *Durham*.

— Dy'd the Rev. Mr. *Shaftoe*, Rector of *Gateſide* in the County of *Durham*, a Living of 300*l.* per Ann.

28. Dy'd the Right Hon. *Charles Boyle*, Earl of *Orrery*, and Baron of *Broghill* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, likewise Baron *Bovle* of *Marſton* in the County of *Somerſet*, ſo created by Queen *Anne*, Sept. 10, 1711. He was one of the Knights Brethren of the Moſt Ancient and Moſt Noble Order of the Thistle, Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Forces, Fellow of the Royal Society, and one of his Majesty's Moſt Hon. Privy Council. He was by Queen *Anne* ſent Envoy Extraordinary to the States of *Brabant* and *Flanders*, and in the firſt Year of the late King, was one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bed-chamber, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Somerſet*. He marry'd the Lady *Elizabeth Cecil*, Daughter to *John Earl of Exeter*, by whom he had Iſſue one Son, now Earl of *Orrery*. The deceased Earl was a Nobleman

man of uncommon Learning, and distinguish'd himself very early, while he was at the University, by his Edition of the Epistles of *Phalaris*; which drew on a Controversy between him and *Dr. Bentley*; a Dispute well known among Men of Letters, and which made a great Noise at that Time. The Astronomical Machine call'd the *Orrery*, took its Name from him, the first of that Kind being made by his Direction.

Aug. 28. Dy'd *Henry Ashton*, Esq; one of the Directors of the *South Sea Company*, and in Commission of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*, reputed worth above 60,000*l*.

— Dy'd about this Time, *Frevil Lambton* of *Biddick* in the County of *Durham*, Esq;

S E P T E M B E R.

2. Dy'd the Lady *Janssen*, Wife of *Sir Theodore Janssen*, Bart.

— Dy'd suddenly the *Rev. Dr. Ibbot*, Rector of *Lambeth*, and Prebendary of *Exeter*.

— Dy'd *Mr. Scarlet*, a *West-India* Merchant.

— Dy'd *Mr. Andrews*, an eminent Leatherfeller in *Newgate-street*.

4. Dy'd at his Seat at *Place Newidd* in *Denbighshire*, *John Roberts*, Esq; a Gentleman of above 2000*l*. per *Ann*.

— *Sir Anthony Abdy* of *Felix-Hall* in the County of *Essex*, Bart. marry'd about this Time, to *Mrs. Williams*, a rich Heiress of that County.

— Dy'd *Mr. John Spencer*, sen. Head Paymaster at the *East-India* House.

6. Dy'd *Daniel Pulteney*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Preston* in *Lancashire*, and Brother of *William Pulteney*, Esq;

8. Dy'd the Right Rev. *Dr. Waddington*, Lord Bishop of *Chichester*.

— Dy'd about this Time, at *Margate End* in *Essex*, *Humphrey Sidney* of that Place, Esq;

9. The *Rev. Mr. Cooper* chosen Lecturer for *St. Christopher's* Parish behind the *Royal Exchange*.

— *Mr. Robert Baily*, late an Ensign in *Col. Murray's* Regiment, made Cornet of Dragoons in the *Lord Carpenter's* Regiment.

Sept. 9.

Sept. 9. Mr. Colombine, a Cornet in Half-pay, made Cornet in the Lord Carpenter's Regiment of Dragoons.

— Mr. Stopton made Ensign in Col. Cope's Regiment.

— Mr. Norris made a Land-Surveyor in the Port of London, in the Room of Mr. Haggard, deceas'd.

— Mr. George Blackstone, appointed Carpenter in Ordinary to his Majesty, in the Room of Mr. Andrew Churchill, deceas'd.

— Dy'd about this Time, Lieutenant John Lancaster, in Col. Whetham's Regiment, who was succeeded by the eldest Ensign, and the Colours were given to Mr. Field.

10. Dy'd Mr. William Bott, one of the Common-Council Men for the Ward of Farringdon without.

11. Dy'd Adolphus Farey, Esq; a Gentleman of a considerable Estate in Ireland.

— William Cartwright of Parnham in Nottinghamshire, Esq; marry'd to Mrs. Cartwright in that County, a Lady of 6000*l.* Fortune.

13. The Lord John Russel, Brother to the Duke of Bedford, was marry'd at Bleinheim Castle to the Lady Diana Spencer, with great Solemnity and Magnificence.

— Dy'd of the Small Pox, Thomas Foster Meydell of Stanford, Esq;

16. Mr. Thomas Meads was made a Land-Waiter in the Port of London.

17. Mr. Joseph Braddock chosen Mayor of Plymouth for the Year ensuing.

— Dy'd at St. Mary Axe, Dr. Bass, a noted Jew Physician.

18. The Hon. John Cornwallis, Esq; second Brother to the Lord Cornwallis, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of Eye in Suffolk, appointed one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Privy Chamber.

— Mr. William Smith, appointed Secretary of the South Sea Company, in the Room of Mr. Westcomb, deceas'd; and Mr. Crispigney appointed Under-Secretary.

— Dy'd at Newmarket, Thomas Walker, Esq; his Majesty's House-keeper at that Place; who was succeeded by Mr. Saunders, a Gentleman belonging to his Grace the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

— Thomas East of the Inner Temple, Esq; marry'd to Miss Stokes of the Town of Hampton in Middlesex.

— The Right Hon. the Lord Effingham Howard having been sometime since preferr'd to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the first Troop of Horse Grenadiers, commanded by the Hon. Col. Fane, Tobias Creamer, Esq; was appointed

to

to succeed his Lordship in the Command of a Company of Grenadiers in the 3d Regiment of Foot-Guards commanded by the Right Hon. the Earl of *Dunmore*.

Sept. 18. The Hon. *Mordaunt*, Esq; Nephew to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Peterborough*, Captain in the Earl of *Dunmore*'s own Company in the said Regiment, appointed to succeed *Tobias Creamer*, Esq; in the Command of a Company of Hat-Men in the said Regiment.

— *John Scott*, Esq; appointed to succeed *Mordaunt*, Esq; in the Earl of *Dunmore*'s Company. And Ensign *Ingleman* appointed to succeed *John Scott*, Esq; as Captain of a Company belonging to the said Regiment.

— Dy'd Mr. *Simon Davies*, an ancient and noted Attorney in *South Wales*.

19. Dy'd Capt. *Hunter*, formerly Commander of an *East-India* Man.

— Dy'd Sir *William Murray*, a Scotch Baronet.

— *John Olive*, Esq; chosen Mayor of *Rocheſter* for the Year ensuing.

— The Hon. *Thomas Boscawen*, Esq; Son to the Lord Viscount *Falmouth*, made a Page of Honour to his Majesty.

— *Thomas Poppleton*, Esq; made a Capt. Lieutenant in a Company of Foot belonging to the Regiment commanded by Col. *Cadogan*.

21. *Francis Gulſton* of *Hertfordſhire*, Esq; married at Col. *Cage*'s near *Maidſtone* in *Kent*, to the Daughter of the ſaid Colonel, a Lady of 10,000 l. Fortune.

22. Mr. *Spencer* and Mr. *Crabb*, appointed Paymaſters at the *East-India* Houſe in the Room of Mr. *Spencer*, deceas'd.

— 23. Dy'd *William Talmaſh*, Esq; Major to the Firſt Troop of Grenadier Guards: He was Natural Son to the late famous General *Talmaſh*.

— The Right Hon. *Thomas Wyndham*, Esq; Lord High Chancellor of *Ireland*, created a Peer of that Realm, by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron *Wyndham* of *Finglaſh*.

— Capt. *Simms* of *Blackheath*, lately married to the ſecond Siſter of Sir *Robert Auſtin*, Bart. of the County of *Kent*.

— Dy'd at the Seat of Sir *Robert Walter* at *Savelden* in *Oxfordſhire*, the Rev. Mr. *Griffin*, formerly Rector of *Churchill* in that County, but depriv'd for reſuſing the new Oaths in 1715.

Sept. 24. Dy'd Dr. *Exton Sayer*, L. L. D. Chancellor of the Bishop of *Durham's* Spiritual Court, Deputy Chancellor of the Diocese of *Winchester*, Commissary of *Esssex*, His Majesty's Surveyor-General of the Crown-Land Revenue, Advocate for the Admiralty in Matters relating to the Crown, and Member of Parliament for *Totness* in the County of *Devon*. He dy'd of the Bruises he receiv'd by a Fall from his Horse a few Days before, occasion'd by his reading a Letter on Horseback, which rustling in the Wind, frightened the Horse, so that he run away with him, threw him over a Hedge and fell upon him.

25. Dy'd *Benjamin Yarpe*, Esq; a Gentleman of a very plentiful Fortune.

— Dy'd at the *Bath*, of a Mortification, the Rev. Mr. *William Wake*, Rector of *Waldgrave* in *Northamptonshire*, and Prebendary of *Lincoln*.

— Dy'd at *Tunbridge-Wells*, Mr. *Thomas Jordan*, an eminent Turner upon *Snow-Hill*; who left behind him an Estate of 1500 l. per Annum.

— Dy'd Mr. *Wilbraham*, an Attorney at Law near *Grosvenor-Square*.

26. Dy'd Mr. *Rous*, Proprietor of the new Chapel at *Hampstead*, of the Small Pox.

— Dy'd *George Marquess of Granby*, eldest Son of the Duke of *Rutland*; upon whose Death, his Brother the Lord *Robert-Sutton Manners*, became Marquess of *Granby*.

30. Captain *Munday*, Cornet in the Duke of *Bolton's* Regiment of Horse-Guards, kiss'd the King's Hand for the Post of Lieutenant to Colonel *Fane's* Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, in the Room of Lieutenant *Talmash* deceas'd; and the Hon. *John Fitz. Williams*, Esq; Son to the Lord Viscount *Fitz. Williams*, and Page of Honour to his Majesty, succeeds Captain *Munday* as Cornet.

OCTOBER.

Oct. 2. The Lady of the Hon. *John Chetwynd*, Esq; Brother to the Right Hon. the Lord *Chetwynd*, and Member of Parliament for *Stockbridge*, deliver'd of a Son.

— The Hon. *Alexander Frazer* of *Strichen*, Esq; one of the Senators of the College of Justice in *Scotland*, married to the Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of *Bute*, Sister to his Grace the Duke of *Argyle*.

— Dy'd Sir *Christopher Lowther*, Bart. at his House in *Brook-street*, *Holborn*.

Oct. 2. Dy'd the Right Hon. *David* Earl and Baron *Graham*, eldest Son to his Grace the Duke of *Montrose*.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Elizabeth Fortescue*, Daughter to Mr. Justice *Fortescue*.

4. This Day it was publish'd by Authority, that his Majesty was pleased to grant to *Charles Lee*, Esq; the Office of the Master of the Revels, in the Room of *Francis-Henry Lee*, Esq; deceas'd.

Also, That his Majesty had order'd his *Conge d' Elire* to the Dean and Chapter of *Gloucester*, for electing the Right Rev. Dr. *Elias Syddal*, Bishop of *St. David's*, to be Bishop of the See of *Gloucester*, by the Translation of Dr. *Wilcocks*, to the See of *Rocheſter*.

— The Lord Bishop of *Rocheſter*, as Dean of *Westminster*, appointed the Rev. Mr. *Evans*, senior Prebendary of *Westminster*, his Sub-Dean.

5. *Edward Trattle*, Esq; appointed about this Time Governor of *Sandown Fort* in the Isle of *Wight*.

— Lieutenant *Eaton*, of the *Coldstream Regiment* of Foot Guards, made Captain and Colonel of a Company in the said Regiment, in the Room of Col. *Talbot*, deceas'd.

— *George Rawlins*, Esq; made Captain of an independent Company in *Scotland*.

— His Majesty was pleased to make the following Promotions in Col. *Dubourgay's Regiment* of Foot in *Ireland*, viz. *Bernard Dennet*, Esq; to be Lieutenant Colonel, *Samuel Stone*, Esq; to be Major in the Room of *Bernard Dennet*, Esq; *John Greenhill*, Esq; to be Captain Lieutenant, in the Room of *Samuel Stone*, Esq; *George Gordon*, Esq; to be Captain, in the Room of *John Greenhill*, Esq; Mr. *Knowles Kensley*, to be first Lieutenant in the Room of *George Gordon*, Esq; and Sir *Seymour Pite*, to be second Lieutenant in the Room of Mr. *Knowles Kensley*.

— Dr. *Isham*, appointed by the Right Hon. the Lords of the Admiralty, to be Advocate for the Admiralty in Matters relating to the Crown, in the Place of Dr. *Exton Sayer*, deceas'd.

— Mr. *John Hippesley*, King's Waiter at the Custom-house, promoted to the Place of Surveyor of the Customs in the Port of *London*, in the Room of Mr. *Haggard*, deceas'd. And

Sir *Edward Hill*, Knt. who was at the Time of the late King's Progress to *Salisbury*, High Sheriff of the County of *Wilts*, and who had the Honour of Knight-hood conferr'd on him by his Majesty, appointed to succeed

ceed Mr. *Hippesley* as King's Waiter at the Port of London.

Oct. 5. *Stephen Manesty*, Esq; appointed one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, waiting in Midsummer and Christmas Quarters.

— Mr. *Robert Stovel* of *Wandsworth* in the County of *Surrey*, made one of his Majesty's Musicians in Ordinary.

— *James Sweetapple*, Esq; obtain'd a Commission for a Command of one of the ten Companies of Invalids, belonging to Col. *Fielding's* Regiment.

— His Majesty was pleas'd to make the following Promotions in the Hon. Lieutenant General *Whetham's* Regiment of Foot, viz. *Charles Rainsford*, Esq; appointed to succeed Captain *Rowland Philips*, deceas'd, as Captain in the said Regiment; Lieutenant *Matthew Wright* succeeds him as Captain Lieutenant, and Ensign *William Bath* succeeds him as Lieutenant.

7. Her Grace the Dutchess of *Richmond* safely deliver'd of a Daughter.

8. This Day it was publish'd by Authority, that his Majesty was pleas'd to order his *Conge d'Elire* to be sent to the Dean and Chapter of *Chichester*, for electing the Right Rev. Dr. *Francis Hare*, Bishop of *St. Asaph*, to be Bishop of the said See of *Chichester*, in the Room of Dr. *Edward Waddington*.

— About the same Time a *Conge d'Elire* pass'd the Seals for electing the Rev. Dr. *Tanner* into the Bishoprick of *St. Asaph*, void by the above Translation of Bishop *Hare*.

9. Dy'd the Rev. Dr. *Stanley*, Dean of *St. Asaph*, Archdeacon of *London*, and one of the Canons Residentiary of *St. Paul's*.

— Dy'd *Tho. Isted*, Esq; at his Seat near *Northampton*.

— Dy'd Mr. *Beckford*, at his fine Seat at *Asted* near *Epsom* in *Surrey*.

11. The Lord *John Russel*, Brother to the Duke of *Bedford*, married to the Lady *Diana Spencer*, Sister to the Earl of *Sunderland*.

— The Right Hon. the Earl of *Kelly*, married in *Scotland*, to Miss *Jane Pitcairn*, Daughter to the celebrated Dr. *Archibald Pitcairn*.

— *John Gunning* of the *Middle Temple*, Esq; married to the Hon. Miss *Biddy Bourk*, Daughier to the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount *Mays* of *Ireland*.

Oct. 13. The Duke of Lorrain landed at Greenwich, and pass'd thro' the City; and the next Day went to his Majesty at Hampton Court.

17. Dy'd Sir Thomas Pope Blount, Bart. at his House at Twickenham.

— Dy'd the Rev. Dr. Lewis Atterbury, elder Brother of Dr. Francis Atterbury, late Bishop of Rochester, banish'd by Act of Parliament.

22. Dy'd the Hon. John Pocklington, Esq; one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland.

23. Dy'd Thomas Bealward, Esq; at Brentwood in Essex, wrote about 600*l.* per Ann.

— Dy'd the Lady of Major Whitfield of Hatton Garden.

— William Wentworth, Esq; Nephew to the Earl of Strafford, Captain Lieutenant in the King's own Royal Regiment of Dragoons, and Gentleman-Usher, Quarterly-Waiter to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, married to Mrs. Susannah Slaughter, Daughter to John Slaughter, late of Upper-Slaughter in the County of Gloucester, Esq; deceas'd.

— A Fire broke out early this Morning in the late Earl of Ashburnham's House near Westminster Abbey, where the famous Cotton Library is kept. It did great Damage to the House, and destroy'd several of the most valuable MSS. belonging to that noble Collection, and damag'd others; which Loss is irreparable. 'Tis computed four Presses of the MSS. were either burnt or greatly damag'd: Those lost, related chiefly to the Court of Wards and Original Letters; but the most valuable Alexandrian MSS. of the Greek Testament and of the Septuagint, presented by the Patriarch of Constantinople to King Charles I. was happily preserv'd.

24. Dy'd Mr. Thorold, Sister to Sir Samuel Thorold, Bart.

— Dy'd Pollard of Cornwall, Esq; a Person concern'd in the Tin Mines there.

25. Dy'd Miss Fryer, one of the Daughters of the late Sir John Fryer, sometime since Lord Mayor of London.

26. Timothy Gulley, Captain in the second Regiment of Foot-Guards, shot himself.

27. Dy'd the Right Hon. Talbot Yelverton, Earl of Suffex, Deputy Earl-Marshal of England (appointed by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, hereditary Earl-Marshal, with his Majesty's Approbation) Knight of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy

Privy Council, and Fellow of the Royal Society. He dy'd at his Seat in *Easton-Mauduit*, near *Ashbey-Bosc* in *Northamptonshire*.

Oct. 27. The Right Hon. the Countess of *Burlington* was this Day brought to Bed of a Daughter, at the Earl's House at *Chiswick* in *Middlesex*.

— The Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of *Pontefract*, Master of the Horse to her Majesty, was about this Time brought to Bed of a Daughter.

— The Rev. Dr. *Steadman*, was this Day install'd at *St. Paul's* into the Prebend of *Caddington-Major*, in that Cathedral.

— The Rev. Dr. *Tyrwhit*, Son in Law to the Bishop of *London*, and Rector of *St. James's Westminster*, was the same Day install'd into the Archdeaconry of *London*, in the Room of Dr. *Stanley*, deceas'd.

— *Bevil Filmer* and *Theodore Johnson*, Esq; were this Day sworn in the Court of King's Bench, Keeper of the Writs and Records of that Court.

28. His Majesty in Council was this Day pleas'd to order, that the Parliament which stood prorogu'd to *Jan. 13*, should then sit for the Dispatch of Business.

— Mr. Alderman *Child*, Lord Mayor of *London*, was this Day sworn into that Office.

29. The Prince of *Wales* and Duke of *Lorrain* were at the Garden Wall of *Somerset-House* to see the Lord Mayor, &c. go by Water to *Westminster*; and went from thence to the *Seven Stars* on *Ludgate Hill*, to see the Procession by Land.

— The Right Hon. the Lord *Coote* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, who had an Ensign's Commission in the first Regiment of Foot-Guards, was about this Time appointed to succeed Captain *Gulley*, abovemention'd.

N O V E M B E R.

1. Dy'd the Lady of Sir *Edward Mansel* of *Frimlaran* in the County of *Carmarthen*, Bart.

— Dy'd *Lucca-Richard Townland*, Esq;

2. Dy'd at *Dublin*, the Hon. Col. *Beverley Newcoment*.

— The Rev. Mr. *Lavington*, Rector of *St. Michael Bassishaw*, was this Day install'd Prebendary of *Willesden*, in the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*.

3. Dy'd Col. *Dean*, who had a Commission in the first Regiment of Foot-Guards.

Nov. 3. Dy'd Captain *John Stevens*, formerly Captain of one of his Majesty's Ships of War.

— Dy'd Dr. *Stephen Hall*, Physician to *Greenwich Hospital*, a Place worth above 200*l.* per Ann.

— Dy'd Major *John Buxton* of *Channels* near *New Buckingham*, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that County.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Barbara Colebatch*, a Maiden Lady, reputed worth 10,000*l.*

— Dy'd *William Harvey* of *Chigwel* in *Essex*, Esq; formerly Knight of the Shire for that County.

— Dy'd Sir *Alexander Gilmour* of *Craigmillier* in *Scotland*.

— Dy'd the Right Hon. Sir *Henry Touchbourn*, Baron *Ferrard*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, of an Apoplexy, as was suppos'd, he being found dead in his Bed.

— Dy'd Mrs. *Lamatte*, Mistress of all his Majesty's Lamps, a Place worth 100*l.* a Year.

— *John Shepherd* of *Campsey-Ash* in *Suffolk*, Esq; married to Miss *Wilmot*, Daughter to the late Mr. *Robert Wilmot*, Wine-Merchant in *London*, a young Lady of 10,000*l.* Fortune.

— *Basil Forcer*, Esq; a Roman Catholick Gentleman of 800*l.* a Year, married to Mrs. *Anne Tempest*, Daughter to *John Tempest*, Esq;

— Mr. *William Brown* of *Wadham College* in *Oxford*, married to Miss *Wallis* of *Queen-street* near *Golden-Square*, a young Lady of 20,000*l.* Fortune.

— The Right Hon. the Countess of *Inchiquin* safely brought to Bed of a Son.

4. Dy'd *Thomas Golding*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Band of Gentleman Pensioners.

5. The Rev. Dr. *Mauson*, was this Day unanimously elected Vice-Chancellor of the University of *Cambridge*.

— The Rev. Mr. *James Hotchkiss*, elected Usher of the *Charter-House School*, in the Room of the Rev. Mr. *Gough*, deceas'd.

— *Francis Saville*, Esq; Son to the Hon. Col. *Saville*, and one of the Pages of Honour to the Prince of *Wales*, made an Ensign in the First Regiment of Foot Guards, commanded by Sir *Charles Wills*, in the Room of the Right Hon. the Lord *Coote*.

— Mr. *Charles Hamilton*, late a reduc'd Lieutenant in the Hon. Brigadier General *Churchill's* Regiment of Dragoon's, made a Lieutenant in the said Regiment, in the Room

Room of Lieutenant *Thomas Bruce*, who resign'd in his Favour.

Nov. 5. Ensign *Gugleman* was made a Lieutenant in the Lord *Dunmore's* Regiment of Foot Guards.

— *Thomas Beal*, Esq; made a Captain Lieutenant in a Company of Foot, belonging to the Regiment commanded by Col. *Kirk*.

— *Haste*, Esq; a Relation by Marriage to the Right Hon. Sir *Robert Walpole*, made an Ensign in the Third Regiment of Foot Guards.

— *Biscow*, Esq; made a Lieutenant in a Company of Foot, belonging to the Regiment commanded by Lieutenant General *Sabine*.

6. The Rev. Mr. *Adams*, chosen a Fellow of *Gonvil* and *Catus* College in *Cambridge*.

— Dy'd Counsellor *Paget*, at his House in *Bartlet's* Buildings.

— Dy'd Mr. Serjeant *Web*, at his House in *Wiltshire*.

10. Dy'd *William Welch*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of *Surrey*.

11. Dy'd Mrs. *Mary Colwell*, one of the Nieces and Coheirs of *Walter Whitfield*, late of *Queen-street, Westminster*, Esq; deceas'd.

— Dy'd Sir *Harry Goring* of *High-down* in *Suffex*, Bart. of an ancient and honourable Family.

12. The Rev. Mr. *Burn*, one of the Masters of *Merchant Taylors* School, chosen Lecturer of *St. Anne's Aldersgate*.

— The Rev. Dr. *Theodore Waterland*, Rector of *Long Stanton* in *Cambridgeshire*, presented to the Living of *St. Bennet Fink*, behind the *Royal Exchange*.

13. Dr. *Morley*, an eminent Man-Midwife, married to Miss *Watts* of *Stratford*, a young Lady of 6000 l. Fortune.

— Dy'd *Edward Goldsborough*, Esq; Deputy Register of the High Court of Chancery, under his Grace the D. of *St. Albans*, which Office is reckon'd worth 1000 l. per Ann. He is succeeded by *Thomas Parnel*, Esq; second Register.

— Dy'd the Right Hon. the Senior Dowager Viscountess *Castlecoter*, Sister to *Christopher Montague*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Excise.

15. *Francis Corkfiter*, Esq; appointed by her Majesty to be Gentleman-Usher to her Royal Highness the Princess *Mary*, in the Room of *Thomas Fazakerley*, Esq; and *Grainger*, Esq; appointed Gentleman-Usher to her

her Royal Highness the Princess *Louisa*, in the Room of the said *Francis Cockfiter*, Esq; had both the Honour of kissing her Hand.

— *Brown*, Gent. formerly Ensign in Col. *Egerton's* Regiment in *Ireland*, appointed Ensign in a Company of Foot in Col. *Cadogan's* Regiment.

16. Dy'd *Humphry Morris*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Grampound* in *Cornwal*, and one of the Directors of the Bank.

18. *Samuel Porten*, Esq; only Son of the late Sir *Francis Porten*, Knt. was married to Mrs. *Rebecca Cock*, Sister to Alderman *Perry's* Lady.

— *William Bates*, Esq; was marry'd to Mr. *Caverley's* second Daughter.

19. Dy'd the Right Hon. *David Viscount Stormont*, at his Seat in *Scotland*.

20. Dy'd Sir *Robert Walter*, Bart. of *Sarsden* in the County of *Oxford*, of an ancient and honourable Family. He leaving no Issue, the Title is extinct.

— Dy'd *Charles Withers*, Esq; Surveyor-General of all his Majesty's Woods on the North and South Side of *Trent*, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Christ Church Twynham*, in *Hampshire*.

— Dy'd *James Roberts*, Esq; a Gentleman of about 900 l. per Ann.

— Dy'd the Right Hon. *Hugh Campbell*, Earl of *Loudoun*, one of the Sixteen Peers for *Scotland*, Principal Secretary of State for that Kingdom, Knight of the Order of the Thistle, and one of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, by whose Death, a Pension of 2000 l. per Annum, reverts to the Crown.

21. Dy'd Col. *Disney*, who commanded a Regiment of Foot on the *Irish* Establishment.

22. *Edward Poor* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq; was married to Miss *Mullens*, a Fortune of 10,000 l.

— The Right Hon. the Earl of *Albemarle* kiss'd the King's Hand for the Regiment of Foot late Col. *Disney's*.

— *Philip Hancket*, Esq; appointed Major of a Regiment of Foot, commanded by Col. *Cope*, now at *Jamaica*.

23. The Right Hon. the Earl of *Ashburnham* kiss'd the King's Hand on being appointed Capt. of the Yeomen of the Guard in the Room of the Earl of *Leicester*, made Constable of the Tower.

Nov. 23. Henry de Graniques, Esq; appointed Lieutenant Colonel to Col. Nevill's Dragoons in Ireland.

— The Rev. Mr. Bateman was inducted into the Living of St. Dunstan's in the East in London, being presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

— Dy'd John Meredith, Esq; Receiver-General for the Counties of Montgomery, Cardigan, and Brecknock, and one of the Directors of the Mine-Adventure Company.

— Dy'd Jeremiah Cray, Esq; a Gentleman of above 3000*l.* per Ann. and Fellow of the Royal Society,

Nov. 25. Mr. Boothby, only Son of Boothby, of Friday-Hill near Chinkford in Essex, Esq; was marry'd to Miss Worthington of Stamford-Hill in Middlesex.

Nov. 26. John Starkhouse, Esq; was appointed by the Directors of the East-India Company, to be Governor or President of their Factory at Bengal, in the Room of John Dean, Esq; whom they resolved to remove; and the following Gentlemen to be his Council, viz. Hugh Barker, Thomas Braddyl, Humphry Cole, John Bonket, Thomas Coates, Edward Carteret, (Son of the Hon. Edward Carteret, Esq; one of his Majesty's Post-masters General) Francis Russel, and Richard Eyre.

— Richard Lessock, Esq; was appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty, to go Comodore to the West-Indies, with the Fleet commission'd about this Time,

27. Dy'd James Hanscombe of Pirton-Grange near Hitchin in Hertfordshire, Esq;

29. The Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester was, by his Majesty's Command, sworn of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council; at which Time his Lordship took the Oath as Constable of his Majesty's Tower of London, and Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

— John Frederick, Esq; of Gray's-Inn, marry'd to Mrs. Somerset, a Lady of 10,000*l.* Fortune.

30. At a Meeting of the Royal Society, for the annual Election of their President and Council, the following Persons were continu'd of the Council, viz. Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. James Bradley, M. A. Astron. Prof. Savil, Oxon. Martin Folkes, Roger Gale, and John Hadley, Esqs. Edmund Halley, LL.D. Astron. Reg. Charles Duke of Richmond, Thomas Earl of Macclesfield, John Machin, Astron. Prof. Gresh. Richard Mead, M. D. Med. Reg. Cromwel Mortimer, M. D. James West, Esq; To which were added, Charles Lord Cadogan, James Campbell, M. D. Reg. Scot. Mr. Peter Collison, Charles Dubois, Esq; Sir

John Fortescu Aland, Knt. Sir Richard Manningham, Knt. James Lord Paisley, Robert Paul, Esq; William Sloane, Esq; G. Lewis Tessier, M. D. Med. Reg. ad Famil. Sir Hans Sloane was re-elected President, Mr. Machin and Dr. Mortimer, Secretaries, and Roger Gale, Esq; Treasurer.

D E C E M B E R.

2. Dy'd Thomas Gouge, Esq; Justice of the Peace for *St. Martin's le Grand.*

— Dy'd Mr. *Arbuthnot*, youngest Son of Dr. *Arbuthnot*, a Gentleman of excellent Accomplishments.

— Dy'd Mr. *Hinman*, Deputy Comptroller of the Excise.

— The Right Hon. the Lord *Nassau Pawlet*, Brother to his Grace the Duke of *Bolton*, was marry'd to the Lady *Isabella Tufton*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of the late Earl of *Thanet*.

3. This Day was made publick, that his Majesty was pleas'd to grant the Dignity of an Earl of *Great Britain* to the Right Hon. *Francis Howard*, Baron of *Effingham*, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Earl of *Effingham* in the County of *Surrey*.

— Dy'd of a Cancer in her Breast, Mrs. *Knightly*, Wife of *Lucy Knightly* of *Fausly* in *Northamptonshire*, Esq;

4. Baron *Swartz's* Lady was brought to Bed of a Daughter, at his House in the *Old Jewry*.

— Dy'd suddenly at his Seat at *Tedworth*, Colonel *Smith*, Son to the late Speaker *Smith*.

— *Townshend Andrews*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Hindon*, made Deputy Pay-master of his Majesty's Forces in the Room of *Robert Jacomb*, Esq; who resign'd.

6. Dy'd in *Scotland*, the Right Hon. the Countess of *Panmure*: She was Daughter to *William* and *Anne*, Duke and Dutcheß of *Hamilton*.

8. This Day the Duke of *Lorrain* went to Court, and having with great Solemnity taken his Leave of their Majesties and the Royal Family, went to *Greenwich*, to embark on board one of his Majesty's Yatchts for *Holland*.

— *Philip Lloyd*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Aylesbury*, and Equerry to his Majesty, had a Commission given him for a Captain in *Ker's* Regiment of *Dragoons*.

— Dy'd Lieutenant Colonel *Boddington*, Muster-Master to the Lieutenancy of the City of *London*.

Dec. 8.

Dec. 8. Mr. Bourne made Quarter master to the Earl of Albemarle's Regiment.

9. This Day John Giffard, Esq; Member of Parliament for Westbury in the County of Wilts, was marry'd to Miss Watts, Daughter and sole Heiress of Nicholas Watts, late of Cocklenton, in the County of Somerset, Esq;

10. The Rev. Mr. Coppin, was appointed by his Grace the Duke of Montagu, Morning Preacher of St. John's Chapel, in Great Queen-street, near Red Lyon-street, in the Room of Dr. Marshal, deceas'd.

12. Dy'd at Guilford, Thomas-Horner Gape, Esq;

— Dy'd at Wandsworth in Surrey, Edward Stables, Esq; Clerk of the Hon. House of Commons.

13. Dy'd the Lady of the Hon. William-Leveson Gower, one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Stafford, and next Brother to the Right Hon. the Lord Gower. She was only Sister to Sir Richard Grosvenor, Bart.

14. The Rev. Dr. Watkin, on was this Day chosen Lecturer of the United Parishes of St. Peter and St. Bennet Paul's Wharf.

— His Majesty deliver'd the Seals belonging to the Office of Principal Secretary of State for Scotland, to the Right Hon. Charles Earl of Selkirk, one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bedchamber; and to appoint his Lordship a Salary of 2000 l. per Ann. for keeping the same.

— Cuthbert Ellison, Esq; receiv'd a Commission to be Major of Col. Cathcart's Regiment of Dragoons, and likewise to be Captain of a Troop in the said Regiment, in the Room of Henry de Graingues, Esq; made Lieutenant Colonel. As did

John Wynn, Esq; to be Captain in the said Regiment, in the Room of the said Cuthbert Ellison, Esq; As also

John Southby, Esq; to be Captain in Major-General Price's Regiment of Foot, in the Room of the said John Wynn, Esq;

The Rev. Dr. Herring, Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty, and Preacher to the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-Inn, made Dean of Rochester in the Room of Dr. Clagget, made Bishop of St. David's.

17. This Day it was made publick, that his Majesty had sent his *Conge d' Elire* to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. David's, for their electing Dr. Nicholas Clagget, Bishop of that See, void by the Translation of the Rev. Dr. Syddal, to the See of Gloucester.

Dec. 17. *Stephen Murray*, Esq; has been promoted to the Command of a Company in *Col. Cadogan's* Regiment of Foot.

21. Governor *Harris* was marry'd to the Daughter of *Mr. Guerne*, an Apothecary in *Pall Mall*.

22. This Day the *South Sea Company* discharg'd their four Factors at *Buenos Ayres*, viz. *Mr. John Brown*, President; *Mr. John Fox*, *Mr. James Savill*, and *Mr. Robert Hilton*.

— Dy'd at *Chelsea*, *Mr. Walker*, Tin-Plate-worker to his Majesty.

— Dy'd in *Ormond-street*, *Sir Griffith Boynton*, of *Burton Agnes* in the County of *York*, Bart. a Gentleman of 4000*l.* per Ann. and a very ancient Family.

23. This Day *Hadgee Mahomet Said*, and *Hadgee Ali*, sent to his Majesty from the Dey of *Algiers*, had their first private Audience of his Majesty, to which they were introduc'd by the Right Hon. the Lord *Harrington*, and conducted by *Sir Clement Cottrel*, Master of the Ceremonies.

They were afterwards introduc'd to a private Audience of the Queen in her Majesty's Apartment by the Right Hon. the Earl of *Grantham*, her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain, and conducted by the Master of the Ceremonies.

24. His Majesty has been pleas'd to grant to *Samuel Green*, A. M. the Place and Dignity of a Prebendary in the Cathedral of *Worcester*, void by the Resignation of *George Lavington*, Batchelor of Laws. As also

To *James Bruce*, Esq; the Office of Master and Worker of his Majesty's Mint at *Edinburgh*, in the Room of *John Montgomery*, Esq; decas'd.

— Dy'd *Mrs. Frances Heathcote*, only Maiden Daughter of *Sir Gilbert Heathcote*.

25. This Day dy'd of an Ulcer in his Kidneys, *James Earl of Derwentwater*, at *Sir John Webb's* in *Great Marlborough-street*. He was the only surviving Son of the late Earl of *Derwentwater*, who was beheaded in the Year 1716, by *Anna-Maria*, Daughter of the said *Sir John Webb*.

— Dy'd *Col. Inwood's* Lady, in *Middle Scotland-Yard*.

— Dy'd at *Chelsea*, the Lady *Gough*, late Wife of *Sir Richard Gough*.

The End of the Diary for the Year 1731.



~~429. b~~

~~305. g~~

~~2075. b~~

~~2074. b~~

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